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A HISTORY OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[EXCLUSIVE OF MARINE HOSPITALS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS.]

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1901.

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PREFACE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 24, 1900.

In view of the fact that the Department was not in possession of information in a concise and convenient form relating to public buildings under its control, directions were given for the preparation of this report, which it is hoped will prove valuable to the committees in Congress for the purpose of reference in considering the erection, completion, and occupation of the various buildings which may be hereafter proposed. The acts of appropriation or authorization which determined the erecting or acquiring of the buildings herein described are also given. The text relating to each edifice is accompanied by a photographic view, and it is believed that the information will be of practical value in the direction indicated.

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 21, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with your oral directions and referring also to Department letter of March 21 last, addressed to Mr. J. K. Taylor, Supervising Architect of this Department, and having been designated to perform service in connection with collecting and compiling certain information in relation to the various public buildings (exclusive of marine hospitals and quarantine stations) under the control of this Department, we have the honor to submit herewith a statement arranged alphabetically by States and cities.

In presenting this statement it is proper that due appreciation should be expressed of the service rendered by Mr. Julian Morton, of the office of the Supervising Architect, in assisting in securing and compiling the information.

As this is the first statement of this character which has been compiled, some details may be lacking, but it will be of value in the future in the preparation of a more comprehensive history.

Respectfully,

W. H. HILLS.
J. A. SUTHERLAND.

Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Second avenue and Eighteenth street, on a plot of ground fronting south 170 feet on the former, west 140 feet on the latter, and bounded on the north by an alley.

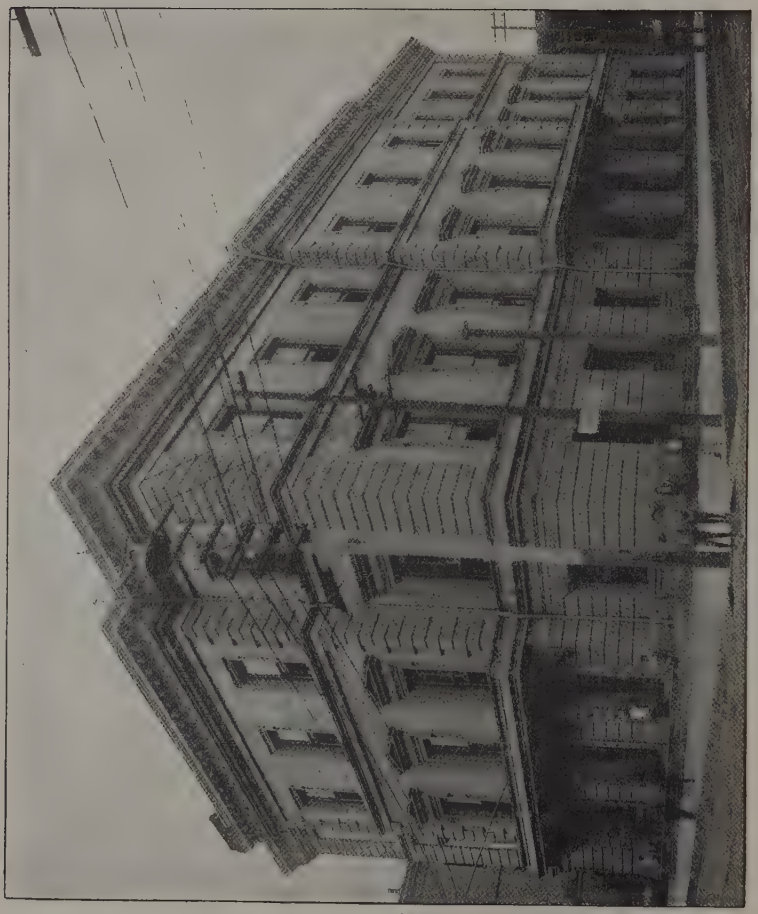
The site was secured by purchase March 19, 1889, for $53,000. The building was commenced under a contract awarded January 28, 1890, and was occupied July 19, 1893. It was not finally completed, however, until the following year, the total cost of construction being $296,425.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved April 19, 1888, October 2, 1888, March 2, 1889, March 3, 1891, and August 23, 1894 (approaches).

The cubic contents of the building are 827,212 feet. Besides the first floor, which is used exclusively by the post-office, eighteen rooms are occupied, principally by the United States courts and the internal-revenue service. It is heated by steam and is provided with elevator service.

Since the completion of the building the internal revenue and postal receipts have increased from about $125,000 and $53,000, respectively, per annum, to $508,296.92 and $83,687.86 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 26,178, and in 1900 it was 38,415.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, HUNTSVILLE, ALA.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA.

Under authority of acts of Congress approved May 24, 1828, and April 30, 1830, a plot of ground was purchased May 25, 1831, on the southwest corner of St. Francis and Royal streets for the sum of $3,400, and a custom-house erected thereon. Additional appropriations for alterations and repairs to this building were made by acts of May 3, 1843, and August 10, 1846.

An act of September 30, 1850, authorized the construction of a new custom-house and post-office. Under the provisions of this act adjoining land was purchased December 15, 1851, for $12,500, the old building removed, and the present building constructed. This additional purchase extended the east frontage of the land to about 101 feet on Royal street and the north to 178 feet on St. Francis street. The building was completed and occupied in 1856, the cost of construction being $379,564.93.

In addition to the act of September 30, 1850, appropriations on account of the construction, repair, etc., of the building were made by acts of July 21, 1852, August 4, 1854, March 3, 1855, June 12, 1858, March 3, 1859, and April 20, 1870.

The cubic contents of the building are 1,009,600 feet. The number of rooms occupied are twenty-three, they being assigned principally to the postal and customs services, light-house engineers, weather bureau, and the United States courts. It is heated by steam and open grates and is provided with elevator service.

During the year ended June 30, 1900, the gross internal-revenue and postal business amounted to $107,767.38 and $114,003.59, respectively, and the imports and exports aggregated $1,090,268. At the time of the construction of the building the population of the city was about 28,000. In 1900 it was 38,469.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., MONTGOMERY, ALA.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., MONTGOMERY, ALA.

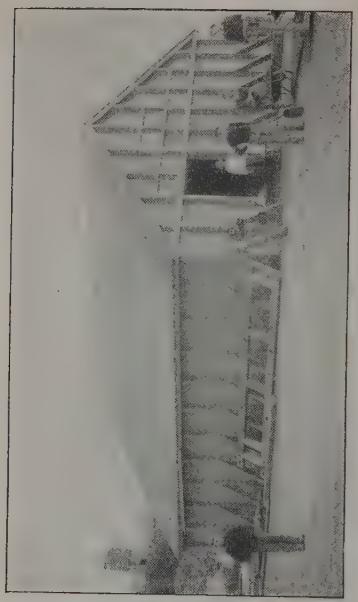
This building is located on the southwest corner of Dexter avenue and Laurence street, on a plot of ground fronting north 100 feet on the former, east 320 feet on the latter, and south 100 feet on Washington street.

The ground was secured by purchase November 27, 1880, for $13,000. A contract was awarded September 29, 1881, for the basement and area walls, and the building was completed and occupied July 1, 1885, the cost of construction being $147,410.

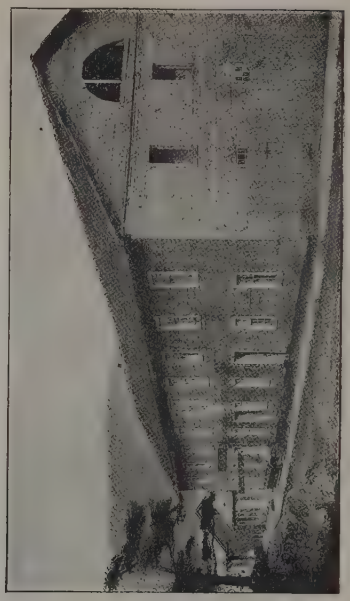
The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved May 26, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, July 7, 1884, and March 3, 1885.

The building contains an area of 506,300 cubic feet, and is supplied with direct and indirect heat from a hot-water apparatus operated by one boiler. The first floor is occupied entirely by the post-office working room, postmaster's private office, and money-order room. Adjoining the lobby at the Dexter avenue entrance are the main stairway and a passenger elevator connecting with the upper stories. The second floor is divided into eight rooms, which are assigned to the United States marshal, grand jury, land office, and weather bureau. On the third floor are located the court room, offices of the United States judge, clerk of the court, district attorney, and the petit-jury room.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $55,936.09. In 1880 the population of the city was 16,713, and in 1900 it was 30,346.



REVENUE-CUTTER COAL HOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA.



CLUBHOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA.

WHARF AND WAREHOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA.

ALASKA.

With the transfer of Alaska to the United States under the terms of the treaty of March 30, 1867, with Russia, there came into the possession of this Government a large number of public buildings which had been used by both the military and civil services under the Russian régime. Many of these buildings have been abandoned and have been torn down by the natives, or fallen from decay, while some are still occupied by different branches of the Government service. Those referred to below are under the control of the Treasury Department.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA.

The custom-house is a log building, weatherboarded, 40 by 80 feet in plan, and was constructed about 1840 by the Russians. Before it came into the possession of the United States the first floor was used for a number of years as a countinghouse by the Russian-American Fur Company, the upper story being devoted to a school of instruction in navigation for the younger Russians. Subsequent to the transfer it was used as a Presbyterian church and post-office for a short time, since when it has been occupied entirely by the customs service.

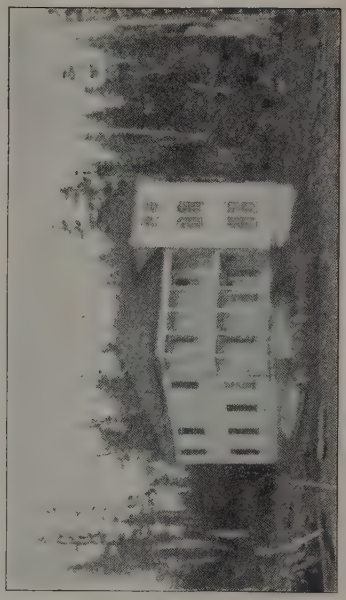
CLUBHOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA.

The building at Sitka known as the "clubhouse" is an old log structure, located on Lincoln street, near the Greek Church, and was built by the Russian Governor Etolin about 1840. In plan it is 99 by 39 feet. Prior to its acquisition from the Russian Government it was used as an officers' clubhouse. Subsequently it was occupied as living quarters by officers of the Army and Navy. For a number of years it has been condemned and the major portion abandoned, a few rooms, however, still being used as a newspaper printing office.

WHARF AND WAREHOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA.

The Government wharf and warehouse at Sitka are located at the foot of Lincoln street. They were secured from the Russian Government, having originally been constructed about 1840. The warehouse is 118 by 51 feet, two stories high, and built of hewn logs, weatherboarded. Formerly it was used for the storage of furs by the Russian-American Fur Company, and since its acquisition by the United States Government it has been used for the storage of domestic merchandise. The illustration of the wharf and warehouse is from a photograph taken in 1891. The property is now (1900) substantially as shown, with exception that there has been constructed (in 1896) between the warehouse and the head of the wharf a shed for the storage of coal for the Revenue-Cutter Service. A separate illustration is shown of this shed.

BLOCK HOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, MARY ISLAND, ALASKA.

ASSAY OFFICE, SITKA, ALASKA.

BARANOFF CASTLE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND BARRACKS, SITKA, ALASKA.

BLOCKHOUSE, SITKA, ALASKA.

This is one of several blockhouses at Sitka built by the Russians about 1840 and used by them in defending the town from the encroachments of the natives, who at that time were both numerous and warlike.

ASSAY OFFICE, SITKA, ALASKA.

This old log building was constructed by the Russians about 1840 and is located on Lincoln street. It is one story, 52 by 30 feet, and was originally used as a public bath. From 1867 to 1871 it was used as a laundry by the American soldiers stationed at Sitka; then for a short time as a public native school by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, and now is occupied as an assay office.

BARANOFF CASTLE, SITKA, ALASKA.

This was one of the old landmarks of Sitka and a relic of the days of Russian occupancy of Alaska. It was located on an elevation at the rear of the custom-house, commanding a splendid view, and was occupied as a residence by the imperial viceroys of the Russian Government from 1821 until the American occupation of Alaska. The construction was of logs, keyed together with iron clamps and weatherboarded. Shortly after being altered and fitted up for the accommodation of the United States courts it was destroyed by fire March 17, 1894. The illustration is from a photograph taken about 1890. The buildings in the foreground are the custom-house and the old barracks at the right, the latter now being used by the courts and under the control of the Department of Justice.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, MARY ISLAND, ALASKA.

Mary Island is one of the most southerly islands of Alaska, is in north latitude about 55°, west longitude about 131°, and is about 300 miles southeast from Sitka.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, constituted Mary Island, Sand Point, Wrangell, Juneau, Kodiak, and Unalaska ports of delivery, and appropriated $15,000 for the erection of the necessary buildings at the first two ports. June 17, 1891, a contract was awarded for the erection of the building at Mary Island, and it was completed in December of that year. The structure is located on the north side of the island, is 40 by 40 feet, two stories high—first story 14 feet and second 12 feet. The first floor has four rooms and the second six rooms. Prior to April 8, 1900, it was used exclusively by the custom officials, who were the only inhabitants on the island. Since that time custom business on the island has been discontinued, and in August, 1900, it was without an inhabitant.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAND POINT, ALASKA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, WRANGELL, ALASKA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, KADIAK, ALASKA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAND POINT, ALASKA.

The Sand Point custom-house is located on Popoff Island, one of the Aleutian group, near north latitude 55°, west longitude 160°, and about 1,000 miles west from Sitka. The building was authorized by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, was constructed under a contract awarded June 17, 1891, and was completed in November of that year. The contract for the erection of this building embraced also that on Mary Island, the cost of both being $14,500.

It is a frame structure, 47 by 35 feet, and stands on an elevation about 200 feet from the water's edge, facing Humboldt or Sand Point harbor. On the first floor there are five rooms and on the second one room, all used by the deputy collector as living quarters except one, which is an office.

Sand Point is a small village, the principal business of the place being with miners, hunters, and fishermen.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, WRANGELL, ALASKA.

During the years 1868–1870 a fort was established at Wrangell, which is about 175 miles ESE. from Sitka, and eight buildings were erected, at a cost of about $26,000. The garrison was withdrawn in 1871, and the property was transferred to the Treasury Department June 13, 1877. All the buildings comprising the fort were sold, however, December 19, 1871, by an army officer to William King Lear for the sum of $600. The sale was without proper authority, and on January 3, 1877, was set aside by the Secretary of War in accordance with an opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General.

The buildings shown in the illustration constitute the present custom-house and have been occupied as such since about 1880. The larger is about 27 by 32 feet, is constructed of logs, boarded inside and outside, and is used as an office and living quarters by the deputy collector stationed at the port. The small auxiliary structure is about 15 by 30 feet and of frame construction.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, KADIAK, ALASKA.

The custom-house at Kadiak, that in the foreground in the illustration, is one of a number of buildings constructed on this island by the Russians and which came into the possession of the United States with the Territory of Alaska. The original structure is 37 by 30 feet, one story, and constructed of logs In 1868 an addition of 24 by 23 feet was added. Most of the other buildings were sold by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, November 11, 1884.

The small building at the left of the custom-house was used for a number of years by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The town of Kadiak is on the eastern end of an island of that name, which is about 30 miles south of the mainland and about 625 miles west from Sitka. The harbor of Kadiak is safe and commodious, the climate is delightful at all seasons of the year, and the town is the main distributing point for merchandise consumed along the peninsula as far west as Sand Point. Large establishments are located here belonging to the Alaska and North American Commercial companies.

TREASURY BUILDING, ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA.

TREASURY BUILDING, ST. GEORGE ISLAND, ALASKA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, UNALASKA, ALASKA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, FORTY MILE, ALASKA.

PRIBILOF ISLANDS, ALASKA.

The Pribilof Islands—St. Paul and St. George—are located in the Bering Sea at 57° north latitude and 170° west longitude, 2,250 miles WNW. from San Francisco, 1,400 miles WNW. from Sitka, and 200 miles NNW. from Unalaska. They are the principal fields for the capture of fur seals, which work is under the supervision of agents of the Treasury Department. The buildings for the accommodation of the Treasury officials were purchased and framed in San Francisco, Cal., in March, 1872, at a cost of $3,356.35. The parts were shipped to the islands and there put together in the latter part of that year, the cost of freight, carpentry work on the island, and supplying furniture being about $2,500. One building is located on St. Paul and the other on St. George Island.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, UNALASKA, ALASKA.

The custom-house at this point—a small wooden structure—was purchased August 2, 1872, for the sum of $1,800. Originally it was 25 by 15 feet, with three rooms, and under authority from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated September 5, 1892, a one-story extension, 12 by 24 feet, was constructed, thus adding two rooms. The building is located on the water front between the Greek Church and schoolhouse, and is occupied by the deputy collector of customs.

Unalaska is on an island of that name—one of the Aleutian group—near west longitude 166°, north latitude 54°, and is about 1,200 miles west from Sitka and 200 miles SSE. from the Pribilof Islands. It is on the route taken by vessels from the Pacific coast to the Bering Sea, and all the mail steamers stop at this port.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, FORTY MILE, ALASKA.

This custom-house is situated on the south bank of Forty Mile Creek, Alaska, about 500 feet west from the boundary line between Alaska and the British territory, in west longitude 141° and north latitude 64° 15′. It is constructed of pine logs, with pole and dirt roof, and is 14 by 20 feet in plan. The building was erected during July, 1899, at a cost of about $200, and the account for the work was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury under date of October 13, 1899. The cost was paid from the appropriation for "Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs." There are no inhabitants at this place, excepting the deputy collector in charge, the nearest towns being those of Cudahy and Forty Mile, about 25 miles distant, where the Forty Mile Creek flows into the Yukon River.

POST-OFFICE, CAMDEN, ARK.

POST-OFFICE, CAMDEN, ARK.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved December 27, 1890, and March 3, 1891. It fronts north on Washington street on a plot of ground bounded on the north 120 feet by Washington street, on the west 110 feet by Scott alley, and on the south 120 feet by Randolph alley.

The ground was secured by purchase July 23, 1892, for $4,000. The building was commenced under a contract awarded December 14, 1894, and was completed and occupied in 1896, the cost of construction being $20,862.52.

The building is 32 feet 11 inches by 55 feet 10 inches in plan, and is inclosed by 16-inch walls, faced with red pressed brick. Its cubic contents are 89,000 feet. Inside the main entrance is the post-office lobby, about 12 feet wide, which is terminated at its west end by the money-order and registry division and extends back along the east side of the building to the postmaster's private office, which is located at the southeast corner. At the east end of the lobby is the main stairway leading to the second story. These stairs are framed in pine, with the treads, risers, and platforms of pine, and the remainder of the finishing wood, including string and stair well casings and balustrades, of quartered white oak. The post-office working room is about 20 by 36 feet, and is separated from the main corridor or lobby by a screen framed in yellow pine and finished in white oak similar to the stairs. On the second floor there are four rooms assigned to the land office. The finish generally, with the exceptions noted, is in white pine, with floors of Southern pine. The floors of the post-office lobby and of the basement and second-story toilet rooms are laid in white tile. There are three fireproof vaults in the building—two on the first floor and one on the second—and several of the rooms are provided with mantels and grates, which, being assisted by stoves, provide the artificial heat required.

During the years ended March 31, 1900, and June 30, 1900, the receipts of the post-office and land office were $6,445.28 and $43,506.26, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 2,571, and in 1900 it was 2,840.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., FORT SMITH, ARK.

COURT HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., FORT SMITH, ARK.

In 1839 the Government purchased 312 acres of land at this place and constructed a fort thereon, the buildings being completed in 1842. In 1871 the property was transferred to the Department of the Interior, and by an act of Congress approved May 13, 1884, a large portion of the ground was donated to the city for public-school purposes, reserving, among other portions, so much as may be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury for public buildings. Block 514 was selected for this purpose, and is bounded on the southeast 300 feet by South Sixth street, on the southwest 312 feet by Parker avenue, on the northeast 312 feet by Rogers avenue, and on the northwest 300 feet by South Fifth street.

An act of Congress approved March 16, 1886, authorized the construction of a court-house, post-office, etc., on this block, and the remodeling and construction of an addition to the old building within the walls of the fort so as to adapt it for a jail. The old building referred to had been occupied by the United States district court since its establishment at Fort Smith.

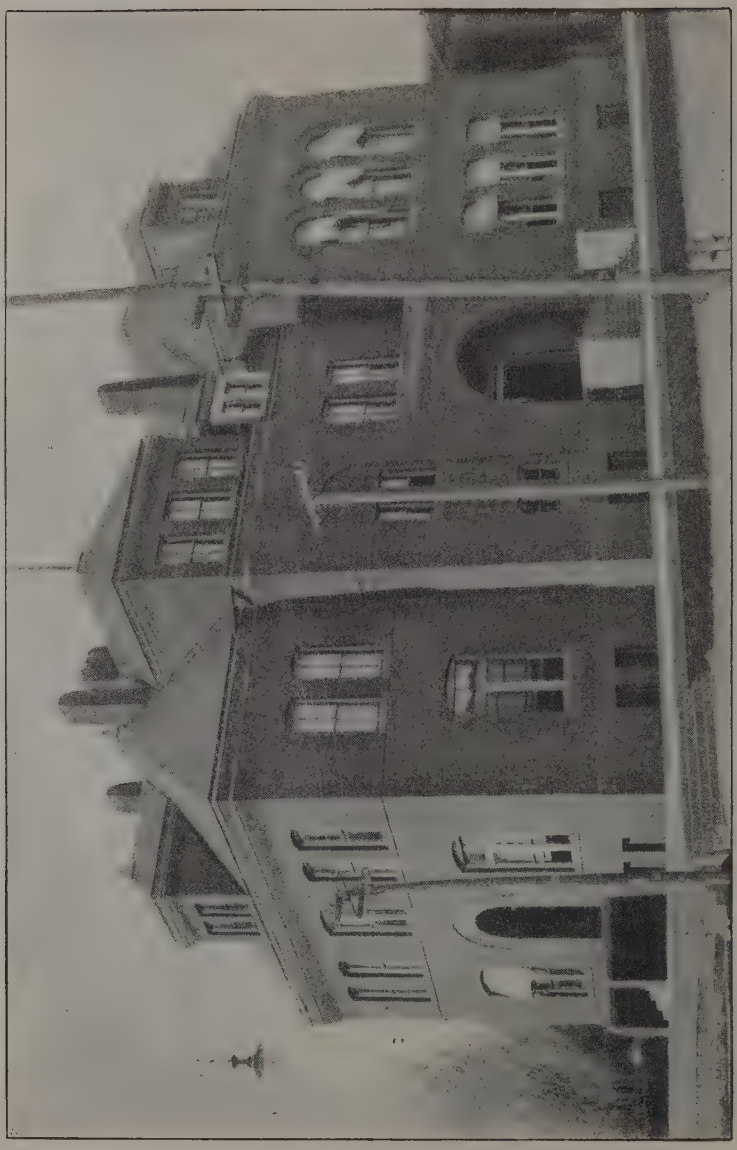
A contract for foundations for the court-house, post-office, etc., was awarded March 25, 1887, and the building was occupied by the court and postal officials September 14, 1889. It was finally completed soon afterwards, the actual cost of construction being $115,933.23.

In addition to the act of March 16, 1886, appropriations on its account were made by acts of March 2, 1889, and April 4, 1890.

The building is constructed of red brick with stone trimmings, and fronts southeast on South Sixth street, about midway between Rogers and Park avenues. It contains a cubic area of 237,000 feet, is heated by steam and open grates, and is provided with elevator service. Besides the first floor, which is used entirely by the post-office, the number of rooms occupied are sixteen, assigned principally to the postal and internal-revenue services and the United States courts.

The postal receipts since the occupation of the building have increased from $18,418.72 during the first year to $29,547.42 in 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 11,311, and in 1900 it was 11,587.

Work on the jail was commenced under a contract awarded January 17, 1887, and it was completed in the latter part of 1891. The building has since been transferred to the Department of Justice.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, HELENA, ARK.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, HELENA, ARK.

This building is located at the northeast corner of Porter and Cherry streets, on a half block of ground bounded on the north 131 feet 7 inches by Perry street, on the south 131 feet 6 inches by Porter street, on the east 330 feet 5 inches by Persimmon alley, and on the west 330 feet 5 inches by Cherry street.

The ground was secured by purchase February 8, 1890, for the sum of $3,750. Sketch plans and working drawings were prepared and a contract entered into on December 9, 1890, for the erection and completion of the building, except heating apparatus and approaches. By the latter part of 1891 the brick masonry was complete and the building placed under roof. As further prosecution of work under this contract was being conducted in an unsatisfactory manner, and all efforts to secure proper action on the part of the contractor in regard to completion proved ineffectual, it became necessary for the Department to avail itself of a provision of the contract by which it was entitled to assume charge of the work and to complete the same, and charge the costs to the contractor and the sureties on the bond furnished by him. This was done and the work completed in accordance with the specification and drawings. The heating apparatus was installed and the building occupied March 1, 1893, the total cost of construction being $80,457.50.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved April 11, 1886, October 2, 1886, August 23, 1894 (approaches), and July 19, 1897 (approaches).

The building is constructed of brick and contains a cubic area of 334,700 feet. It is provided with steam heat, and is occupied by the postal service and United States courts, the number of rooms assigned being ten.

In 1893 the postal receipts amounted to about $6,800, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, to $9,793.15. In 1890 the population of the city amounted to 5,189, and in 1900 to 5,550.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

This building was authorized and the limit of cost fixed by an act of Congress approved June 7, 1872, which limit was extended by an act of August 15, 1876.

The site was secured by purchase May 16, 1874, for the sum of $25,000. It is bounded on the east and west 160 feet by Center and Spring streets, and on the north and south 300 feet by an alley and Second street, respectively.

A contract was awarded April 13, 1877, for the basement and area walls, and the building was completed and occupied in December, 1881, the cost of construction being $224,542.87.

The appropriations on account of the main building were approved June 7, 1872, March 3, 1877, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880 (approaches), March 3, 1881 (approaches), and August 7, 1882 (approaches).

In pursuance of provisions made by acts of August 27, 1894, March 2, 1895, and June 11, 1896, a contract was awarded March 19, 1897, for the construction of a four-story extension to the building, which work, with the installation of a passenger elevator, was completed in July, 1898, the total cost being $100,649.27. The extension is on the north side of the building, about midway between each end, and is in plan 42 by 48 feet.

The building, which fronts south on Second street, is of Berea (Ohio) sandstone, and contains a cubic area of 494,700 feet, divided into thirty-nine rooms, corridors, etc., above the basement. It is heated by a hot-water apparatus and open grates, and is equipped with an electric passenger elevator. The first floor is occupied entirely by the postal service, and the third floor and part of the second by the United States courts. The remaining rooms are occupied principally by the land office, internal-revenue service, and weather bureau.

The internal-revenue collections during the years ended June 30, 1881, and June 30, 1899, were $132,087.44 and $269,961.27, respectively. The gross postal receipts for the fiscal year 1898–99 amounted to $65,391.09. In 1880 the population of the city was 13,138, and in 1900 it was 38,307.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, TEXARKANA, ARK. AND TEX.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, TEXARKANA, ARK. AND TEX.

This building is located on the line between Arkansas and Texas on State Line avenue, fronting south on Fifth street, and is between Elm street on the east and Olive street on the west. The land was secured by purchase July 15, 1889, for $8,000.

The building was commenced under a contract awarded October 14, 1890, and was completed and occupied January 1, 1892, the cost of construction being $101,453.96. It was authorized by an act of Congress approved April 19, 1888, and was appropriated for by acts of October 2, 1888, March 2, 1889, and September 30, 1890.

The building has a cubic area of 400,000 feet and is heated by steam. The number of rooms occupied are thirteen, they being assigned principally to the post-office and the United States courts. The court room and court offices are on the east side of the State line, which passes through the building at a right angle with the main front and on the east line of the tower.

In 1892 the gross postal receipts amounted to about $12,500, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $21,012.76. In 1890 the population of the city was 6,380 and in 1900 it was 10,170.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved January 29, 1887. The site was purchased August 15, 1887, for $28,000, and is bounded on the northwest by Main street 142 feet 9 inches, on the east by Winston street 145 feet, and on the southeast 99 feet 4 inches by a 20-foot alley. Main and Winston streets form an angle of about 65° at the corner of the lot, the latter extending nearly north and south.

The building was commenced under a contract awarded February 9, 1889, and in September of that year, when the masonry had reached the second-floor level, and the second-floor beams were set, the Department, upon representations from citizens of Los Angeles, suspended the work, pending anticipated action by Congress upon a proposition to increase the limit of cost of the building from $150,000 to $500,000, so as to permit of the purchase of additional land and the construction of a more suitable structure. Congress having failed to act in the matter, work on the building was resumed in June, 1891, under previous contracts, and the structure was completed, except the heating apparatus, and occupied in the summer of 1892. The heating plant was installed under a contract awarded January 10, 1893.

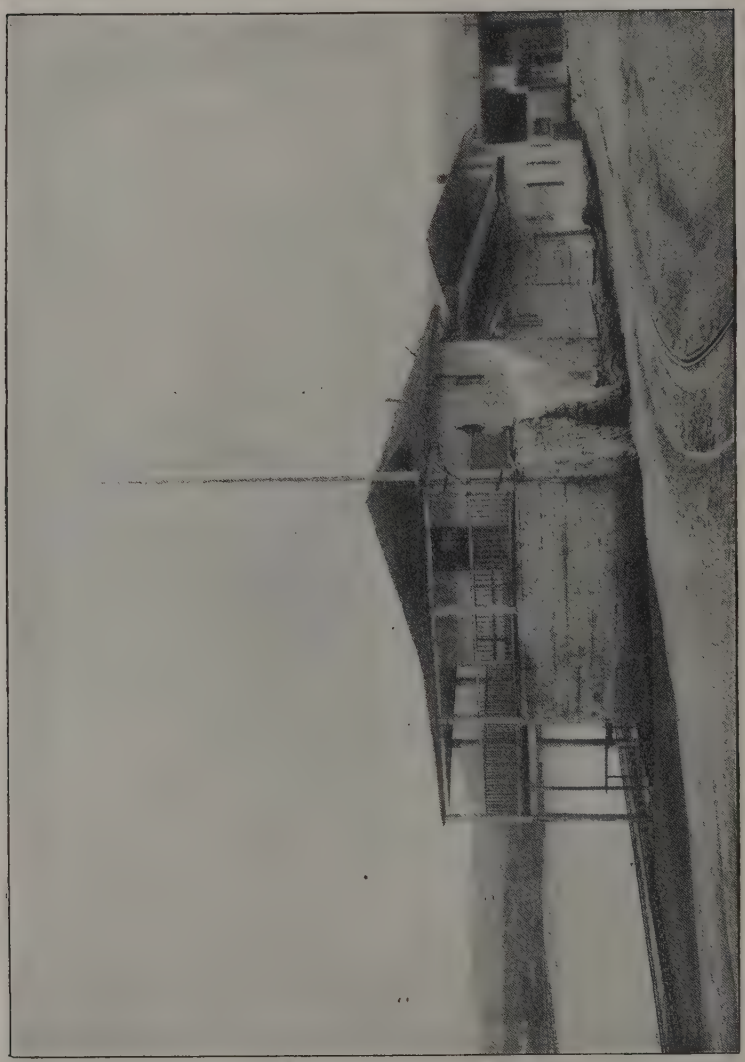
The appropriations on its account were approved March 3, 1887, October 2, 1888, and July 28, 1892, and it cost $124,231.23, exclusive of site.

Under appropriations approved March 2, 1895, and June 11, 1896, aggregating $17,000, alterations were made in the building, and a one-story extension about 25 by 60 feet in plan constructed at the south end.

An act of March 3, 1899, provides for the extension of the building and limits the cost of the same, with additional land, at $250,000. An adjoining strip of ground, fronting 40 feet on Main street and extending back 140 feet to the alley, was purchased June 16, 1900, for the sum of $20,000, thus giving the Government lot a total frontage of 182 feet 9 inches on Main street and 139 feet 4 inches on the alley.

The extension will consist of a wing fronting 40 feet 5 inches on Main street, running southeast 110 feet 6 inches; an addition on the rear of the present building 22 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 4 inches, and the introduction of a new story to the whole structure. The present building contains, approximately, 459,810 cubic feet. As extended it will contain 802,800 cubic feet. With the extension it will be three stories, basement, and attic in height. The present main entrance will be retained, the new Main street wing making a symmetrical structure fronting 115 feet 10 inches on that street. The Winston street frontage will be 110 feet 2 inches, the entrance on this street remaining as it is. The entire first floor will be assigned to the post-office, the second to office rooms generally, the third to the two courts and court offices, and the attic to the Weather Bureau, etc. The present turrets at the angles will be abandoned, new dormers substituted for those in place, and the building will assume a more dignified character, generally in keeping with its increased size. The materials composing the present structure (red brick, brownstone, and terra cotta) will be retained throughout, and the old work will be cleaned and burnished up to harmonize with the new work.

As an indication of the increase in the volume of business in this city, the postal receipts in 1891 amounted to about $108,806, and in 1899 to $228,451. The population in 1890 was 50,395, and in 1900 it was 102,479.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, MONTEREY, CAL.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, MONTEREY, CAL.

The foundations of the old custom-house at Monterey, Cal., were laid by the Spanish Government about 1816, and work thereon progressed until the revolt of Mexico. Subsequently operations were resumed by the Mexican Government and the building partially completed and occupied. It was finally completed by the United States, thus being the work of three Governments. It is constructed principally of adobe, as are most of the buildings in Monterey which are reminiscences of the Mexican régime.

When Col. John C. Frémont was in command of his battalion of mounted riflemen called the Bear Flag Forces, he made this old building his headquarters. Its crowning historical glory, however, occurred on the 7th of July, 1846, when Commodore J. D. Sloat, of the United States frigate *Savannah*, landed 250 marines and sailors, hauled down the Mexican flag, raised the Stars and Stripes over the building, and issued a proclamation declaring California from that time to be a portion of the United States. This was the first raising of Old Glory in California, with the exception of in 1842, when, through misapprehension, Commodore Jones, of the American Navy, raised the Stars and Stripes over the fort at Monterey and took possession of the country for the United States. The next day, however, he hauled down his colors and apologized for his mistake.

Following the American occupation a customs district was established at Monterey and continued till 1861, when it was merged into the district of San Francisco, an inspector being left in charge of this building. In 1879 the inspector's office at this place was abolished and the building was abandoned by the Government service. The custodianship of the building has been exercised in a general manner by the collector of customs at San Francisco, but it has been under the direct charge, as custodian, of Mr. Thomas G. Lambert almost continuously from 1869 until the latter part of 1900, he having been designated for the duty by the respective collectors. On September 9, 1900, the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, the structure was leased to the Native Sons of the Golden West for the period not exceeding five years at a nominal rent per annum. Under the auspices of this organization it is to be used as a museum of California history in and about Monterey.

The city of Monterey is situated on Monterey Bay, about 125 miles south from San Francisco. It was originally founded in 1770 as a mission station and presidio (garrison) by Junipers Serra, and was the capital of California up to 1847. Upon the occupation of the country by the United States the city had a flourishing trade and promising future, but soon suffered from the rivalry of San Francisco. During recent years, however, it has become one of the leading watering places on the Pacific coast. The present population is about 1,748.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

POST OFFICE, ETC., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

This building fronts south on K street and is situated on a plot of ground bounded on the north 161 feet 4 inches by Oak avenue, south 161 feet 7 inches by K street, and on the west 140 feet 5¾ inches by Seventh street, the east line of the lot being 140 feet 6¾ inches.

The land was secured by purchase July 23, 1887, and January 30, 1889, for the sum of $40,000. A contract was awarded September 13, 1890, for excavations, foundations, basement and area walls, and the building was completed and occupied February 15, 1894, the cost of construction being $264,121.20. It is constructed of Ione, Cal., red sandstone, with entrance steps and platforms of granite, and contains an area of 464,830 cubic feet. On the first floor is located the post-office working room, registry and money-order division, and the private offices of the postmaster and assistant postmaster. Inside the K street entrance is the main corridor, extending east and west, and returning along the west end to the stair hall and elevator connecting with the upper floors. There are nine rooms on the second floor, occupied by the internal-revenue and land-office officials, and in the third story, or attic, are located the weather bureau officials' quarters and the railway mail clerks' dormitory. At the rear of the tower is a shaft covered by a skylight which transmits light to the second-story corridor, through the floor of which, by glass lights, it is admitted to the post-office working room below. Steam heat is supplied throughout the building from a low-pressure return-circulation apparatus.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved February 28, 1885, March 3, 1885, June 7, 1888, May 22, 1890, March 3, 1891, and August 23, 1894 (elevator, etc.).

When the building was first occupied the annual postal receipts aggregated $67,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they amounted to $79,192.31. In 1890 the population of the city was 26,386, and in 1900 it was 29,282.

APPRAISERS' STORES (NEW), SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

APPRAISERS' STORES (NEW), SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

This building occupies the west half of the block bounded on the north by Jackson street, east by Battery street, south by Washington street, and west by Sansome street. A statement of the transactions incident to securing the land is recited under the heading of "Custom-house, etc., San Francisco, Cal."

The building was commenced in 1874 and completed in 1881, at a cost of $840,000. It was occupied, however, in the latter part of 1879. In 1878 an artesian well was sunk between the new appraisers' stores and custom-house, at a cost of $775, which for some time supplied all the water required for the three buildings on this block. The ground in this vicinity is all made land, it having been formerly covered by the waters of the bay; and, with a view to securing suitable foundations, and as a protection from the destructive influences of moisture, this building has been placed on a massive bed of concrete and the basement walls securely anchored thereto. The custom-house and old appraisers' stores rest on piles, some driven to a depth of 80 feet.

The new appraisers' building is constructed of red brick with stone trimmings, and contains an area of 2,385,000 cubic feet. There are 82 rooms occupied, they being assigned principally to the appraisers' departments, United States courts, marine hospital and internal-revenue services, coast and geodetic and geological surveys, post-office inspectors, etc., the courts occupying the third floor entirely and four rooms on the fourth floor. Steam heat is supplied for the first floor and 11 rooms on the third, the other offices being heated by open grates and stoves. There are three elevators in the building, one passenger and two freight.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1873, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, March 3, 1877, April 30, 1878, June 20, 1878, and June 16, 1880.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the internal-revenue receipts amounted to $3,724,964.18. In 1880 the population of the city was 233,959, and in 1900 it was 342,782.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND OLD APPRAISERS' STORES, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

APPRAISERS' STORES (OLD), SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The illustration on the opposite page shows the old appraisers' stores in the foreground, the custom-house at the left, and a portion of the new appraisers' stores in the rear.

This old appraisers' building is located on the northeast corner of the Government block, bounded on the north by Jackson street, east by Battery street, south by Washington street, and west by Sansome street. A statement of the transactions incident to securing the land is given in connection with the custom-house on page 45.

It was authorized and appropriated for by an act of Congress approved August 4, 1854, and was constructed and completed at the same time as the custom-house, being occupied in 1856. The cost of construction was $93,566.75. The building is of brick and cement, with mastic covering, and asphalt roof. It was occupied as an appraisers' stores until the latter part of 1879, when the new appraisers' building was occupied, since which time the main floor has been occupied by the postal service, and the upper floors by other Government offices.

BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

This building is located on the northwest corner of Fifth and Mission streets, on a plot of ground 275 feet square, bounded on the east by the former and on the south by the latter,

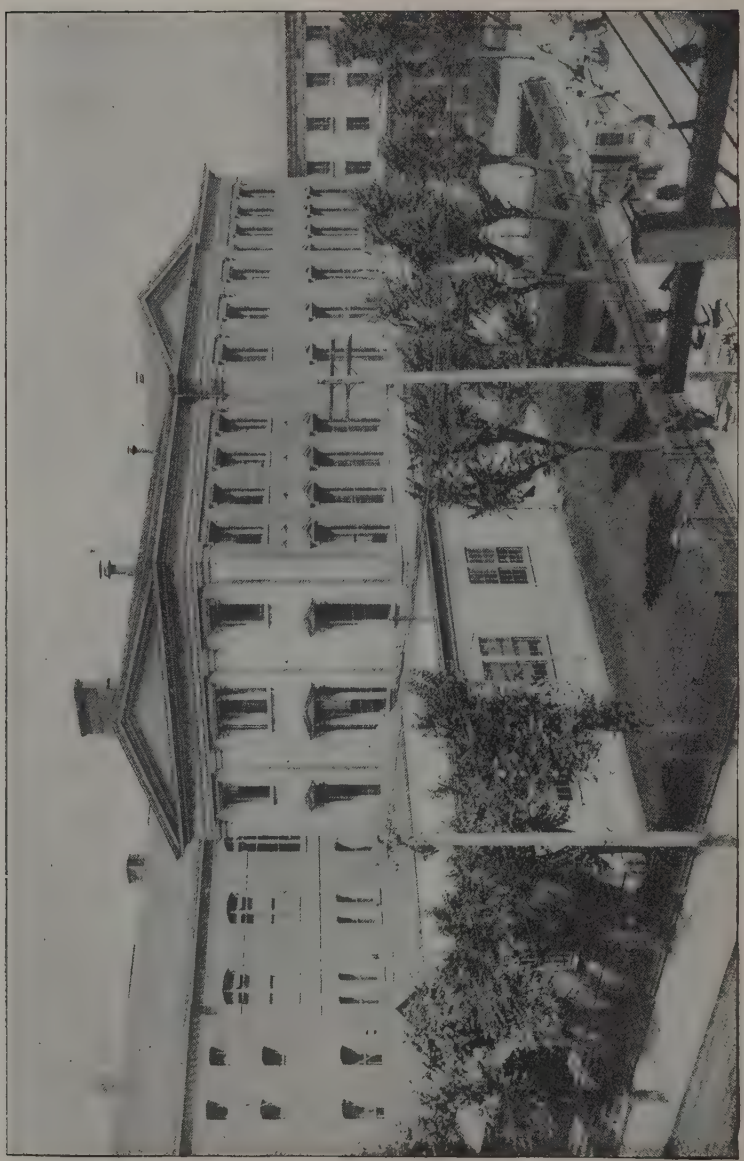
The ground was purchased March 7, 1867, for $100,000, and the building was commenced in 1869, and completed and occupied in 1874, the cost of construction being $2,130,512.15.

The basement walls are of granite, and the superstructure of sandstone from New Castle Island, Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved July 2, 1864, March 3, 1869, April 12, 1870, July 15, 1870, March 3, 1871, June 10, 1872, March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874 (last three for machinery), March 6, 1882 (vaults), March 2, 1889 (vaults), and March 3, 1899 (repairs and new coping around roof).

Prior to the construction of this building the mint occupied, from 1854 to 1874, the building on Commercial street, between Montgomery and Kearney streets, now used as a subtreasury.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the value of the gold and silver deposited at this mint was $61,315,442.48.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

This building is located on the southeast corner of the block belonging to the United States and which is bounded on the north by Jackson, on the east by Battery, on the south by Washington, and on the west by Sansome streets.

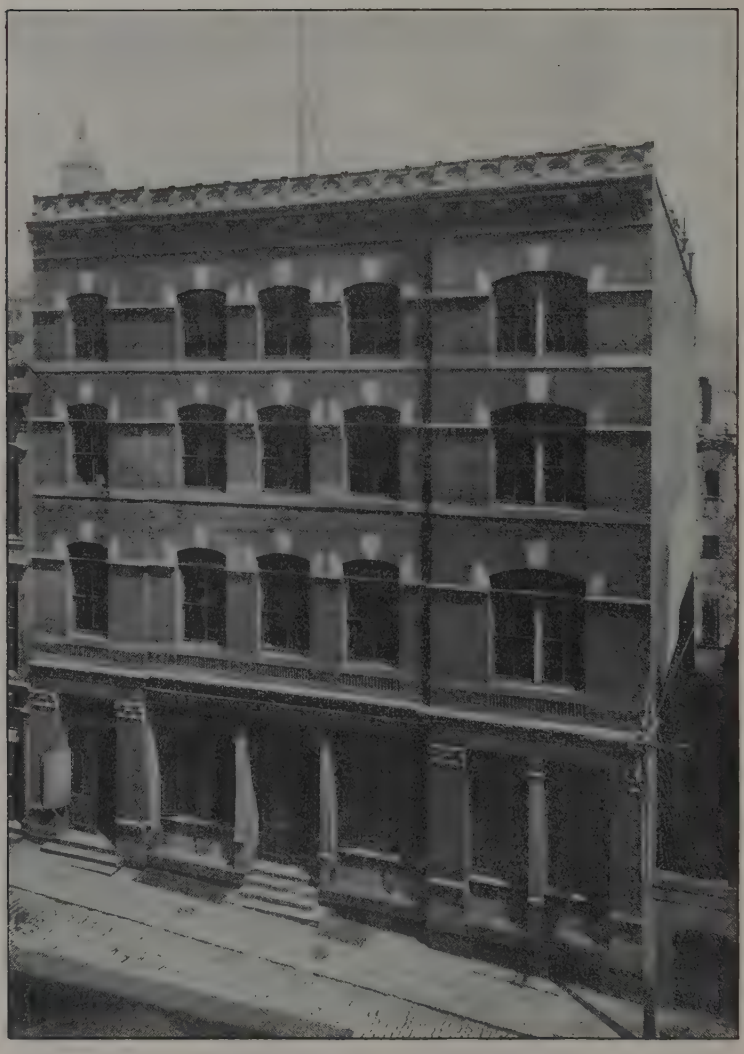
The land was conveyed to the United States September 8, 1854, by the governor of the State of California for the sum of $150,000, one-half of the appraised value, said conveyance being in pursuance of an act of the State legislature approved May 3, 1854. This act also provided that if any portion of the land is disposed of by the United States, such portion will revert to the State. It was supplemented by an act approved March 3, 1868, and the land was unconditionally conveyed to the United States by deed recorded May 4, 1868. During 1854 $10,000 were paid in extinguishing private claims to the ground.

The main building, which is principally of brick and cement with mastic covering, was completed and occupied in 1856, the cost of construction being about $450,000. It is used by the postal and customs services, and, together with the old appraisers' building, contains an area of 604,200 cubic feet. Both of these buildings are heated by open fireplaces and stoves. The custom-house is provided with a hydraulic elevator operated by power furnished from the new appraisers' stores.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved September 30, 1850; March 3, 1851; July 21, 1852; March 3, 1853; August 4, 1854; March 3, 1855; August 28, 1856 (paving streets); March 2, 1861 (paving); March 3, 1869 (repairs); July 15, 1870 (repairs).

During the years between 1880 and 1885 and in 1891 the 1-story frame annexes shown in the illustration were constructed for the accommodation of the post-office, the latter addition being erected under the authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891. The annex at the north end of the building is seen more clearly in the illustration of the old appraisers' building on page 40. A portion of this old appraisers' building is seen at the right of the illustration on the opposite page adjoining the custom-house on the north. To the left, across the alleyway, is seen a portion of the new appraisers' building. The trees in the foreground are elms.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $998,929.74. In 1856 the population of the city was about 40,000 and in 1900 it was 342,782. The yearly average of the exports and imports entered at this port from 1885 to 1899 was $33,852,565 and $41,257,412, respectively.



SUBTREASURY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SUBTREASURY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

This building is located on the north side of Commercial street, about 60 feet west of Montgomery street. The site has a frontage of 60 feet and is 59 feet 9 inches deep.

April 15, 1853, the Department entered into a contract with Joseph R. Curtis, under which was conveyed to the United States, for the sum of $239,900, 40 front feet of this lot, with the building thereon, in which the minting business had been conducted under a contract with Curtis, Perry & Ward. July 6, 1853, a second contract was entered into with Mr. Curtis for the purchase of the additional west 20 front feet of the present site for $15,000 and the construction thereon of an extension to the building for $28,909. The building was completed in 1854, and was occupied as a branch mint until the completion of the present mint on Fifth and Mission streets.

The appropriations on account of the structure were made by acts of Congress approved August 31, 1852, May 31, 1854, and August 18, 1856.

Under appropriations made by acts of June 23, 1874; March 3, 1875; July 31, 1876, and March 3, 1877, the walls of the building were torn down and the structure reconstructed as at present for the offices of the United States assistant treasurer and other Government officials, the cost of this work being about $107,000. The building was occupied in October, 1877.

It is constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, contains an area of 1,680,800 cubic feet, and is now occupied by the assistant treasurer and land office. Heat is furnished by fireplaces and stoves. There is a hydraulic freight elevator operating between the basement and the main business office of the subtreasury on the first floor.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., SAN JOSE, CAL.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., SAN JOSE, CAL.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by an act of Congress approved April 28, 1890. It is in the north corner of Market Plaza, fronting southeast and southwest, and is on a plot of ground bounded on the northwest 138.31 feet by San Fernando street and on the southwest 137.84 feet by the line of Market street, the site having been secured by purchase December 24, 1890, for the sum of $39,000. The plaza is of a rectangular shape, is terminated at its northwest end by San Fernando street, and is approached by Market street, the line of which forms its longitudinal axis.

The building was commenced under a contract awarded May 9, 1892, and was completed and occupied February 1, 1895, the cost of construction being $160,548.33.

It is built of sandstone, quarried near San Jose, contains an area of 459,800 cubic feet, and is heated by a system of indirect radiation operated by one steam boiler. The first floor is occupied entirely by the postal service.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts were $49,049.72. In 1890 the population of the city was 18,060, and in 1900 it was 21,500.

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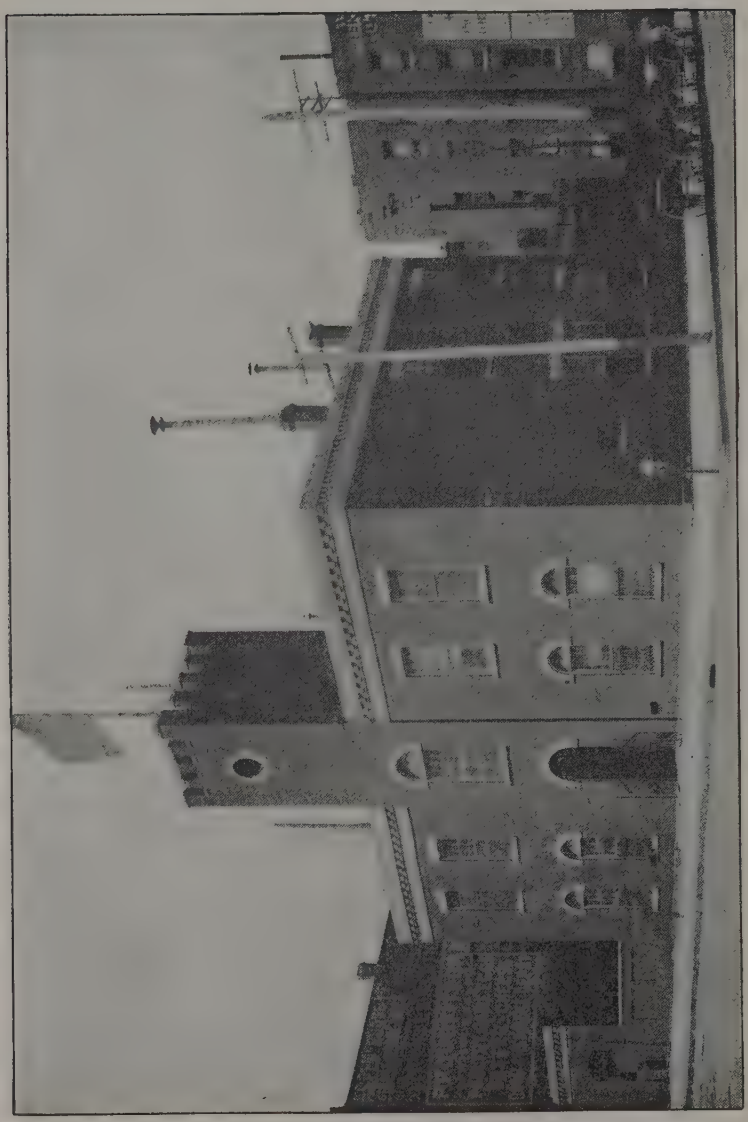


BRANCH MINT, DENVER, COLO.

BRANCH MINT, DENVER, COLO.

By an act of Congress approved April 21, 1862, the establishment of a branch mint at Denver, Colo., was authorized and an appropriation made therefor. In November of that year the present building located at the corner of Sixteenth and Market streets on a lot fronting northeast about 125 feet on the former and southeast 100 feet on the latter was purchased from Clark, Gruber & Co. for $25,000. A resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, vested in the United States a clear title to the land. Congress by acts of July 7, 1884, and March 3, 1887, appropriated funds for the repair of the building, but as the structure proved to be in such a dilapidated condition as to render repairs impracticable, and as it was held that the appropriations could not be used for constructing a new building, they were carried to the surplus fund.

This building has never been used for coinage purposes by the United States, it having always been used as an assay office, and by an act of Congress of February 24, 1899, is to continue so until a new mint building is completed.

The firm from whom this building was purchased used it as a private coining establishment. They coined 5, 10, 20, and 50 dollar gold pieces, which were in circulation throughout the West.

In the early days of Denver when Indian raids were anticipated the building was used as a place of refuge for women and children, it being the town's most substantial structure.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., DENVER, COLO.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., DENVER, COLO.

An act of Congress approved May 8, 1882, authorized this building and limited the cost of same with site at $300,000. By an act of February 24, 1887, this limit was extended to $575,000. The appropriations were made by acts of May 8, 1882, March 3, 1883, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, March 3, 1887, March 30, 1888 (for extension in excess of limit, $60,000), October 2, 1888, March 2, 1889, March 3, 1891. An act of June 8, 1896, appropriated $1,235.69 for payment of allowance on account of interior finish. October 15, 1883, a site was purchased for $65,000, fronting northwest 200 feet on Arapahoe street and northeast 125 feet on Sixteenth street. On the southeast side is an alley 16 feet wide. A contract was awarded January 23, 1885, for erection of the building, and the structure was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1892, the total cost of construction being $570,500.52.

The building is constructed of gray sandstone. It contains a cubic area of 1,138,500 feet, is heated by steam, and is provided with passenger and freight elevator service. The number of rooms occupied are thirty-five, they being assigned principally to the postal, customs, internal-revenue, and secret services, United States courts, land office, and weather bureau.

The gross postal receipts for 1892 and 1899 were $324,992.28 and $401,586.28, respectively, exclusive of deposits received from other post-offices. The internal-revenue receipts for 1893 were about $300,000. For the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $1,298,135.22.

The population of the city in 1890 was 106,713, and in 1900 it was 133,859.

POST-OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLO.

POST-OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLO.

An act of Congress approved February 7, 1891, authorized this building and it was appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1891, March 2, 1895, and June 4, 1897. The site was donated to the United States August 19, 1892, and has a frontage of 175 feet north on Fifth street, and 120 feet east on Main street. The south side is bounded by an alley.

A contract for the erection of the building was awarded July 18, 1896, and the structure was completed and occupied by the post-office May 28, 1898, the other branches of the service occupying their quarters during the following month. The cost of construction was $275,076.98.

The superstructure above the Colorado red granite water table is of Bedford, Ind., limestone, to and including the first story cornice; above that line of St. Louis, Mo., gray brick, trimmed with carved Bedford limestone, except the center of the Main street façade, which is carried up entirely of carved Bedford limestone.

The building contains a cubic area of 866,100 feet, and is heated by steam (direct and indirect radiation). The heating system is operated by four boilers, which also supply power for the pumps operating the hydraulic elevator which adjoins the lobby at the Fifth street entrance. Above the first floor, which is occupied entirely by the postal service, there are thirty-nine office rooms which are assigned principally to the United States courts, customs and internal-revenue services, land office, and Weather Bureau. The court rooms and offices are mostly on the third floor, the district court room, which is in plan 30 feet by 45 feet 10 inches and two stories in height, being at the east end, and the circuit court room, which is of corresponding size, at the west end.

The postal receipts for the fiscal year in which the building was occupied amounted to $44,270.21, and during the year ended June 30, 1900, they were $58,266.13. In 1890 the population of the city was 24,558, and in 1900 it was 28,157.

Post-Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

POST-OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Cannon and Broad streets, on a plat of ground fronting north 100 feet on the former and west 155 feet on the latter.

The ground was secured by purchase March 4, 1889, for $25,000. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded September 8, 1889, and the structure was completed and occupied in February, 1892, the cost of construction being $125,064.98.

The legislation on account of the erection of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved June 19, 1888, October 2, 1888, August 30, 1890, and August 23, 1894 (outstanding liabilities).

The building is constructed of Portland brownstone from the quarries at Middlesex, Conn. It contains a cubic space of 363,168 feet, is heated by steam, and is occupied mainly by the postal and customs services, seven rooms and the first floor being assigned in all.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $112,716.77. In 1890 the population of the city was 48,866, and in 1900 it was 70,996.

Acts of Congress approved June 4, 1897, and July 19, 1897, authorized and appropriated for an extension to the building. Efforts were made to purchase additional land fronting about 24 feet on Cannon street, but without success. September 23, 1897, the Department of Justice was requested to institute proceedings in condemnation, which proceedings have not yet (October, 1900,) been terminated.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN.

This building is located on a triangular plot of ground donated to the United States by the city of Hartford by deed recorded August 7, 1873. The base of the triangle is on the west, and is 146 feet long, while the sides are each about 160 feet long. It is bounded on the north by State street, on the east by American row, on the south by Central row, and on the west by the grounds of the city hall. The main entrance to the building is from the passageway shown in the illustration, which extends from State street to Central row and separates the custom-house and post-office building from the grounds of the city hall. Work on the building was commenced in 1873, and the structure was completed and occupied June 28, 1882, progress having been slow by reason of inadequate appropriations. The cost of construction was $846,802.74.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved March 18, 1872, June 10, 1872, June 23, 1874, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, March 3, 1877, April 30, 1878, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882 (approaches), and March 3, 1883 (approaches).

The building is constructed of granite, that from Quincy, Mass., being used for the basement, and from Clark's Island, Me., for the superstructure. It is provided with steam heat, and is equipped with a hydraulic passenger elevator. Besides the first floor, which is used entirely by the post-office, the number of rooms assigned are fifteen, occupied by the United States courts and the customs and internal-revenue services. The cubic contents are 811,200 feet.

The postal receipts in 1883 were about $138,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $266,469.33. In 1880 the population of the city was 42,015, and in 1900 it was 79,850.

Custom-House and Post-Office, Middletown, Conn.

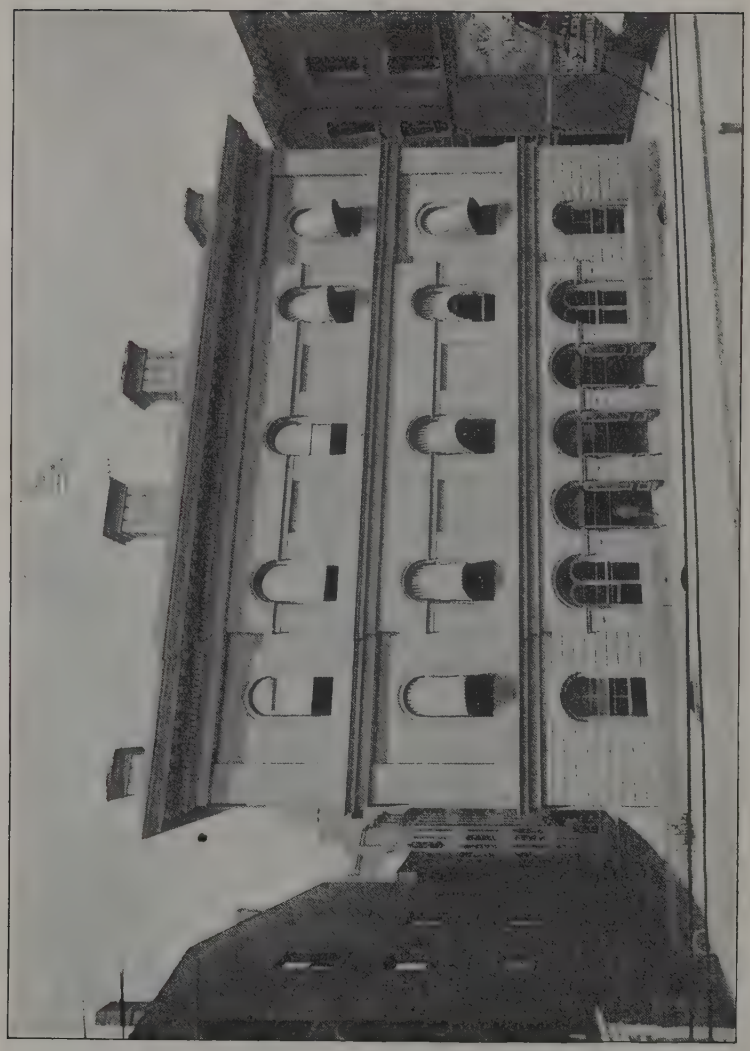
CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

An act of July 13, 1832, authorized the erection or purchase of a custom-house at Middletown, Conn. A site on the corner of Main and Parsonage (now College) streets was purchased, April 13, 1833, for the sum of $1,500. Owing to this location not being approved by the citizens of Middletown, another site was purchased for the sum of $2,000, and the title thereto vested in the United States May 22, 1833, this latter lot being bounded on the north 80 feet by Court street, and on the east 62 feet by Main street. The former piece of ground was sold August 24, 1833, for $1,500. The building was commenced August 1, 1834, and was completed and occupied October 19, 1834, the cost of construction being $12,176.64.

The building was occupied entirely by the customs service until March 31, 1841, when the post-office was installed therein. Subsequently, in 1866–67, alterations were made to the structure, including an additional story. It is now occupied by the postal and customs services. The building is situated at the corner of the two streets, with entrance from Main street. Portland, Conn., brown sandstone was used in its construction. It contains an area of 114,268 cubic feet, and is supplied with steam heat from one boiler.

Appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved July 13, 1832, March 2, 1833, June 27, 1834, February 25, 1836, July 28, 1866 (repairs), and March 2, 1867 (repairs).

In 1861 the postal receipts amounted to about $5,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, to $30,741.99. In 1830 the population of the city was 6,892, and in 1900 it was 9,589.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

This building fronts southeast on Church street and extends northwest to Gregson street with an extension northeasterly along the latter to Center street.

It was initiated by an act of Congress approved August 4, 1854, which provided for a custom-house and post-office, 60 by 85 feet by 60 feet high, and the site was secured June 1, 1855, by purchase for the sum of $25,500, it having a frontage of 120 feet on Church and Gregson streets by 131 feet 6 inches deep.

The main building, the façade of which is shown in the illustration, was constructed under a contract awarded September 29, 1855, and was completed February 14, 1860, the cost of construction, furnishing, etc., being $158,614.50.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved August 4, 1854, June 12, 1858 (v. 11, p. 323), June 12, 1858 (v. 11, p. 324, furniture, etc.), and June 23, 1874 (repairs).

Under the provisions of an act of July 7, 1884, a contract was awarded January 27, 1885, for the construction of a one-story brick extension at the rear. This extension is the full width of the building and extends 42 feet toward Gregson street. It was completed and occupied about September 1, 1885, and cost $46,947.92.

An additional plot of ground fronting northwest, 38 feet 6 inches on Gregson street, and northeast, 52 feet 9 inches on Center street, was purchased March 18, 1893, for the sum of $23,000, and a contract entered into December 11, 1893, for another extension to the building. This is a one-story brick annex extending northeasterly from the addition of 1885 along Gregson to Center street, with an ell 16 by 38 feet southeasterly along the main structure. It was completed in March, 1895, and cost $31,465.

The appropriations on account of this last extension and the land therefor were made by acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, March 3, 1891, and March 2, 1895 (heating apparatus).

The first floor of the main building and the extensions are used by the post-office, the second floor by the customs and internal-revenue services, and the third floor by the United States courts. The building contains an area of 424,300 cubic feet, is heated by steam from two boilers, and is provided with an electric passenger elevator.

The postal receipts have increassd from $22,234.42 in 1857 to $268,714.77 in 1900. The population of the city in 1860 was 39,267, and in 1900 it was 108,027.

In 1818 the United States purchased for the sum of $5,000 the three-story brick building still standing at the corner of State and Water streets, and occupied the same as a custom-house until the completion of the present custom-house and post-office. It was sold May 24, 1867, for the sum of $8,800, and is now known as "The City Elm Hotel." Funds for the purchase of the property were transferred from the appropriation "Custom-houses and public warehouses." An appropriation for the improvements of the grounds was made by an act approved July 13, 1832.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

This building is located on the ea t side of Bank street, on a plot of ground with a frontage of 60 feet and depth of about 159 feet, extending back to the water front. The land was secured by purchase February 18, 1833, for the sum of $3,400, and the building was completed and occupied in 1835, the cost of construction being $14,600. It is constructed of granite and contains an area of 114,000 cubic feet. The basement is used for storage purposes, and the first and second floors are occupied by the customs service, pension examiners, weather bureau, steamboat inspectors, and naval paymaster. Artificial heat is supplied by stoves. The doors at the main entrance to the building were made of planking taken from the U. S. frigate *Constitution*.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved July 13, 1832, March 2, 1833, June 27, 1834, May 8, 1840 (repairs), July 27, 1842 (superintendent's services), and August 5, 1848 (outstanding liabilities).

During the year 1899 the value of foreign imports entered at this port was $26,413.93, and the duty collected $3,372.95. In 1835 the population of the city was about 4,000, and in 1900 it was 17,548.

POST-OFFICE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

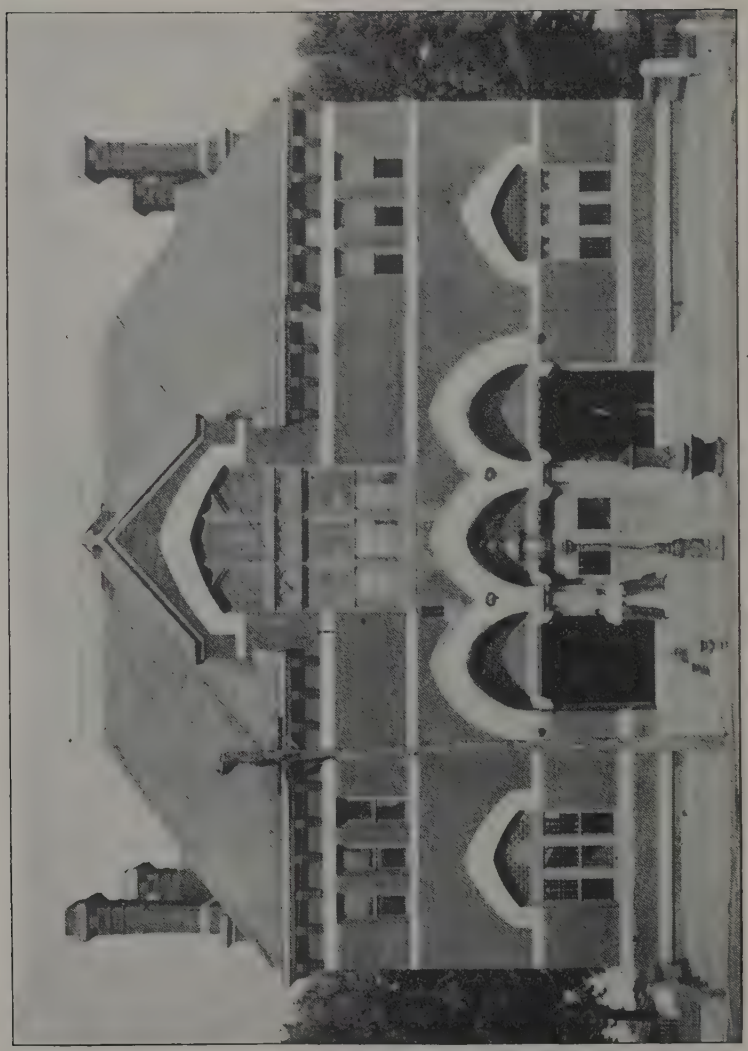
POST-OFFICE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved June 20, 1890, and appropriated for by acts of August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891. The site was secured by purchase April 3, 1893, for the sum of $25,000, and is on the southwest corner of State and Union streets, with a north frontage of 120.75 feet on the former and east frontage of 120.20 feet on the latter.

The building was commenced under a contract awarded November 13, 1896, and was completed and occupied March 1, 1898, the cost of construction being $49,855.31. It is constructed of granite for the basement walls, steps, area copings, etc., and of red brick laid in English bond for the walls of the superstructure. The cubic contents of the building are 172,318 feet.

In the basement is located the steam heating apparatus (operated by one low-pressure boiler), the janitor's room, and a bicycle room at the southwest corner, to which direct access is obtained by a basement stairway. The first floor is occupied by the post-office, and the second floor mostly by the United States engineers' office.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts aggregated $37,073.87. In 1890 the population of the city was 13,757, and in 1900 it was 17,548.



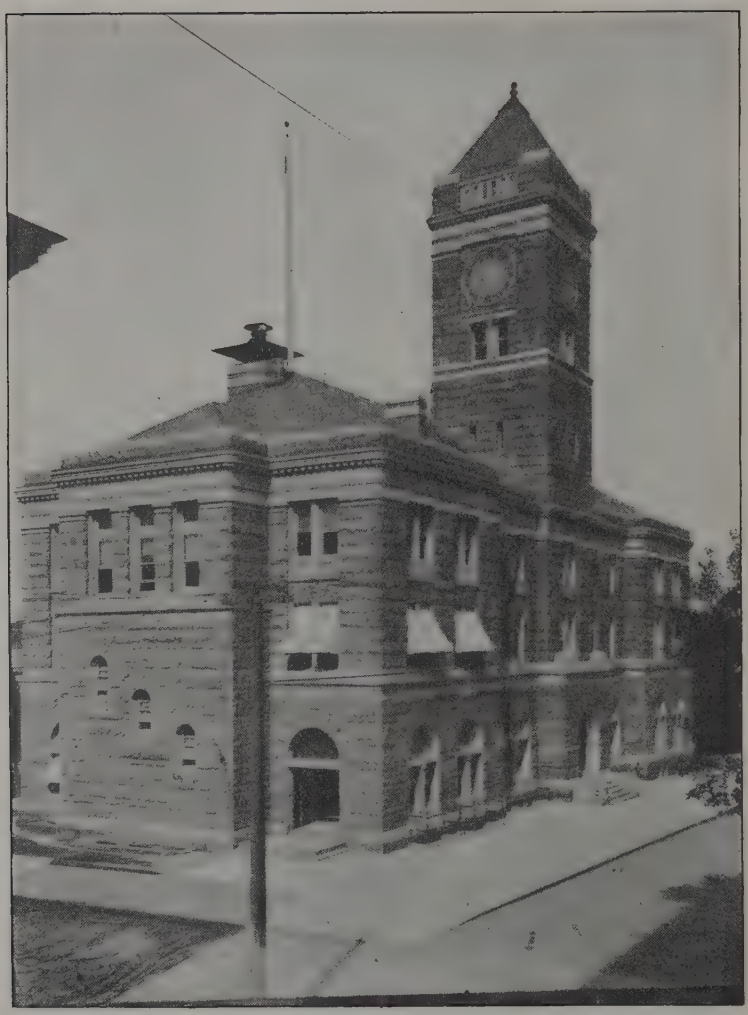
POST-OFFICE, DOVER, DEL.

POST-OFFICE, DOVER, DEL.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved February 23, 1873, July 31, 1876, and June 20,1878. It is located on the east side of State street, and approached direct by Loockerman street, which terminates at this point. Immediately north of the building King street, which extends in a northeasterly direction and cuts off a corner of the lot, is terminated by State street.

The site was secured by purchase November 12, 1873, for $10,000, and has a frontage of about 120 feet by about 300 feet deep, being bounded on the north by an alley. Work on the building was commenced in 1875, and the first floor was occupied by the post-office in 1877. The second story, which was designed for use of the United States courts, was completed in 1879. It has not, however, been used by this branch of the service, and is now occupied by the Dover Public Library.

The building is of red brick with stone trimmings, contains an area of 136,000 cubic feet, and cost $51,320, exclusive of site. It is heated by a hot-water system. In 1878 the postal receipts amounted to $4,779.33, and during the year ended June 30, 1900, they were $9,120.50. In 1890 the population of the town was 3,061, and in 1900 it was 3,329.



COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., WILMINGTON, DEL.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., WILMINGTON, DEL.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, and the limit of cost extended by an act of May 5, 1890. Appropriations on its account were made by acts of August 7, 1886, March 3, 1891, and March 2, 1895.

The site, which fronts north 178 feet 11 inches on Ninth street, and is bounded on the east and west, each 131 feet 1½ inches, by Shipley and Orange streets, respectively, was secured April 5, 1887, by purchase, for the sum of $30,000. A contract was awarded April 11, 1891, for the excavation, concrete foundations, basement and area walls, and the building was completed and occupied April 10, 1897, the cost of construction being $269,339.65.

It fronts on Ninth street, is constructed of Brandywine, Pa., granite, contains an area of 608,000 cubic feet, is heated by steam from three boilers, and is equipped with an electric passenger elevator. The first floor is occupied by the post-office, and the second by the United States courts and court offices, the third being assigned principally to the customs and internal revenue services and civil-service board.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $87,609.13. In 1890 the population of the city was 61,431, and in 1900 it was 76,508.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., WILMINGTON, DEL.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., WILMINGTON, DEL.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Sixth and King streets, on a plot of ground fronting northerly 109 feet on the former and westerly 64 feet on the latter.

The ground was secured by purchase June 3, 1853, for $3,500, and the building was completed and occupied in 1857, the cost of construction being $39,569.34.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved August 31, 1852, March 3, 1853, August 4, 1854, and March 3, 1857.

This building was occupied by the postal and customs services until 1897, when the new court-house, post-office, etc., in this city, which is described on page 71, was completed, since which time it has been used for the storage of goods in bond.

When the building was constructed in 1857 the population of the city was about 15,000. In 1900 it was 76,508.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

An act of Congress approved June 20, 1878, authorized the construction of a building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and made an appropriation therefor. On July 9, 1878, a plot of ground fronting north 370 feet 2 inches on the north line of B street, SW., and extending back 166 feet 11 inches between Fourteenth street on the east and Fifteenth street on the west, was secured by purchase for the sum of $27,536.50. Work on the building was commenced immediately, a contract for excavations, etc., being awarded on the 24th of that month, and the structure was completed and occupied July 1, 1880. It was 233 feet 7 inches by 148 feet 11 inches, and cost about $310,000.

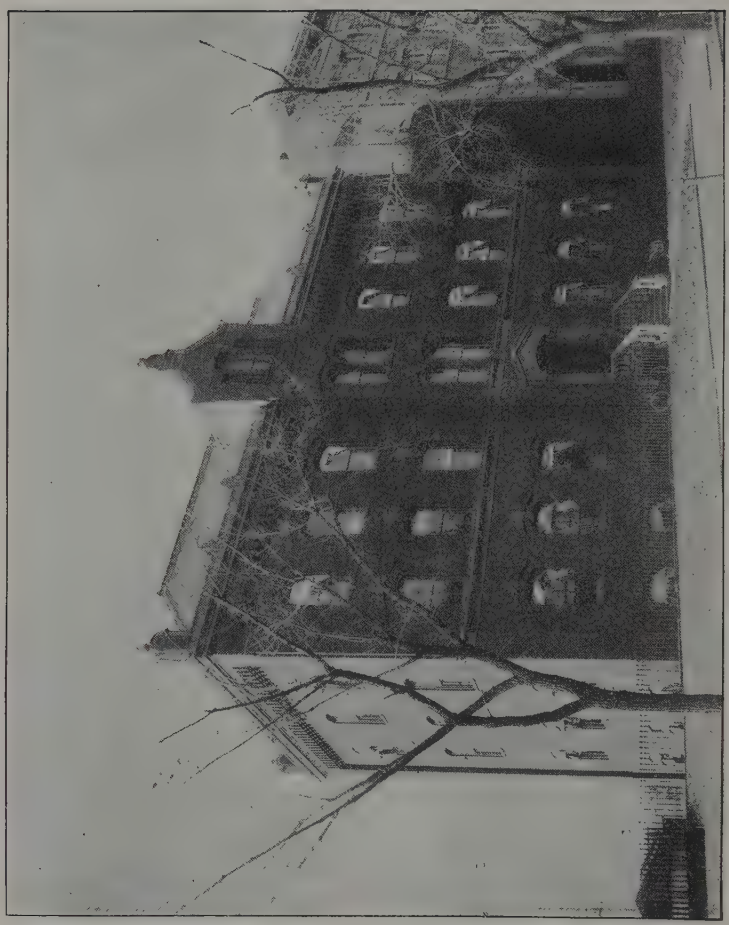
In order to obtain necessary space for auxiliary buildings, etc., an effort was made to secure the balance of the ground extending back to the alley. That portion fronting on Fourteenth street, and extending back about 185 feet, was purchased August 9, 1880, for $7,866.35. It became necessary to resort to condemnation proceedings to secure title to that fronting on Fifteenth street, and the award, in amount $15,350.35, was paid August 4, 1891. Thus the site now has a frontage north of 370 feet 2 inches on the north line of B street, and extends back between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets 259 feet 5 inches to an alley, and cost $50,753.20.

In 1891 a wing 60 by 86 feet was constructed at the southwest corner of the building at a cost of $80,000, a contract for the work being awarded February 14 of that year. Under a contract awarded June 8, 1895, additional stories were added to the boiler house, a wing at the rear of the main building, at a cost of $50,000, which work was completed in the latter part of 1896. The boilers have since been removed from this wing, and the first story is now used for engines, etc.

Another wing (93 by 79 feet) is at present (December, 1900) being constructed at the northwest corner of the main building under a contract awarded July 14, 1900, as also are certain outbuildings (stables, laundry, etc.), along the line of Fifteenth street, the contract for the latter being dated September 5, 1900.

The appropriations on account of the buildings and ground for the Bureau were made by acts of Congress approved June 20, 1878; June 16, 1880 (approaches and additional land); March 3, 1881 (outbuildings); August 5, 1882 (outstanding liability); August 7, 1882 (same); October 2, 1888 (land); August 30, 1890 (southwest wing); March 13, 1891 (land); August 5, 1892 (repairs); March 3, 1893 (boiler plant); August 18, 1894 (extending boiler-house); March 2, 1895 (same), and June 6, 1900 (northwest wing).

Prior to the occupation of this building the Bureau was located in the attic of the west wing of the Treasury Department building, where, during the year ended June 30, 1878, the number of employees was 522, and the total number of sheets produced of United States notes, bonds, certificates, stamps, checks, drafts, etc., 13,098,756. During the year ended June 30, 1900, the corresponding figures were 2,000 employees and 116,909,423 sheets. Postage stamps have been printed in this Bureau since July 1, 1894.

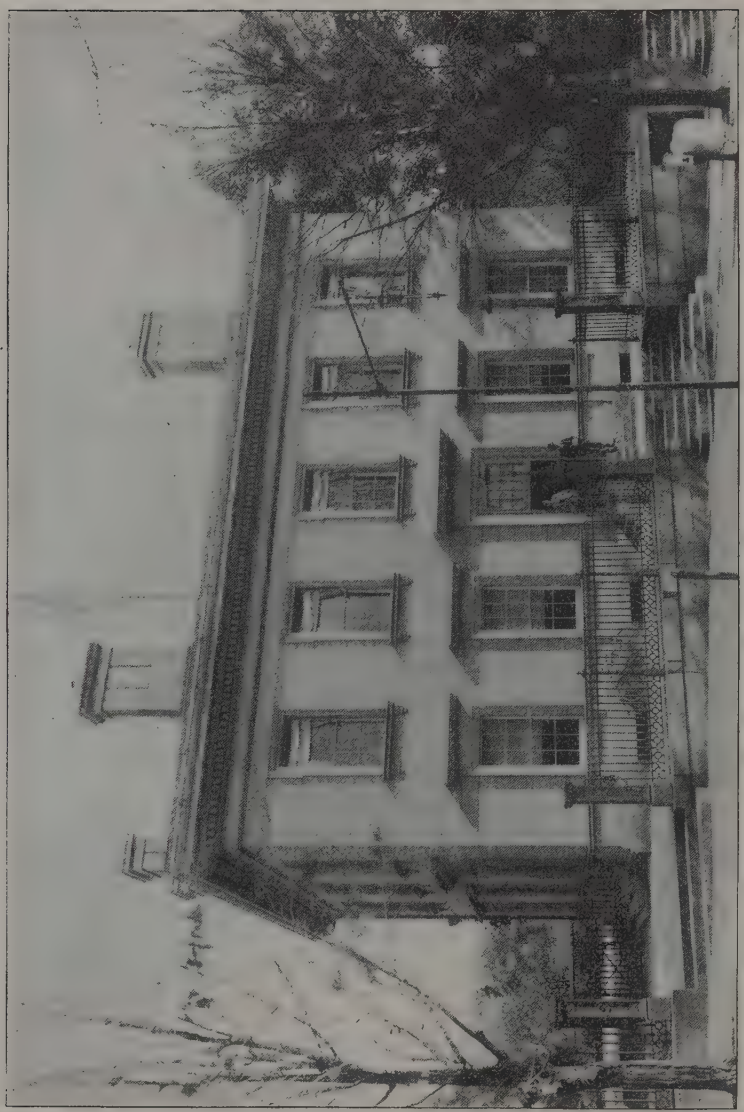


COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This building is located immediately south of the Butler Building, fronting on New Jersey avenue and extending back to South Capitol street. It was purchased, together with the land, September 21, 1891, for the sum of $155,000, the site fronting east 199 feet 6 inches on New Jersey avenue, west 199 feet on South Capitol street, and being about 200 feet deep. The legislation authorizing the purchase of the property is contained in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891. In 1871 the building was rented for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, by which branch of the service it has since been occupied. It is provided with steam heat from two horizontal boilers and is equipped with a freight elevator. On the south side of the lot are located several small auxiliary structures used by the Survey.

This main building is connected with the stone structure adjoining by two wooden bridges portions of the latter being used by the Survey, as indicated under the heading "U. S. Marine Hospital Bureau (Butler building)" on page 81.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This building is located on the east side of Thirty-first street about midway between M and N streets on a plot of ground 121 feet 6 inches square.

It was authorized and appropriated for by an act of Congress approved August 18, 1856. The site was secured by purchase March 27, 1857, for the sum of $5,000, and the structure was completed and occupied early in the following year, the cost of construction being $55,368.15. It is constructed of granite from Port Deposit, Md., contains an area of 130,000 cubic feet and is supplied with steam heat from one horizontal boiler. The first floor is occupied by a branch post-office and the second by the customs service, the basement being used principally for the heating plant and the storage of goods in bond.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the value of imported goods received through this custom-house aggregated $209,120.36, and the duties collected amounted to $97,856.19.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL BUREAU (BUTLER BUILDING), WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL BUREAU (BUTLER BUILDING), WASHINGTON, D. C.

This property was purchased April 10, 1891, from Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, for the sum of $275,000, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891. The land has a frontage of 119 feet 3 inches north on B street southeast, 80 feet east on New Jersey avenue, and 97 feet west on South Capitol street. The building was constructed about 1884–85 of granite from Cape Ann, Mass., and comprises three sections separated by thick brick walls, each of which was used as a residence.

That portion fronting on B street is occupied by the Marine-Hospital Service and the other two sections by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the central as a library, etc., and the rear for the storage of maps of surveys. These two latter buildings have entrances from New Jersey avenue. For the convenience of the occupants doorways have been cut in the walls between these buildings, thus affording direct communication. The entire building is heated by steam from two horizontal boilers located in the Marine-Hospital portion.

The small brick structure shown in the illustration at the west side of this building was constructed in 1891 from the Marine-Hospital fund, and is used by that Bureau for the storage of records. There is also located farther back on the line of South Capitol street another brick structure, used by the Coast and Geodetic Survey as a photograph gallery.

12242—01——6

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FROM 1840 TO 1855. [From the original in the possession of Mr. James F. Hood.]

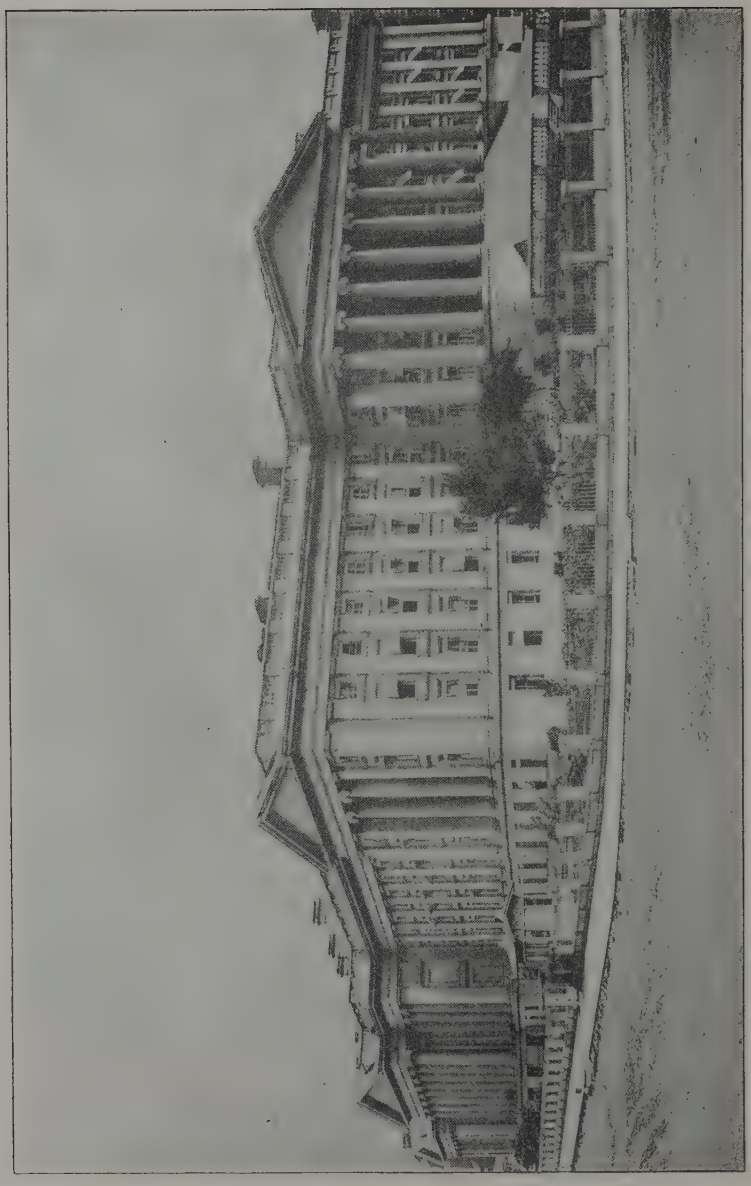
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Treasury Department was established by an act passed by the First Congress, and approved September 2, 1789. When the seat of Government was removed from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800 the Department was installed in a small wooden building, which was designed for the purpose by George Hatfield, an English architect, and was completed in 1799. It was at the northeast corner of the site of the present building, fronting on Fifteenth street. In 1801 it was partially destroyed by fire, and in 1814 was completely burned at the hands of the British, and most of the files and documents destroyed. Another building was speedily constructed, and this also was destroyed by fire on March 31, 1833. This time most of the documents of value were removed by the clerks.

After some delay a new building, the nucleus of the present, was authorized by Congress, which, by an act approved July 4, 1836, provided that the President cause a site to be selected and a fireproof building constructed thereon of such dimensions as may be required, upon such plans and of such materials as he deemed most advantageous. This act carried with it an appropriation of $100,000 for the commencement of the work. It was purposed by those in charge to locate the building in such position as to admit of an uninterrupted view along Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the White House. As the story goes, however, President Jackson, becoming impatient at the delay in the selection of the site, walked over the ground one morning, and planting his cane in the northeast corner, said: "Here, right here, I want the corner stone laid." Whether or not the site was selected in the manner described, Robert Mills, the architect, before a committee of Congress in 1838, stated that "the precise position of the building had been determined by the positive directions of the late President."

Work was commenced soon afterwards, the sandstone which was used being obtained from Acquia Creek, Virginia, and was prosecuted apparently without any definite plan or estimate other than to construct a handsome building without regard to cost. On March 29, 1838, a vigorous report was presented to Congress by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which had called to its assistance Mr. Thomas U. Walter, an architect from Philadelphia, condemning the then unfinished building on account of its location, plan, and the materials introduced into its construction, and stating that the design, if carried out, would necessitate the removal of the State Department building, which then occupied the position of the north wing of the present Treasury building. The committee went so far as to submit a bill providing for the removal of the walls of the structure and the use of the materials in the construction of a fireproof building for the Post-Office Department, to replace that recently burned. Work was suspended pending action on this bill, and after some discussion in Congress the matter was laid on the table.

Operations were then resumed, they being under the general supervision of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of War, and by August, 1839, the building was so far completed that it was occupied by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Register, the First Comptroller, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. (VIEW SHOWING SOUTH AND WEST FRONTS).

The main corridor, extending north and south along Fifteenth street, was 340 feet long, and that extending east and west was 170 feet long, there being in all 150 rooms, most of them small, with groined ceilings, and the corridors narrow, resting on barrel arches sprung from the partition walls. When finally completed in 1842 the cost was $660,773. The architect's plans were much more extensive and elaborate, and contemplated a building costing about $1,500,000.

Soon afterwards, however, the rapid growth of the Department demanded additional space, and, by an act approved March 3, 1855, Congress authorized the continuation of the building upon plans prepared by Thomas U. Walter, and made an appropriation of $300,000 on account of the same. Work was commenced in July, 1855, and in September, 1861, the south wing was completed and occupied.

After the outbreak of the civil war operations were suspended for a while, but were again resumed, and by 1864 the west wing had been completed and extended up to the line of the present north façade. Immediately adjoining this wing, at the north end of its east wall, was the west end of the old State Department building. In November, 1866, this building was vacated by that Department, and it was immediately demolished, the work of laying the foundation of the new north wing being commenced in April, 1867. In 1869 this wing was finished, thus completing the building as it stands, at a total cost of $6,127,465.32.

It is an imposing structure of Grecian architecture, 260 by 466 feet, and consisting of a basement, subbasement, three stories, and an attic. The north, west, and south façades are adorned with large porticos, the pediments of which are supported by eight huge monolithic granite columns of the Ionic order, while the east façade is ornamented by a lofty colonnade of thirty massive Ionic sandstone columns. The granite pillars, as well as all granite pilasters and blocks used in the construction of the north, west, and south wings, were quarried on Dix Island, near Rockland, Me., and brought to Washington in sailing vessels.

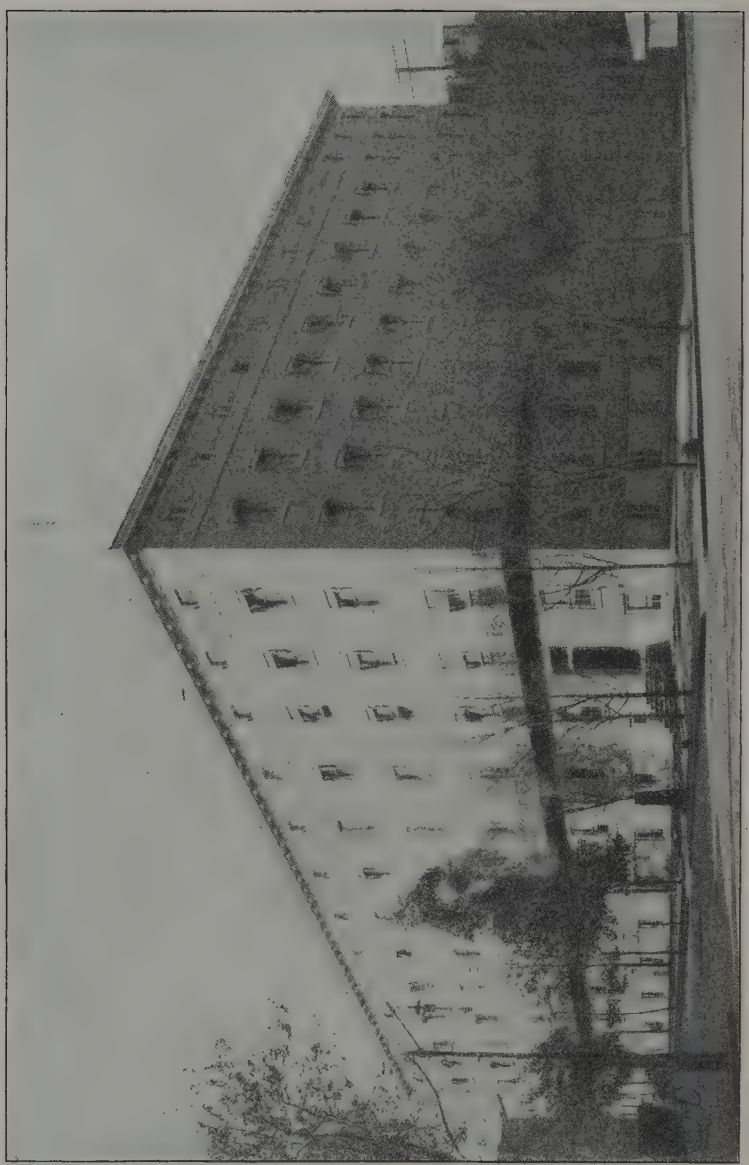
The subbasement extends under these three new wings, and is used principally by boiler and engine rooms, carpenter and plumbing shops, and for files of Department records.

The basement, first, second, and third stories are occupied almost exclusively by offices, and the attic by the branch printing office, files, library, etc. Exclusive of attic and subbasement, there are 310 rooms. The number of employees in the building is, approximately, 2,000.

The cash room, which is 72 by 34 feet and 30 feet high, is in the north wing on the first floor, directly opposite the entrance. This room is lined throughout with marble, and is one of the handsomest for the purpose in existence.

In the south court is located a commodious one-story structure used as a drafting room in connection with the Supervising Architect's Office. This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and was constructed under a contract awarded February 9, 1891, the work being completed during the summer of that year, at a cost of $25,000.

The Treasury building, with the exception of this drafting room, which has steam heat, is heated by hot water furnished by six boilers, one battery being in the south and the other in the north half of the west wing. There are under the north and south courts two batteries of six high-pressure boilers, which furnish power for seven engines and eight pumps, four of which pumps operate four hydraulic elevators—three passenger and one freight.



WINDER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WINDER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This building, located on the northwest corner of Seventeenth and F streets, was constructed in 1848 by W. H. Winder, and rented by the Government until 1854, when it was purchased for the sum of $200,000 under authority of an act of Congress approved August 4 of that year. It was occupied by offices of the War Department jointly with the Second Auditor's office (now office of the Auditor for the War Department) until 1888, when the former were transferred to the State, War, and Navy building and the Winder building assigned entirely to the latter. The structure is of brick throughout, except stone basement walls, the floors being carried on brick arches sprung from iron beams about 8 feet apart. The corridors have barrel arches sprung from partition walls.

The building is heated by indirect radiation from chambers located in the basement, and is equipped with a hydraulic elevator. Power and heat are obtained from four horizontal boilers.

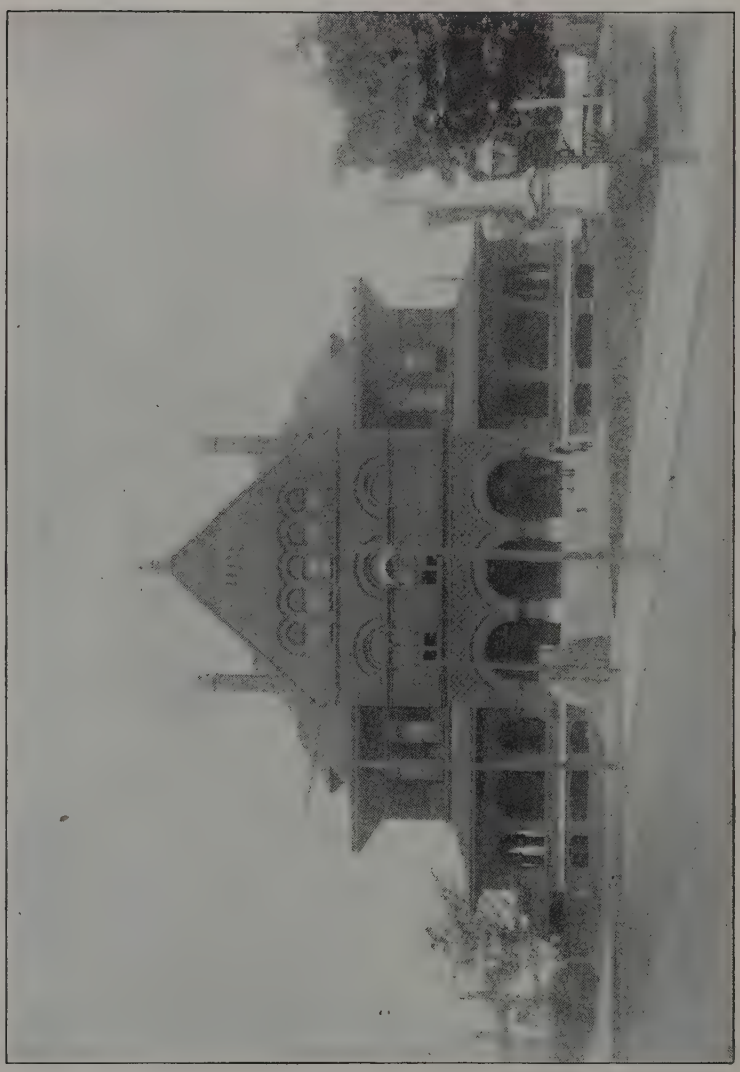
POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

This building was authorized and the limit of cost fixed by an act of Congress approved July 29, 1886, which limit was extended by an act of June 9, 1890. Under date of September 17, 1888, the site was secured by purchase for the sum of $40,000. It is bounded on the west 210 feet by Hogan street, and on the north and south 105 feet each by Adams and Forsyth streets. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded April 8, 1892, and the structure was completed and occupied in 1895, the cost of construction being $235,370.46. The main façade is on Hogan street, the entrance through the hemicycle being from Forsyth street. The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1887; October 2, 1888; March 3, 1891; July 1, 1898 (outbuilding), and July 7, 1898 (outstanding liabilities).

This building is of Georgia marble and has a cubic area of 795,139 feet. It is heated by steam and provided with a passenger elevator. Twenty-eight rooms are assigned, occupied principally by postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, United States courts, and inspectors of steam vessels.

In 1895 the postal receipts aggregated $62,980, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they amounted to $99,645.70. In 1890 the population of the city was 17,201, and in 1900 it was 28,429.



COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., KEY WEST, FLA.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., KEY WEST, FLA.

This building is located at the corner of Front and Greene streets, facing east on the former and overlooking the harbor on the west.

Under authority of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1833, an irregular-shaped lot, bounded on the north by Whitehead street, east by Front street, south by Greene street, and on the west by the water, on which was situated an old frame custom-house, was secured by purchase September 13, 1833, for the sum of $4,000. The old custom-house was maintained and occupied until removed to give space for the present building.

A contract for the erection of the present building was awarded December 15, 1888, and the structure was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1891, the cost of construction, together with building a sea wall, being $107,955.96. It rests on a pile foundation, is constructed of red brick with stone and terra cotta trimmings, and contains an area of 354,634 cubic feet. The building is on a slight elevation facing a small triangular park, known as Monument Square, formed by the intersection of the three streets above named. At the rear the ground slopes to the beach. A broad piazza extends around building at the first-floor line, from the rear of which may be seen the shipping as it passes Sand Key light-house and old Fort Taylor to and from the Gulf of Mexico.

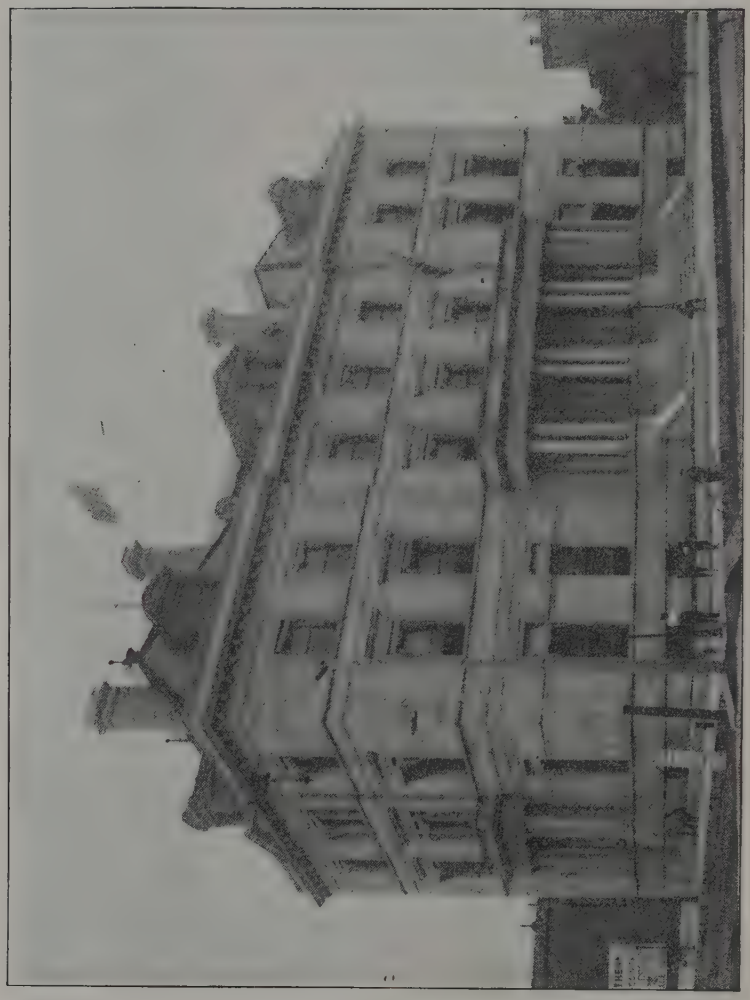
The first floor is occupied by the postal and customs services. On the second story, reached by a broad flight of stairs, are located the court room and court offices, and on the third floor the light-house inspector and other Government officials have their offices.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved February 28, 1885, March 3, 1887, and March 2, 1889, the last being for sea wall.

On the north side of what was originally the custom-house lot have been constructed a naval storehouse, cisterns for the supply of naval vessels with fresh water, and a large distilling plant. Extending westward to deep water are a new steel wharf and steel coaling sheds, with facilities for coaling vessels belonging to the naval establishment. At southwest corner of lot is a frame blacksmith shop, and, extending from the sea wall westerly to deep water, is a wooden wharf with large storehouse erected thereon, all belonging to the light-house establishment. At rear of the court-house, post-office, etc., stands a partly dilapidated two-story wooden structure, which was formerly occupied as a dwelling by the inspector, but is now used for the storage of light-house supplies.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts at Key West amounted to $14,196.80. In 1890 the population of the city was 18,080, and in 1900 it was 17,114.

Acts of Congress approved August 18, 1856, and March 3, 1857, authorized the purchase of a site and the construction of a court-house and post-office and appropriated $44,000 for the same. May 4, 1858, a lot 150 feet square, bounded on the north by Caroline street and on the east by Whitehead street, was secured by purchase for the sum of $3,000. The balance of the appropriation was transferred to the surplus fund of the Treasury in 1868–69. No improvements have since been made on the land by the Government. There are, however, two small wooden structures on the lot, one erected and used a number of years ago by the then postmaster as an office, which has since been converted into a lawyer's office and kept in fairly good repair. The other building is somewhat dilapidated and is used as an office by a justice of the peace.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PENSACOLA, FLA.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PENSACOLA, FLA.

This building is located on the northwest corner of Palafox and Government streets on a plot of ground fronting east 171 feet 5 inches on the former and south 160 feet 5 inches on the latter. It was commenced under a contract awarded July 30, 1884, for the basement and superstructure, and the building was completed and occupied February 1, 1887, the cost of construction being $187,284.34.

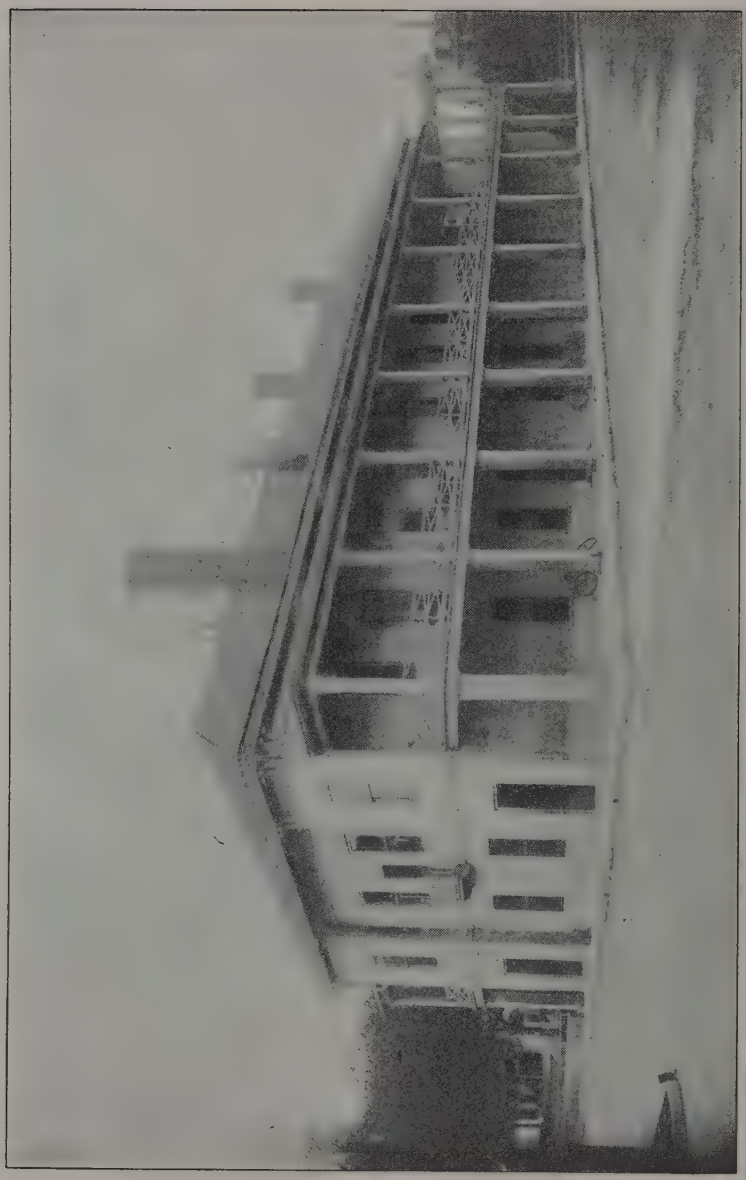
It is constructed of Bowling Green (Ky.) limestone and its cubical contents are 569,726 feet. The first floor is occupied entirely by the post-office, and the second and third floors principally by the customs service, United States courts, and weather bureau. The building is heated by a hot-water system operated by one boiler.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved June 10, 1882, March 3, 1883, and August 4, 1886.

Prior to the construction of this building the Government owned and occupied as a custom-house and post-office a brick structure located on a portion of this land, which building was destroyed by fire December 11, 1880. The site for the same fronted about 80 feet on Government street and 171 feet 5 inches on Palafox street. It was ceded by Spain in 1821 and was transferred from the War Department to the Treasury June 7, 1854. The additional land required in connection with the present building was purchased May 14, 1883, and February 19, 1884, for the sum of $19,000.

The appropriations on account of construction of the old building were made by acts of March 3, 1855, August 18, 1856, and June 12, 1858.

During the years ended June 30, 1887, and June 30, 1900, the value of the exports entered at this port amounted to $2,067,371 and $14,391,358, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts were $21,836.03. In 1880 the population of the city was 6,845, and in 1900 it was 17,747.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

This building is located on the northeast corner of a block bounded on the north by Cathedral street, east by St. George street, south by King street, and west by Cordova street. It was constructed by the Spanish Government prior to the acquisition of the State of Florida by the United States in 1821, and was used originally as a "governor's palace." Alterations were made under authority of an act of Congress approved June 20, 1832; also extensive repairs were made during the years 1886 and 1887, the latter amounting to about $10,000.

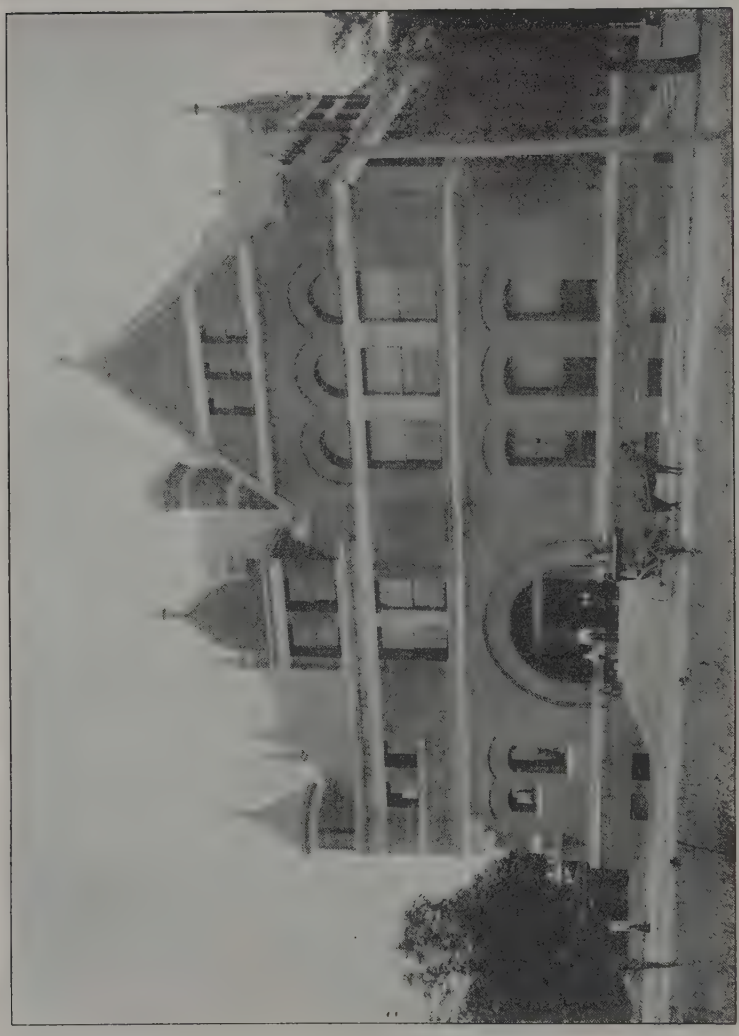
The remainder of this block of ground was transferred to the city by an act of February 11, 1890, for use as a public park. This act also authorized the extension of Cathedral street across the Government property, reserving in each case the right to resume possession of the land if deemed necessary, and making a condition of the transfer that the city of St. Augustine keep the bounding streets and sidewalks in repair and improve and maintain the park.

The building is constructed of rock popularly known as "coquina" (the Spanish word for shell), from a quarry about 2 miles from St. Augustine, operated in the eighteenth century. The cubic contents of the structure are 107,100 feet. It is heated by open grates and stoves, and is occupied principally by the postal and customs services and United States engineers.

In 1890 the population of the city was 4,742, and in 1900 it was 4,272. During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $14,125.85.

The Government owns a lot on the southeast corner of Cathedral and Charlotte streets, about a block from the court-house and post-office, known as the "old custom-house lot."

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, authorized the exchange of this lot for a piece of ground adjoining the military reservation in the city. Negotiations for the transfer have been commenced, and the Treasury Department is now (December, 1900) awaiting proof of title to the land to be acquired.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

An act of Congress approved June 7, 1888, authorized this building and made an appropriation on its account. Subsequent appropriations were made by acts of August 23, 1894, and March 22, 1895, the last being for sewer and completion of heating plant. In 1889 a site was selected on the southeast corner of McCarthy and Adams streets, with a frontage of 130 feet north on the former and 146 feet west on the latter. Upon an examination of the papers the title was pronounced defective by the Attorney-General, and in order to vest in the Government a clear title to the land, condemnation proceedings were instituted and the deed executed by the United States marshal, May 16, 1891, the amount of the award being $3,622.35.

On April 9, 1892, a proposal was accepted for the excavation, temporary drainage, etc., and the building was completed and occupied in July, 1895, the cost of construction being $80,883.60. It is constructed of red brick with stone trimmings, contains an area of 311,404 cubic feet, and is occupied by the post-office, land office, and United States courts. Steam heat is supplied from one boiler. There are also nine open fireplaces distributed throughout the building.

The gross receipts of the post-office amounted to about $8,000 in 1895, and to $8,694.48 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 2,934, and in 1900 it was 2,981.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA.

An act of Congress approved February 12, 1873, authorized the construction of a brick building at Atlanta, Ga., limited the cost at $110,000, and made an appropriation therefor.

An act of June 23, 1874, extended the limit of cost to $250,000.

An act of March 3, 1875 (vol. 18, p. 506), authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to use his discretion in the selection of materials.

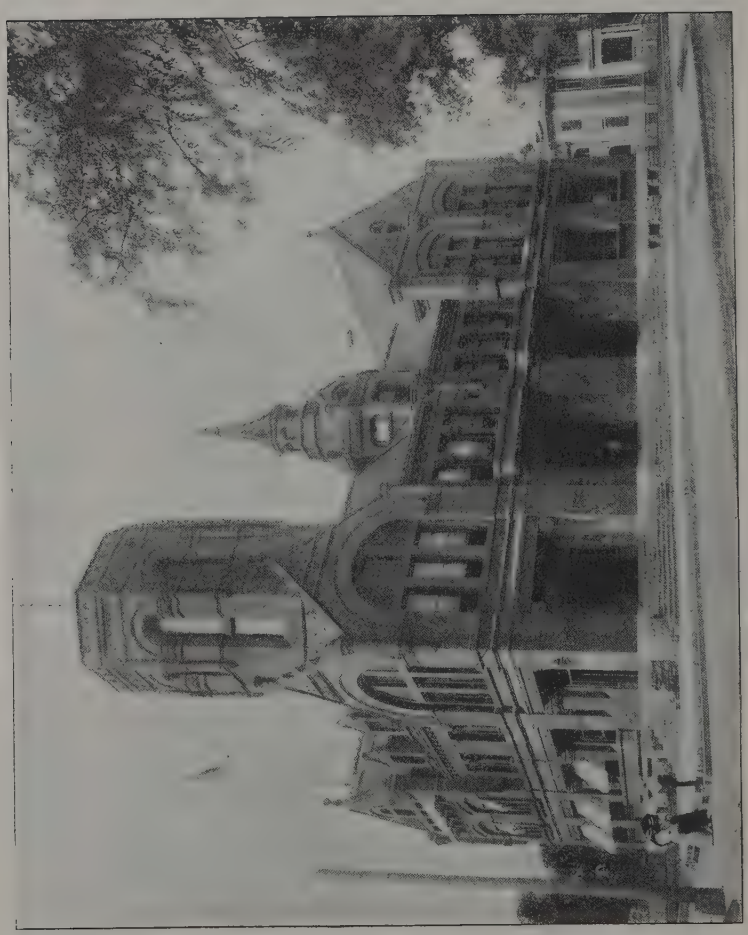
Subsequent appropriations for the original building were approved March 3, 1875 (vol. 18, p. 394), July 31, 1876, March 2, 1877, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, and June 16, 1880.

The site for the building was donated by the city of Atlanta, August 5, 1875. It is bounded on the southeast 110 feet 6 inches by Forsyth street, southwest 201 feet 6 inches by Marietta street, northwest 105 feet 6 inches by Farley street, and on the northeast 201 feet 6 inches by an alley. Work on the building was commenced in the summer of 1876, the structure being occupied in 1880. The cost of construction as originally completed (including approaches) was $273,734.50. The principal entrances are from Marietta and Forsyth streets.

The enlargement and improvement of the building was authorized and appropriated for by acts of June 6, 1888, March 3, 1891 (heating and repairs), and August 5, 1892 (repairs). January 25, 1889, a contract was awarded for removing the roof and upper story and adding two new stories for $86,500, and constructing a one-story addition at the rear for $18,000. This work was completed in the latter part of 1890. In the fall of 1891 the heating apparatus was extended to accord with these additions, and further repairs were made in the following year.

The cubic contents of the building are 696,000 feet. It is heated by hot water and is provided with elevator service. The number of rooms occupied are forty-nine, assigned principally to the postal, internal-revenue and customs services, and the United States courts.

The gross postal receipts for the years ended June 30, 1880, and June 30, 1899, were $59,409.09 and $290,089.80 respectively, and the internal-revenue receipts for the same periods, $322,074.18 and $941,726.30. The receipts from customs during the fiscal year 1899 were $9,581.04. In 1880 the population of Atlanta was 37,409 and in 1900 it was 89,872.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved February 24, 1887, and was appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1887, October 2, 1888, and March 3, 1891, the last being for a heating apparatus. It is located on the southwest corner of Greene and Ninth streets on a plot of ground fronting north 170 feet on the former and east 253 feet on the latter, the site having been secured by purchase, October 20, 1887, for the sum of $30,000. A contract was entered into under date of July 7, 1888, for the erection of the building, and the structure was completed (except heating apparatus) and occupied in 1890. The heating plant was installed in 1891 under a contract dated March 24 of that year.

The superstructure is constructed of red brick with terra-cotta trimmings and rests on a granite base, with granite entrance steps, etc. The cost of the building (excepting site) was $121,354.20. It contains a cubic area of 530,412 feet, is heated by a low-pressure return-circulation steam plant, and is occupied principally by the postal service and United States courts.

The gross postal receipts in 1891 amounted to $50,965, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, to $66,588.22. In 1890 the population of the city was 33,300, and in 1900 it was 39,441.

POST-OFFICE, COLUMBUS, GA.

POST-OFFICE, COLUMBUS, GA.

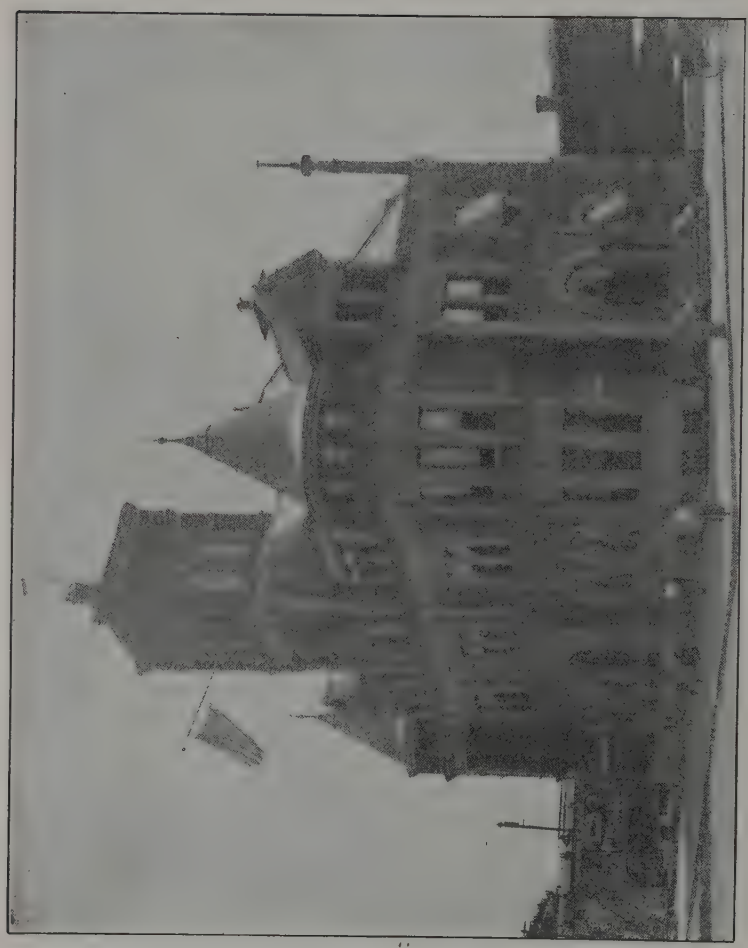
An act of Congress approved February 9, 1891, authorized the erection of a building at Columbus, Ga., for the accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices, and limited the cost to $100,000, which sum was appropriated by an act of March 3, 1891.

March 5, 1892, a plot of ground fronting north 120 feet on Twelfth street and west 147 feet 10 inches on First avenue was purchased for the sum of $14,000. A contract for the excavation, foundations, etc., was awarded March 6, 1893. March 24, 1896, the United States assumed charge of and proceeded to complete the work embraced in a contract for interior finish, plumbing, approaches, etc. By September, 1896, the building was so far completed as to admit of its occupation. Owing to the complications which had arisen, Congress, by acts of December 22, 1896, and January 28, 1898, appropriated $6,000 for the completion of the building, and this work was all completed in January, 1899, the cost of the structure being $91,698.95.

An act of March 2, 1899, authorized the extension of the building and limited cost of same, with additional ground, to $50,000. Act of March 3, 1899, appropriated this amount. September 14, 1899, additional land fronting 27 feet 10 inches on Twelfth street and extending full depth of lot (147 feet 10 inches), was purchased for $6,500. A contract for this extension (except heating apparatus) was awarded March 8, 1900.

The main building is of red brick, with stone and terra-cotta trimmings, contains a cubic space of 298,000 feet, and is occupied principally by the postal service and United States courts. It is heated by furnaces and open grates.

Receipts from postal business conducted in the building during the fiscal year 1896–97 were $26,800.82, and for 1898–99 $30,025.88. The population of the city in 1890 was 17,303, and in 1900 it was 17,614.



COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., MACON, GA.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., MACON, GA.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved February 26, 1885. The site was secured by purchase for the sum of $12,500, the deed having been executed August 14, 1885. It is located on the east corner of Third and Mulberry streets, with a frontage of 140 feet northwest on the former and 120 feet southwest on the latter. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded October 27, 1886, and the structure was completed and occupied in 1889, the cost of construction being $115,109.33.

The appropriations on its account were made by act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, March 3, 1887 (approaches), March 3, 1891 (sewer), and July 28, 1892 (improvements).

The stone to the top of the water table is Stone Mountain (Ga.) granite. The superstructure is of red brick, trimmed with Bedford (Ind.) limestone from the quarry of Voris, Norton & Co. The building is divided into seventeen rooms above the basement, contains a cubic area of 395,953 feet, and is heated by steam supplied from one boiler. The first floor and a portion of the basement are assigned to the post-office, the second and most of the third floors to the United States courts, and two rooms on the latter floor to the Weather Bureau. In February, 1899, alterations were made on the tower for the accommodation of the Weather Bureau service.

In 1888 the postal receipts amounted to about $45,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, to $62,868.47. In 1890 the population of the city was 22,746, and in 1900 it was 23,272.

Acts of Congress approved March 2 and 3, 1899, authorized the purchase of additional land and the erection of an extension to the building and appropriated $58,000 therefor.

It is believed that Congress will give further consideration to the matter of relieving the present crowded condition of the building, and action in the preparation of plans, etc., has been deferred pending a further expression of the wishes of that body.

POST-OFFICE, ROME, GA.

POST-OFFICE, ROME, GA.

This building is located on the west corner of Fourth avenue and East First street, on a plot of ground fronting northeast 130 feet on the former, and southeast 100 feet on the latter.

It was authorized by an act of Congress approved January 2, 1891, and appropriated for by an act of March 3, 1891. The land was secured by purchase July 23, 1892, for the sum of $9,000, and a contract for the erection of the building was entered into November 16, 1894, the structure being completed and occupied in the early part of 1896. The cost of construction was $40,821.45.

It is inclosed with walls of buff press brick, with Bedford (Ind.) limestone and terra-cotta trimmings to match, and contains an area of 146,000 cubic feet. The first story is devoted entirely to the postal business, and contains a working space of about 1,500 square feet. The post-office lobby, which, together with the vestibules and stair hall, is tiled with marble, extends from the money-order and registry room at the north corner along the northeast and southeast sides of the building to the postmaster's private office, and is separated from the main post-office working room by a screen finished in white oak. At the east corner is the main stairway extending to the second floor and connecitng also with the basement, these stairs being framed in Georgia pine with balusters, hand rail, posts, casings, etc., of quartered white oak. The second story is laid off into three rooms occupied by the deputy collector of internal revenue, letter carriers, and clerk of United States courts. The central portion is open, forming a clerestory over the post-office working room. Steam heat is supplied throughout.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $17,961.72. In 1890 the population of the city was 6,957, and in 1900 it was 7,291.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., SAVANNAH, GA.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., SAVANNAH, GA.

This building occupies the block bounded on the north, 183 feet, by President street; east, 68 feet 10 inches, by Bull street; south, 183 feet, by York street, and west, 68 feet 10 inches, by Whitaker street. The main facade is on President street.

Under an act of Congress approved June 30, 1886, limiting cost of site and building to $200,000, and appropriations made by acts of August 4, 1886 (vol. 24, p. 224), Aug. 4, 1886 (vol. 24, p. 348), (re. fire, limit), October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, a site for a court-house and post-office was purchased, under dates of August 29, 1888, and April 23, 1889, for the sum of $35,000. The ground is located on the southwest corner of York and Abercon streets, fronting north 243 feet 11 inches on the former, east 90 feet on the latter, and bounded on the south by York Lane, 245 feet. A contract for basement and area walls, etc., was awarded July 9, 1889, and the work progressed until October 18, 1889, at a cost of $20,595.95, when it was suspended by an order from the Department, made in pursuance of representations from citizens of the city that Congress would authorize a more suitable structure. An act of January 21, 1891, increased the limit of site and building to $400,000 and authorized the purchase of a new lot and the sale of the old lot. Accordingly the present site was purchased September 30, 1891, for $55,000.

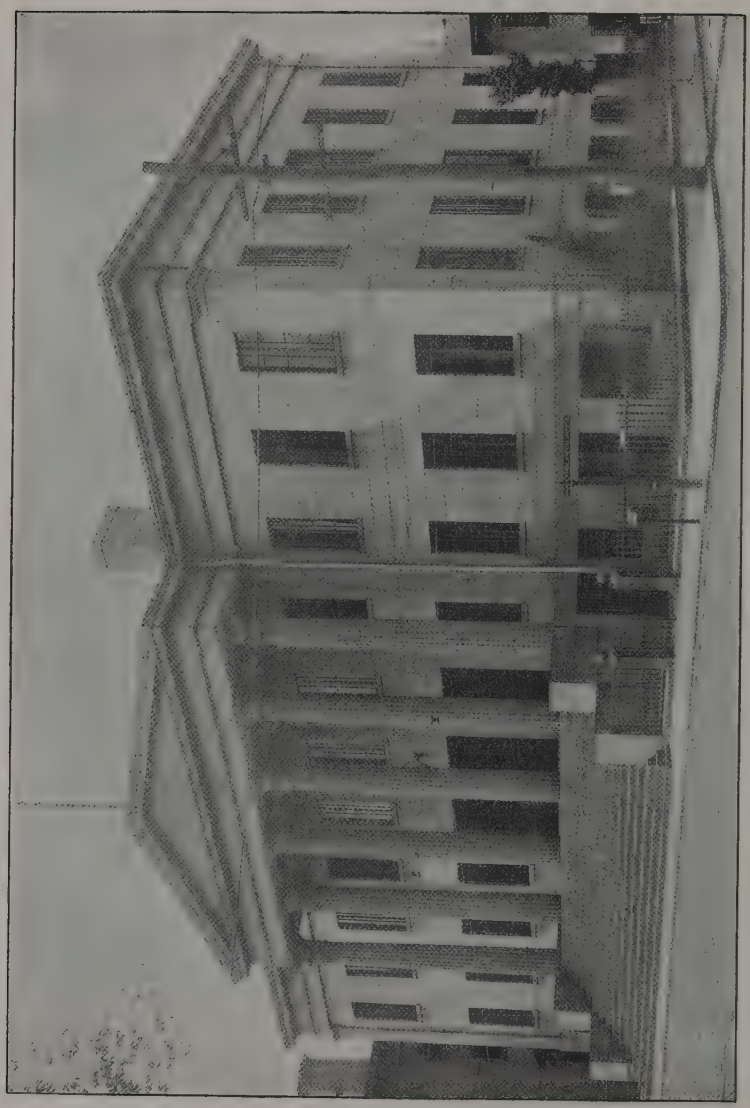
An act of August 5, 1892, provided that the proceeds from the sale of the old lot should be placed to the credit of the new building, and an act of March 3, 1893, modified the act of January 21, 1891, so as to provide for the sale of the entire lot. Efforts have been made to dispose of this ground, but up to the present time (September, 1900) the Department has been unable to secure a satisfactory price for the same.

A contract for the basement and area walls, etc., of the present building was awarded June 2, 1894, and the structure was completed and occupied August 1, 1899. The cost of construction was $387,911.97.

The building is of Italian renaissance style of architecture and is built of white Cherokee marble from Pickens County, Ga. It has an area of 835,897 cubic feet, is equipped with an electric passenger elevator, and is heated by steam from two boilers and open fire places with gas logs. There are thirty-two rooms occupied, they being assigned principally to the postal service, United States courts, United States engineers, and Weather Bureau.

Appropriations on its account were made by acts of March 2, 1895, June 11, 1896 (increase limit), and June 4, 1897.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $130,189.86. In 1890 the population of the city was 43,189, and in 1900 it was 54,244.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., SAVANNAH, GA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., SAVANNAH, GA.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Bay and Bull streets, on a plot of ground fronting north 120 feet on the former and west 90 feet on the latter. It is bounded on the south by a lane.

The ground was secured under dates of January 7, 1846, and December 22, 1847, by purchase, for $20,725, and the building was completed and occupied in 1852, the cost of construction being $149,879.56. It is of Quincy, Mass., granite, contains an area of 319,000 cubic feet, and is occupied principally by the customs, internal-revenue, and marine-hospital services and steamboat inspectors. Heat is furnished from a hot-air furnace, grates, and stoves.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1845, March 3, 1847, August 12, 1848, March 3, 1849, September 30, 1850, March 3, 1851, August 4, 1854 (alterations), and April 20, 1870 (repairs).

When the building was first occupied the population of the city was about 14,000, and in 1900 it was 54,244.

Prior to the construction of this building the United States owned a custom-house at Savannah which was constructed in 1819 on a lot purchased in November, 1818, for $10,000, the cost of the building being $19,000. The funds for the same were transferred from the appropriation "Custom-houses and public warehouses." The property was sold July 20, 1847, under authority of a general act approved April 28, 1828.

ASSAY OFFICE, BOISE, IDAHO.

ASSAY OFFICE, BOISE, IDAHO.

This building is of a local sandstone and is located at the center of a block about 300 by 280 feet, bounded on the north by Idaho street, on the south by Main street, on the east by Second street, and on the west by Third street, the main front being on the south. The land was donated to the United States November 6, 1869. The building was commenced in 1870 and completed and occupied in the following year, the actual cost of construction being $77,252. Its cubic contents are 607,666 feet.

The appropriations on account of the building are contained in acts of Congress approved February 19, 1869, May 18, 1872, and March 3, 1873, the last two being for extras.

When it was first occupied the population of the city was about 1,000, and in 1900 it was 5,957.

In 1872 the bullion deposits amounted to about $100,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, the bars manufactured of gold and silver were valued at $1,305,798.84.

POST-OFFICE, AURORA, ILL.

POST-OFFICE, AURORA, ILL.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Fox street and Stolp avenue, on a plot of ground fronting north 75 feet 4 inches on the former, west 150 feet on the latter, and bounded on the east 150 feet by a 15 foot 6 inch alley.

The land was secured by purchase November 27, 1891, for $20,000, and is on an island in the Fox River. Fox street is the principal thoroughfare crossing the island. The adjoining building shown in the illustration is the city hall, it being separated from the post-office by the alley.

The post-office was commenced under a contract awarded April 19, 1893, for basement and area walls, and was completed and occupied November 25, 1895, the cost of construction being $79,680.74.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved June 6, 1890, August 30, 1890, March 3, 1891, and August 5, 1892. The cubic contents of the building are 262,276 feet. It is heated by steam, and is occupied by the post-office and local civil-service board.

During the first year the building was occupied the postal receipts amounted to about $29,000, and in the year ended June 30, 1899, to $41,076.20. In 1890 the population of the city was 19,688, and in 1900 it was 24,147.

POST-OFFICE, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

POST-OFFICE, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

An act of Congress approved January 5, 1891, authorized this building, and an act of March 3, 1891, appropriated $75,000 therefor.

February 15, 1892, a plot of ground was secured by purchase for $8,000, fronting south 88 feet on Jefferson street and east 148 feet on East street. The building was commenced under a contract awarded June 8, 1895, and was completed and occupied November 1, 1896, the actual cost of construction being $66,819.14. Some modifications were made in the drawings in compliance with an act of February 5, 1896.

The space contained within the walls of the building amounts to 232,254 cubic feet. The number of rooms occupied is ten, besides the first floor, the greater portion of the building being occupied by the postal service. It is provided with steam heat.

The gross postal receipts for the year ended June 30, 1899, were $52,044.14. The population of the city in 1890 was 20,484, and in 1900 it was 23,286.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, CAIRO, ILL.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, CAIRO, ILL.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, authorized this building and made an appropriation therefor. The site, which is irregular in shape, bounded on the southeast by Fourteenth street, southwest by Washington avenue, northwest by Fifteenth street, and northeast by Poplar street, was donated to the Government May 2, 1866. Building operations were commenced in March, 1867, and the structure was completed and occupied July 1, 1872, the cost of construction being $281,044.14.

The main façade of the building shown in the illustration is on Fourteenth street. The exterior walls are of Indiana freestone. The cubic contents of the building are 414,400 feet. It is heated by steam and open grates, and is provided with elevator service.

The number of rooms occupied is twenty, assigned principally to the postal, customs, and Weather Bureau services, and the United States courts.

In addition to the act above noted, funds for the building were transferred from the appropriation "Government warehouses, Staten Island, New York," and were appropriated by acts of July 20, 1868; July 25, 1868; March 3, 1869 (v. 15, p. 305); March 3, 1869 (v. 15, p. 313); April 20, 1870; July 15, 1870 (v. 16, p. 294); July 15, 1870 (v. 16, p. 296); March 3, 1871 (approaches); and August 30, 1890 (elevator).

During the years 1888 and 1899 the gross postal receipts amounted to $18,378 and $25,228.62, respectively. In 1870 the population of the city was 6,267, and in 1900 it was 12,566.

APPRAISERS' STORES, CHICAGO, ILL.

APPRAISERS' STORES, CHICAGO, ILL.

By an act of March 3, 1885, Congress appropriated $50,000 for the construction of a building on land owned by the United States on the corner of Fifth avenue and Polk street, known as the "Old Bridewell dock property." This act was repealed by an act of May 27, 1886, which authorized the sale of this property, and made the proceeds available for the purchase of a site and erection of a building. The lot was sold for $205,000, and the present site, bounded on the south by Harrison and east by Sherman streets, was purchased in April, 1887, for $70,000.

A contract for the erection of the building was awarded February 27, 1889. The work was completed at a total cost of $334,060.11, exclusive of site, and the building occupied in November, 1891, additional funds having been appropriated by an act of August 6, 1888. The material used in the facing of the walls of the superstructure is a brown sandstone.

The building contains a cubic space of 685,695 feet, is heated by steam, and is equipped with one passenger and two freight elevators. It is divided into fifty-three rooms, all occupied by the customs service.

During the first year of the occupancy of the building about $11,000,000 worth of goods were appraised. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the corresponding figures are about $18,000,000. The average of the value of exports and imports entered at this port from 1885 to 1899 was $3,079,040 and $13,324,157 per annum, respectively.

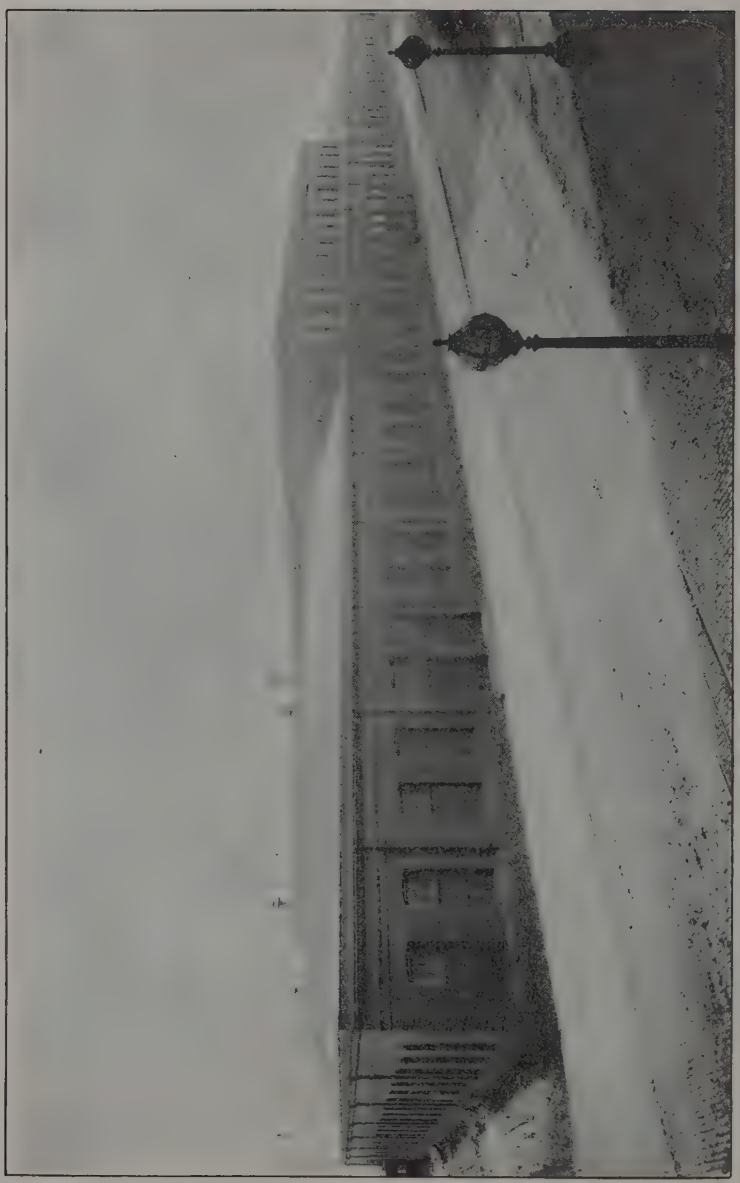
BARGE OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

BARGE OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

This building is located on a triangular plot of ground, at the junction of River street and the Chicago River, at the south end of Rush street bridge, and on the site of old Fort Dearborn. The ground fronts about 45 feet on River street, and the greatest depth is about 38 feet. The land was transferred by the War Department to the Light-House Establishment, and on February 14, 1868, the Secretary of the Treasury transferred it to the use of the customs service.

On May 15, 1873, the collector of customs submitted a requisition with plans and estimates for the erection of a brick building on the lot for the use of the customs inspectors, and on July 29, 1873, the Department awarded a contract in the sum of $5,300 for the performance of the work.

The first, second, and third floors are occupied by the customs inspectors, steamboat-inspection service, and immigration service, respectively.



TEMPORARY POST-OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

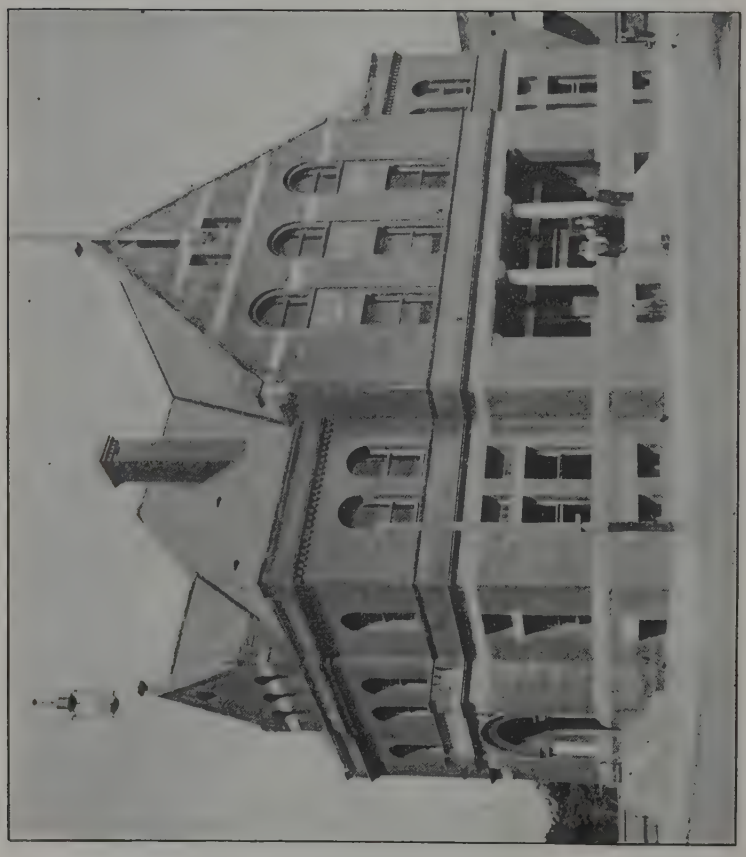
TEMPORARY POST-OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

This building is located on the Lake Front Park at the foot of Washington street, on a portion of the site of the cemetery connected with old Fort Dearborn. It faces west on Michigan avenue, and the rear overlooks Lake Michigan. By an act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to accept for temporary use any site in the city of Chicago that may be offered free of cost, and to erect thereon a post-office to be used until the new post-office, court-house, etc., is completed. In June, 1895, permission was granted for the erection of the building on this site, and on the 13th of the following month a contract was awarded for the construction of the building, the structure being completed and occupied April 18, 1896. The cost of construction was $242,699.

An act of July 1, 1898, appropriated the sum of $20,000 for the construction of a one-story annex, which sum was increased $15,000 by an act of March 3, 1899. A contract was awarded July 7, 1899, and work commenced, but by reason of certain complications operations were suspended for a while and the completion of the extension was not effected until late in 1900.

The building as originally constructed was 457 feet 5 inches by 220 feet, and the extension is 65 feet 1¾ inches by 220 feet, making the total length of the structure 522 feet 6¾ inches by 220 feet wide, with a cubic area of about 4,100,000 feet. The post-office working room extends the full length of the building by about 150 feet wide, with the mailing platform along the east side. The post-office screen separating the working room from the corridor is 360 feet long and returns to the west wall at the north and south entrances on Michigan avenue. Between the north and central entrances and the corridor and west wall is located the money-order division, and in a corresponding location south of the central entrance is the finance division. The registry division is located at the southwest corner, between the post-office working room and the post-office screen as it returns at the south entrance. A corridor is extended around the central pavilion on the second-floor line, along which are arranged the offices of the postmaster and his assistant. In the central portion of the pavilion is a cortile, over which are several small skylights admitting light to the working room below. Direct steam heat is supplied throughout from an apparatus located in the basement, which is under the northeast corner of the building.

During the years ended June 30, 1896, and June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts were $5,204,236.67 and $6,131,123.04, respectively. The population of Chicago in 1880 was 503,185, in 1890, 1,099,850, and in 1900, 1,698,575.



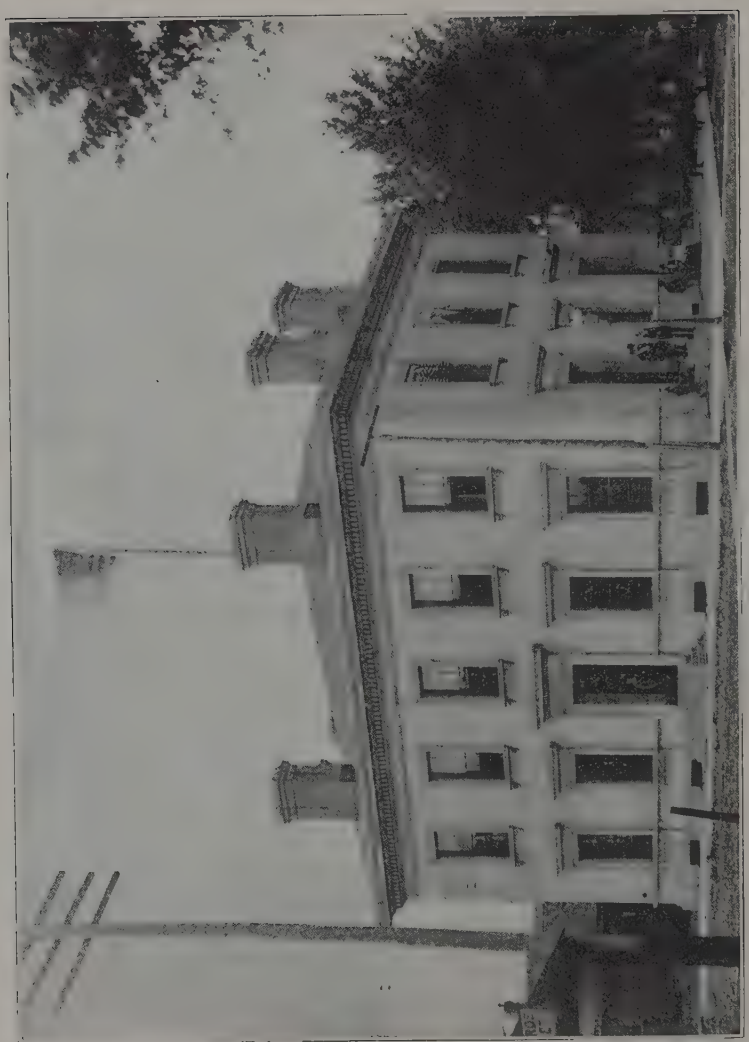
POST-OFFICE, DANVILLE, ILL.

POST-OFFICE, DANVILLE, ILL.

An act of January 12, 1891, authorized this building and limited the cost at $100,000. This sum was appropriated by an act of March 3, 1891. January 2, 1892, a site was secured by purchase for $16,500, fronting east 140 feet on Vermilion street and south 160 feet on Harrison street.

A contract was awarded May 6, 1892, for the excavations, and on December 18, 1894, the building was completed and occupied, the total cost of the structure, exclusive of site, being $83,337.72. It is constructed of red brick with Bedford, Ind., limestone trimmings, contains a cubic space of 353,511 feet, is heated by steam from the mains of the Danville Gas Electric Light and Street Railway Company, and is occupied by the postal service.

The gross postal receipts during the year ended June 30, 1899, were $28,902.76. In 1890 the population of the city was 11,491, and in 1900, 16,354.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, GALENA, ILL.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, GALENA, ILL.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by an act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, and a supplemental appropriation for its completion was made by an act of June 12, 1858.

May 7, 1857, a triangular plot of ground containing 0.253 acre, and bounded on the northwest by Commerce street, northeast by Green street, and south by Water street, was purchased for $16,500. On October 29, 1857, an arrangement was effected with the city of Galena for the transfer to the municipality of triangular sections of the lot at the junctions of Green and Commerce streets with Water street, and in lieu thereof the Government secured a small triangular section on Water street, thereby making the lot rectangular, with 76.25 feet on Commerce street and 72.83 feet on Green street. The land slopes toward the river, which runs parallel with Water street.

The structure is of limestone, from Nauvoo, Ill., and it was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1858, the cost of construction being $61,372.44. The main entrance is on Green street, there being two entrances also from the Commerce street side. About 15 feet at the rear of the building is a small brick structure, used for storage purposes.

The main building contains a cubic area of 130,000 feet and is heated by hot-water system. It is occupied principally by the postal and customs services.

When it was constructed, the population of the city was about 7,500, while in 1900 it was 5,005. The postal receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, were $9,241.25.

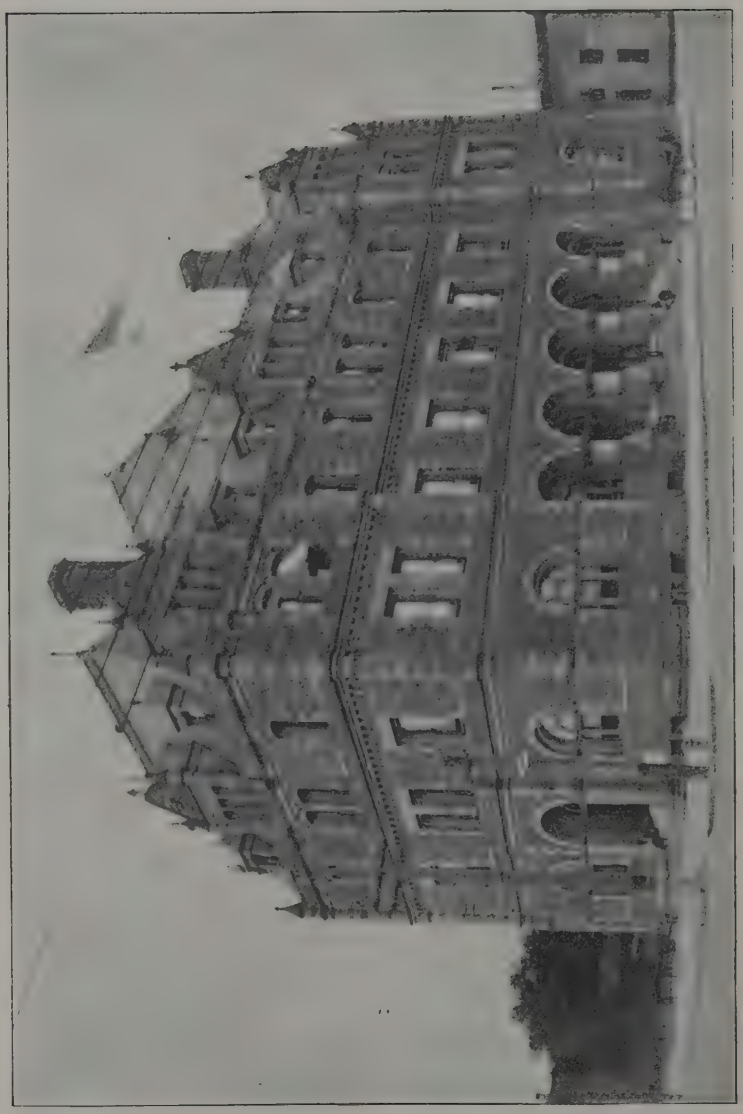
POST-OFFICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

POST-OFFICE, GALESBURG, ILL.

This building is located at the southwest corner of Cherry and Simmons streets. The site was purchased September 17, 1891, for $9,500, and fronts north 110 feet on Simmons street, and east 135 feet on Cherry street. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded March 9, 1893, and the structure was completed and occupied December 20, 1894, the actual cost of construction being $72,721.46. The legislation on its account was approved April 26, 1890, August 30, 1890, March 3, 1891, and August 23, 1894.

The walls of the basement and of the superstructure to the line of the window sills are of granite. Above that they are of buff brick with granite trimmings. The building contains a cubic area of 287,842 feet and is supplied with steam heat. It is occupied throughout by the postal service.

The postal receipts during the fiscal year 1898–99 amounted to $41,861.85. In 1890 the population of the city was 15,264, and in 1900 it was 18,607.



POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., PEORIA, ILL.

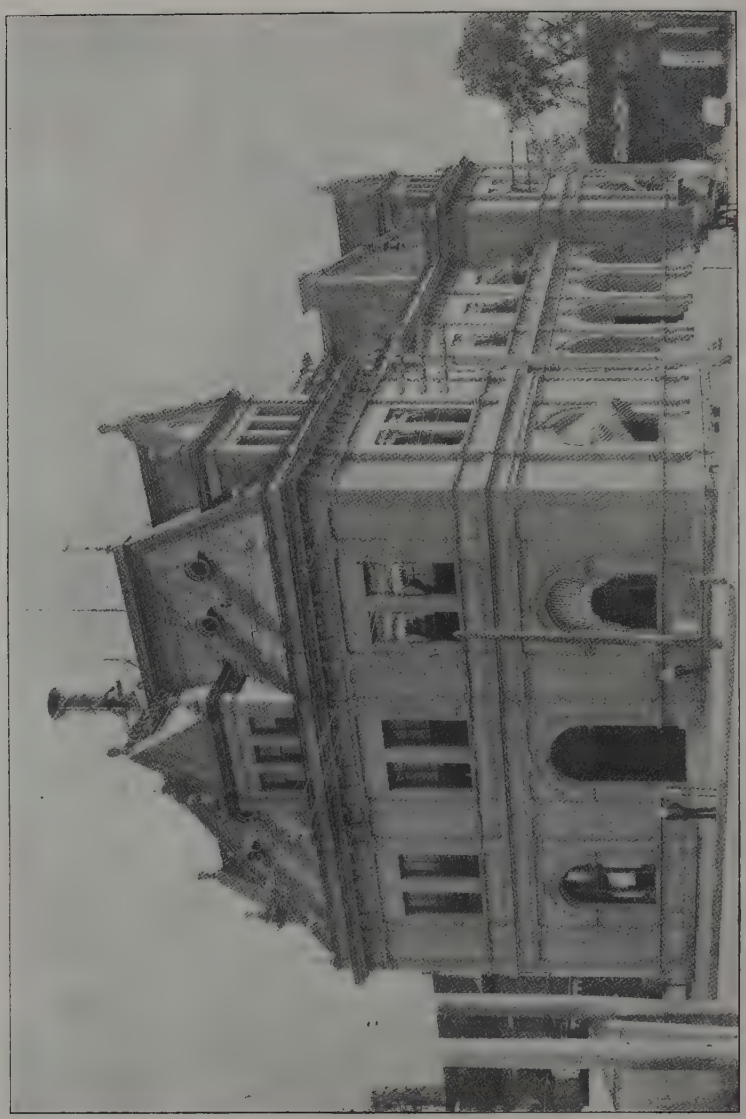
POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., PEORIA, ILL.

This building is located on the east corner of Monroe and Main streets, on a plot of ground fronting northwest 180 feet on the former, southwest 171 feet on the latter, and bounded on the southeast by an alley. It was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved May 9, 1882, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, June 30, 1886, August 4, 1886, October 2, 1888, and August 30, 1890 (elevator). The site was secured by purchase October 13, 1882, and March 2 and 5, 1887, for $52,000, the latter purchases being authorized by the act of June 30, 1886, which extended the limit of cost of site and building and provided for an additional story.

Contracts for the masonry of basement and superstructure were awarded March 1, 1884, and March 5, 1884, and the building was completed and occupied in the spring of 1889, the cost of construction (including elevator) being $251,833.86.

It is constructed of buff Amherst (Ohio) sandstone, contains an area of 717,580 cubic feet, is heated by steam from two boilers, and is equipped with a hydraulic passenger elevator. There are sixteen rooms occupied, they being assigned to the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services and United States courts.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross internal-revenue and postal receipts amounted to $21,922,965.69 and $147,762.32, respectively. In 1880 the population of the city was 29,259; in 1890, 41,024, and in 1900, 56,100.



POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., QUINCY, ILL.

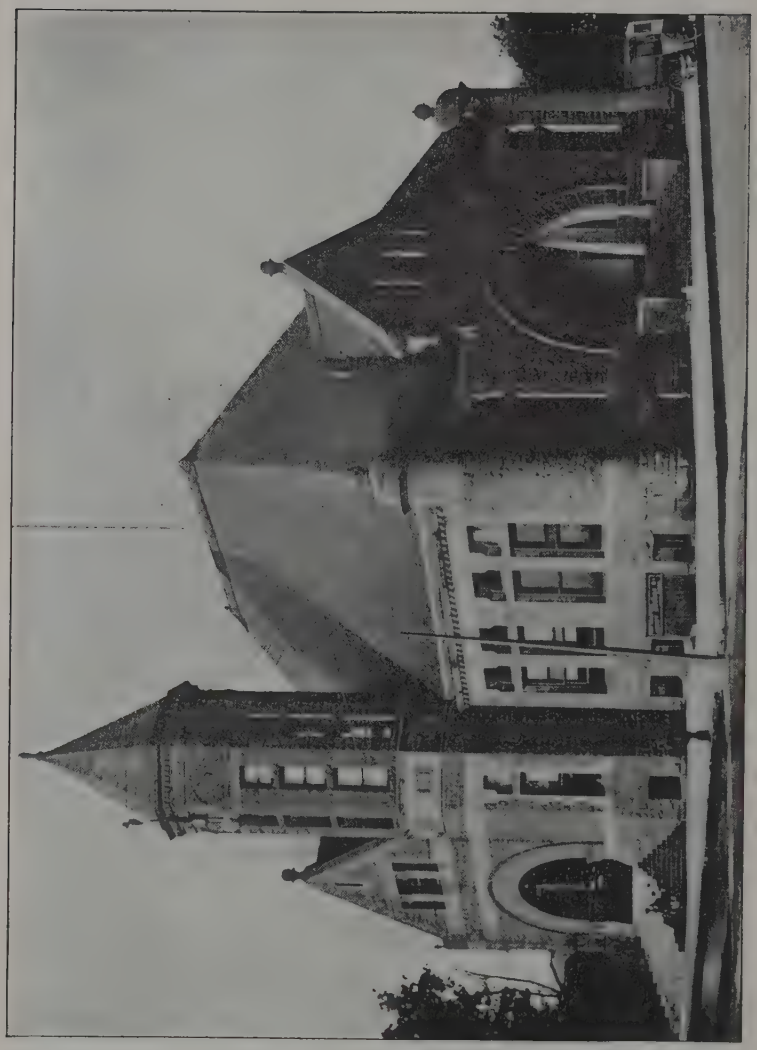
POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., QUINCY, ILL.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Eighth and Hampshire streets, on a plot of ground fronting west 120 feet on the former and south 180 feet on the latter. The land was secured by purchase June 7, 1883, for the sum of $15,500.

Work on the building was commenced in the latter part of 1883, and the structure was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1887, the cost of construction being $164,325.15. The stone used in the walls of the superstructure is Indiana oolitic limestone. The cubic contents of the building are 521,177 feet. It is equipped with a steam-heating apparatus operated by three boilers, and is occupied by the postal and internal-revenue services and pension examiners.

The building was authorized by an act of Congress approved May 9, 1882, and appropriations on account of its construction were made by acts of August 7, 1882, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, and August 4, 1886.

In 1887 the postal receipts amounted to about $40,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, to $79,826.95. In 1880 the population of the city was 27,268, and in 1900 it was 36,252.



POST-OFFICE, ROCKFORD, ILL.

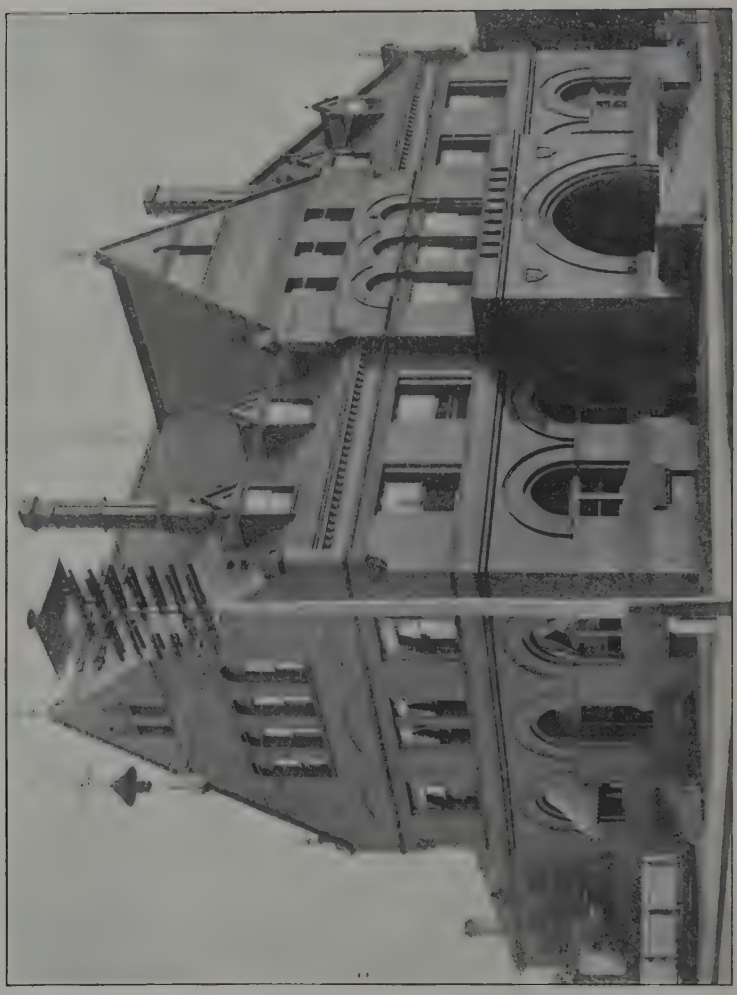
POST-OFFICE, ROCKFORD, ILL.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved February 9, 1891, and was appropriated for by an act of March 3, 1891. It is located on the southwest corner of Green and Main streets, on a plot of ground fronting north 156 feet on the former, east 140 feet on the latter, and bounded on the west by an alley. The land was secured by purchase February 2, 1892, for the sum of $17,500. A contract was awarded November 3, 1893, for trench excavation, stone masonry, etc., and the building was completed and occupied October 1, 1895; the cost of construction being $82,169.14.

It is constructed of Portage red sandstone, contains a space of 186,000 cubic feet, and is heated by steam from one boiler.

The main floor is occupied principally by the post-office, the room in the northeast corner being assigned to the internal-revenue service. The attic is occupied by the letter carriers and pension examiner.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $68,986.50. In 1890 the population of the city was 23,584, and in 1900 it was 31,051.



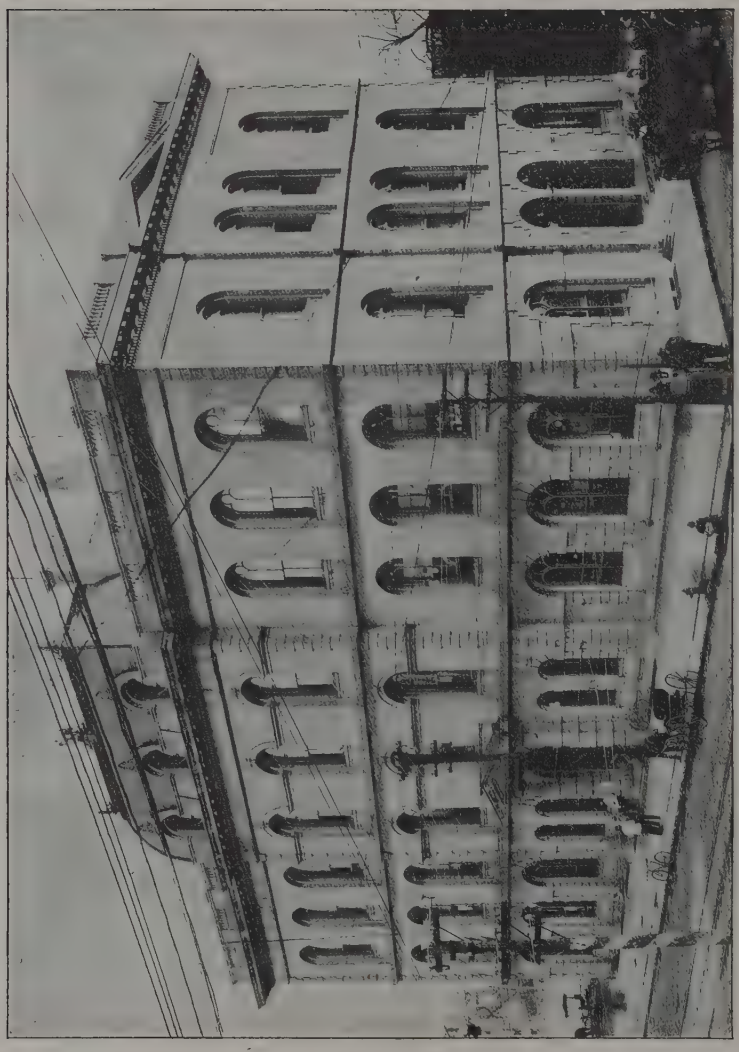
POST-OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

POST-OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved December 24, 1890, and appropriated for by an act of March 3, 1891. The site was secured by condemnation proceedings for the sum of $9,000, payment being made August 9, 1892. It is situated on the southwest corner of Second avenue and Sixteenth street, fronting north 150 feet on the former, east 120 feet on the latter, and bounded on the west by an alley.

A contract was awarded June 20, 1895, for the erection of the building, and the structure was completed and occupied December 11, 1896, the cost of construction being $65,650.04. It is built of brick with brownstone trimmings, and contains an area of 302,600 cubic feet. There are nineteen office rooms which are occupied principally by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, and the United States Engineer Corps. The building is heated by steam supplied from one boiler.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $48,434.74. In 1890 the population of the city was 13,634, and in 1900 it was 19,493.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

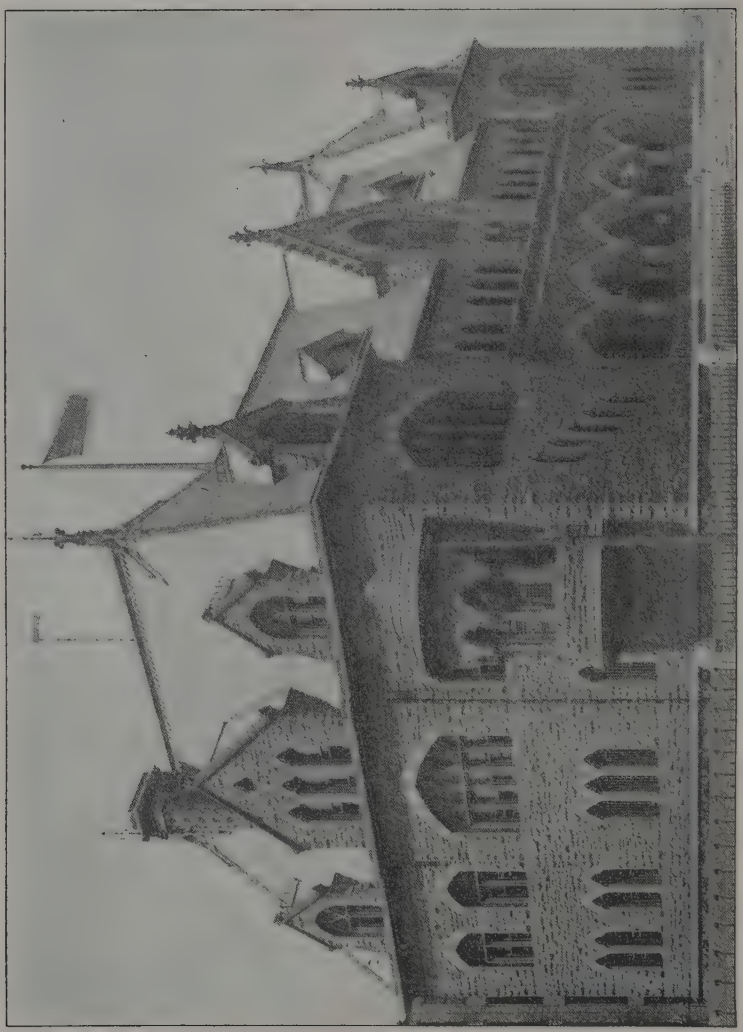
This building is located on the southeast corner of Monroe and Sixth streets, on a plot of ground fronting north 320 feet on the former and west 157 feet on the latter. The lot is bounded on the east 157 feet by Seventh street and on the south by a 16-foot alley.

The ground was secured by purchase and donation under dates of March 2, 1857, June 2, 1869, October 7, 1872, and May 12, 1885, for the aggregate sum of $35,000. The building was commenced in 1866 and completed and occupied in 1869, cost of construction being $287,803.85.

It is constructed of stone, contains an area of 550,300 cubic feet, and is occupied principally by the postal and internal-revenue services, United States courts, and weather bureau, there being twenty-two rooms assigned to these branches. Steam heat is supplied from the city plant, as is also power for the operation of an elevator (electric).

The appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved August 18, 1856, July 28, 1866, July 20, 1868, July 25, 1868, March 3, 1869 (vol. 15, p. 306), March 3, 1869 (vol. 15, p. 313), April 20, 1870 (vol. 16, p. 84) (approaches), April 20, 1870 (vol. 16, p. 86) (furniture), July 15, 1870 (additional land), and February 10, 1885 (additional land).

When it was first occupied the postal receipts aggregated about $25,000 annually, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $72,166.16. In 1870 the population of Springfield was 17,364, and in 1900 it was 34,159.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, EVANSVILLE, IND.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, EVANSVILLE, IND.

In August, 1873, and February, 1874, the Government secured by purchase and condemnation, as a site for a custom-house and post-office, a plot of ground fronting north 300 feet on Second street, east 150 feet on Sycamore street, south 300 feet on an alley, and west 150 feet on Vine street, the total cost being $98,916.15.

Work on the building was commenced in the summer of 1876 and it was completed, except approaches, and occupied in 1879. The cost of construction was $235,461.52.

The façade of the building is on Second street. It is constructed of Bedford (Ind.) limestone, contains a cubic area of 615,500 feet, and is heated by hot-water system. The number of rooms occupied are nineteen, they being assigned principally to the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, United States courts, inspectors of boilers and hulls, pension examiners, and Weather Bureau.

The legislation on account of the building was approved March 3, 1873; June 23, 1874; March 3, 1875; July 31, 1876; March 3, 1877; June 20, 1878 (approaches); June 16, 1880 (approaches), and August 2, 1882 (outstanding liability).

The following is a comparative statement of the gross receipts from business conducted in the building: Internal revenue, 1879, $204,989.48, 1899, $348,935.64; customs, 1879, $5,893.43, 1899, $17,884.79; postal, 1879, $28,407,26, 1899, $84,144.85. The population of the city in 1880 was 29,280, and in 1900 it was 59,007.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, FORT WAYNE, IND.

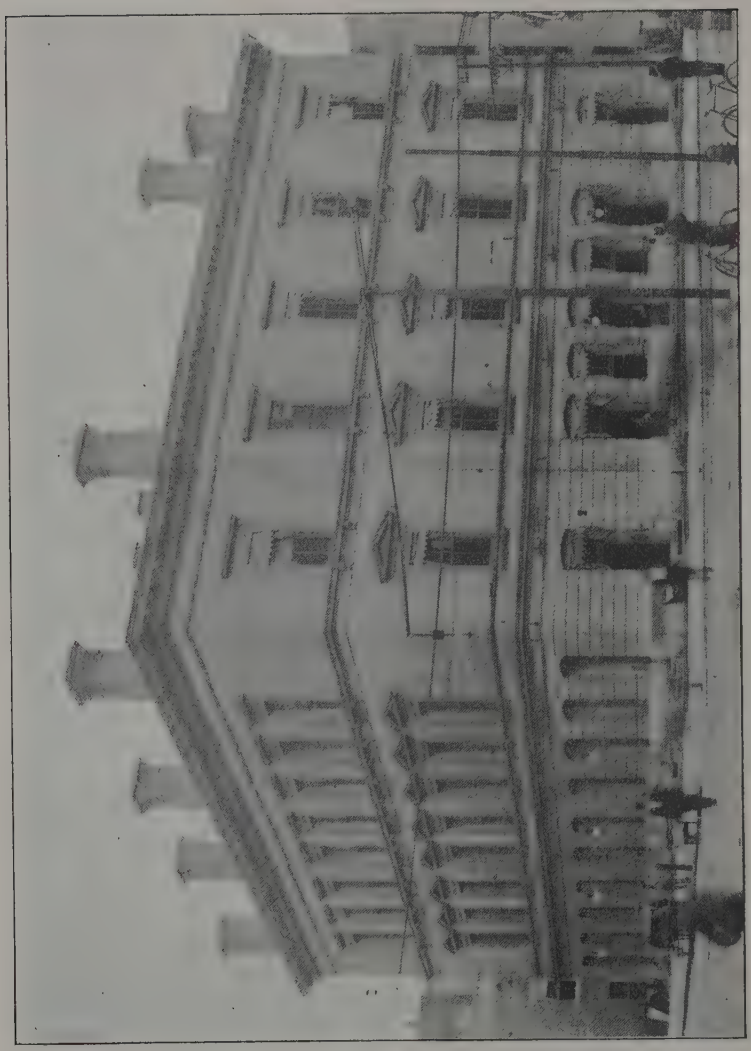
COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, FORT WAYNE, IND.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Berry and Clinton streets. The ground was secured by purchase August 24, 1883, and January 21, 1887, for the sum of $34,000. It is bounded on the north by Berry street, on the west by Clinton street, and on the south by a 14-foot alley.

Building operations were commenced early in 1885, and the structure was completed in 1889 at a total cost of $196,373.51, exclusive of site. The building is of sandstone, from Sand Point, Mich., and contains a cubic area of 461,079 feet. It is heated by steam, and is provided with a passenger elevator. The number of rooms occupied is ten, assigned principally to the postal and internal-revenue services, United States courts, and pension examiner.

The legislation on account of the building was approved August 8, 1882, July 7, 1884, February 28, 1885, March 3, 1885, May 17, 1886, August 4, 1886, and March 30, 1888.

The gross postal receipts during the first year the building was occupied were about $40,000. During the fiscal year 1898–99 they were $87,466.39. In 1890 the population of the city was 35,393, and in 1900 it was 45,115.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

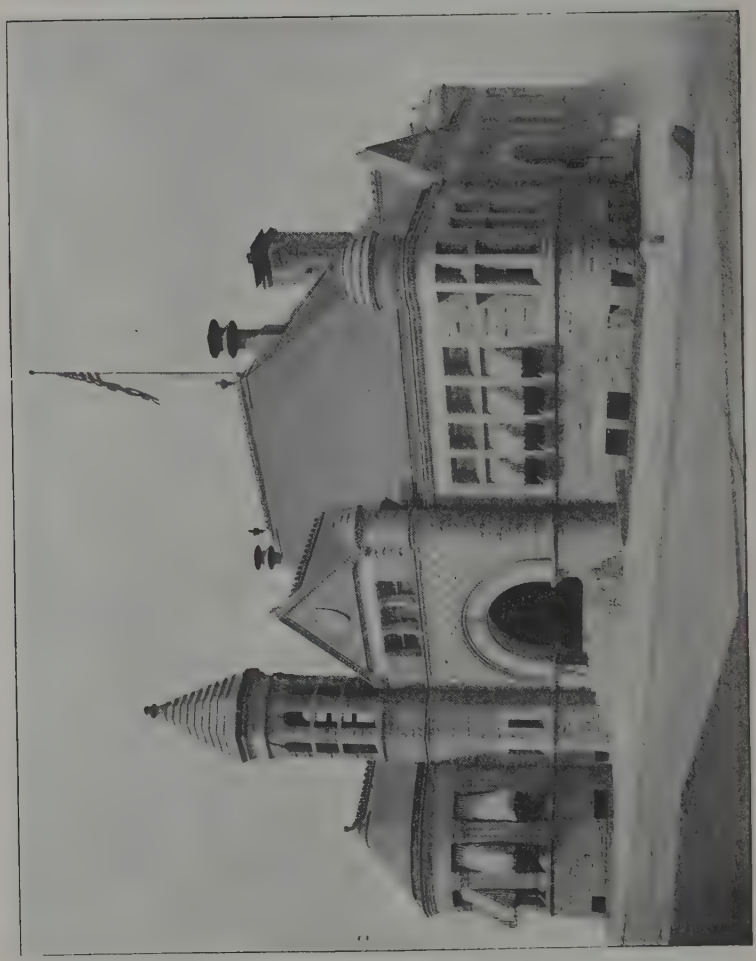
Under dates of August 20, 1856, and November 5, 1856, the United States purchased ground on the southeast corner of Market and Pennsylvania streets for the sum of $17,160, fronting north 135 feet on the former and west 120 feet on the latter. A three-story building, in plan 70 by 90 feet, the nucleus of the present, was constructed thereon, and completed and occupied in 1861, the cost of construction being $166,240. August 12, 1873, additional ground, fronting 67 feet 6 inches on Market street, was purchased for $30,000, and subsequently the building was altered and extended, the work being completed in 1874. Under date of June 25, 1889, additional land, fronting on Pennsylvania and Court streets, with improvements known as the Talbott and New Block, was secured for the sum of $148,500, making the total cost of the ground $195,660, it having a frontage north and south of 202 feet 6 inches each on Market and Court streets, and west and east 198 feet each on Pennsylvania street and an alley. The brick buildings on the land last acquired were occupied in part by officers of the Government, other portions being rented.

The appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1855, March 3, 1857, March 3, 1859, March 2, 1861, March 3, 1863, April 7, 1866, March 18, 1872, June 10, 1872, March 3, 1873, June 22, 1874, March 3, 1875 (v. 18, p. 395), March 3, 1875 (v. 18, p. 408), March 3, 1881 (elevator), and May 14, 1888 (Talbott and New Block).

The main structure is of dressed stone and contains a cubic area of 594,300 feet. It is heated by steam and hot-water apparatus, and is equipped with a hydraulic passenger elevator.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $431,115.47. In 1870 the population of the city was 48,244, and in 1900 it was 169,164.

An act of Congress approved March 1, 1899, which authorized the purchase of a site and the erection of a new court-house and post-office in Indianapolis, Ind., provided for the sale of this property, the proceeds to be applied toward payment for the new site. A proposal for the purchase of the property was accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury February 17, 1900, the price being $400,100. The main building and portions of the Talbott and New Block continue to be occupied by Government officers, at a specified rental, pending the completion of the new court-house and post-office. Besides, the Government rents one-half of the first floor of a two-story brick structure constructed by the purchasers of the court-house and post-office on the northeast corner of the land conveyed to them. The agreement concerning the erection and rental of this two-story building was effected by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury dated February 13, 1900. The structure in question is shown, in part, in the illustration at the left of the main building. The Talbott and New Block is also seen in part at the right of main building.



POST-OFFICE, LAFAYETTE, IND.

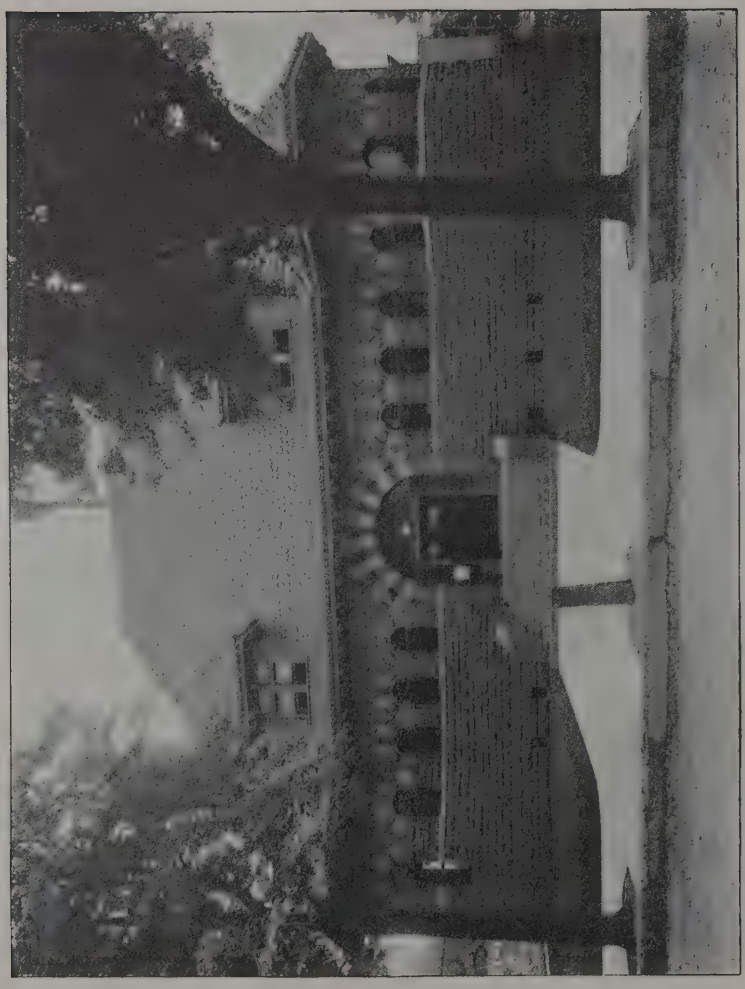
POST-OFFICE, LAFAYETTE, IND.

This building was authorized by an act of May 16, 1890, and appropriated for by acts of August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891.

The site, which has a frontage of 138 feet north on Ferry street, 130 feet east on Fourth street, and is bounded on the south by an alley, was purchased for $15,000, and the title vested in the United States May 9, 1891.

A contract was awarded April 23, 1892, for the erection of the building, which was completed and occupied about April 1, 1894, the cost of construction being $64,845.72. It is of Berea (Ohio) sandstone, and contains a cubic area of 209,573 feet. It is provided with steam heat, and is occupied almost entirely by the postal service.

The postal receipts for the years ended March 31, 1894 and 1900, were $36,996.72 and $47,360.52, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 16,243, and in 1900 it was 18,116.



POST-OFFICE, MADISON, IND.

POST-OFFICE, MADISON, IND.

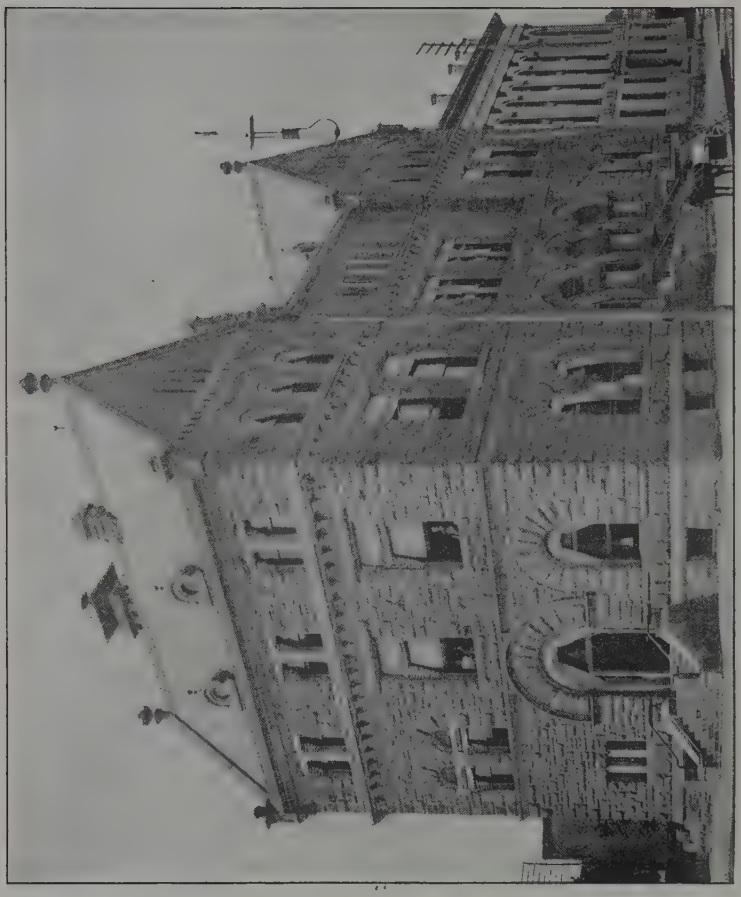
This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved December 24, 1890, and appropriated for by an act of March 3, 1891.

The site was purchased for $8,575, and the title vested in the United States March 21, 1892. The land fronts north on Third street 122 feet, east on West street 171 feet 6 inches, and south on an alley 163 feet 10 inches.

A contract was awarded August 24, 1896, for the erection of the building, and it was completed and occupied in October, 1897, the cost of construction being $41,213.74.

The building is of Portage red sandstone, trimmed with Bedford (Ind.) limestone, and contains a cubic area of 185,863 feet. The main façade is on West street, there being an entrance also on Third street. It is heated by steam, and is occupied by the postal and internal-revenue services.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $10,636.70. In 1890 the population of the city was 8,936, and in 1900 it was 7,835.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEW ALBANY, IND.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEW ALBANY, IND.

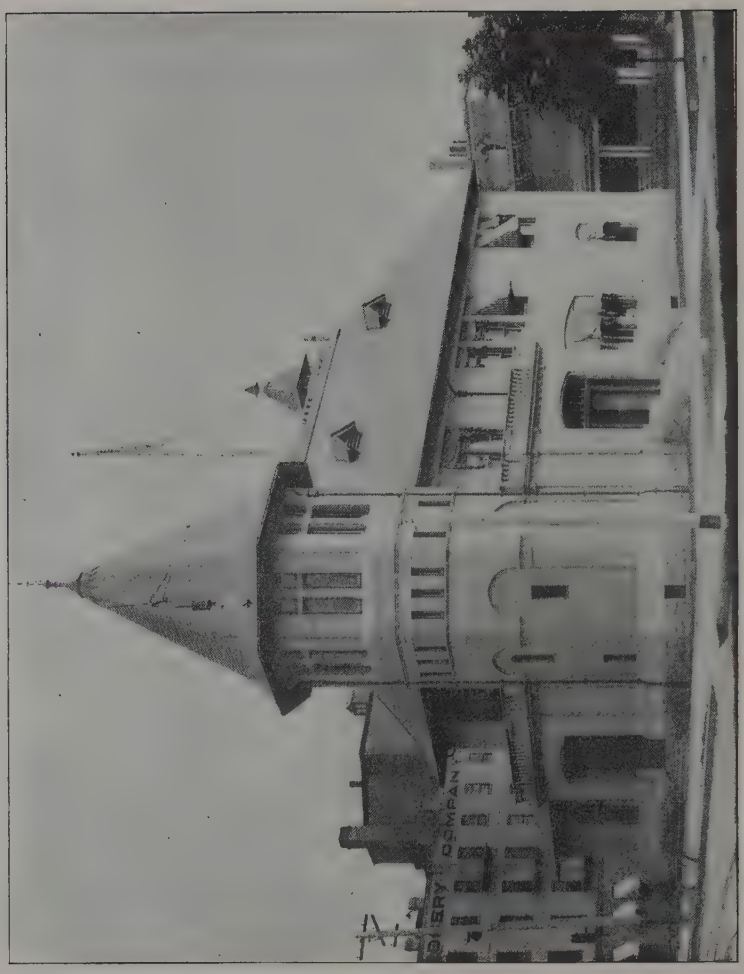
This building is located on the southwest corner of Spring and Upper First (Pearl) streets. It was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1885, and March 3, 1887. The ground was secured by purchase March 9, 1886, for $14,000, and fronts north 120 feet on Spring street and east 140 feet on Upper First or Pearl street.

A contract was awarded January 18, 1887, for the masonry, and the building was completed and occupied in September, 1888, the cost of construction being $89,816.56.

The building is constructed of Berea (Ohio) sandstone, generally, with water table, steps, belts and trimmings of openings of Bedford (Ind.) limestone. The interior is finished in quartered oak. Its cubic contents are 312,094 feet and it is divided into eighteen office rooms, etc., which are occupied principally by the postal and internal-revenue services, United States courts, and pension examiners. The post-office occupies the first and the courts most of the second floor. The building is provided with steam heat supplied by one boiler.

The adjoining building seen in the illustration is the county court-house, which is separated from the court-house and post-office by a 20-foot alley and a space of 17 feet 6 inches from alley to post-office.

The gross postal receipts have increased from about $16,000 in 1888 to $17,587.39 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 21,059, and in 1900 it was 20,628.



POST-OFFICE, SOUTH BEND, IND.

POST-OFFICE, SOUTH BEND, IND.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Main streets, on a plot of ground 130 feet square, bounded on the north by the former, and on the west by the latter. It was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved January 2, 1891, and March 3, 1891, respectively.

The site was secured by purchase October 24, 1891, for the sum of $15,000. A contract was entered into August 17, 1896, for the erection of the building, and the structure was completed and occupied March 28, 1898, the cost of construction being $59,771.58.

It is constructed of light brown brick, with limestone trimmings and granite basement walls, contains an area of 243,858 cubic feet, and is occupied principally by the postal service. Steam heat is supplied from one boiler.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts aggregated $63,442.45. In 1890 the population of the city was 21,819, and in 1900 it was 35,999.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., TERRE HAUTE, IND.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., TERRE HAUTE, IND.

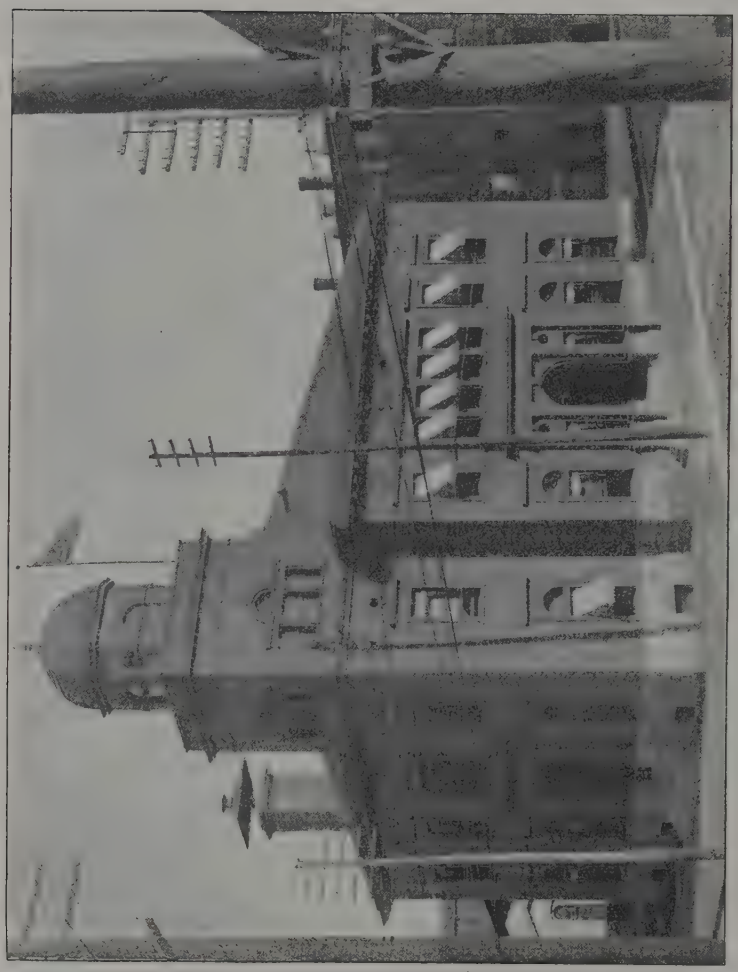
This building is located on the southwest corner of Cherry and Seventh streets, on a plot of ground fronting north 150 feet on the former and east 140 feet on the latter. It is bounded on the south 150 feet by an alley.

The land was secured by purchase September 28, 1883, for $20,000. The building was commenced under a contract awarded November 7, 1884, and was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1889, the cost of construction being $164,966.41.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved July 7, 1882, March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, and March 30, 1888.

The cubic contents of the building are 501,927 feet. The number of rooms occupied is fifteen, and they are used principally by the postal and internal-revenue services. The structure is heated by steam supplied by an outside plant.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $72,199.05. In 1880 the population of the city was 26,042, and in 1900 it was 36,673.



POST-OFFICE, BURLINGTON, IOWA.

POST-OFFICE, BURLINGTON, IOWA.

This building is located on the northwest corner of Fourth and Valley streets, on a plot of ground bounded on the east 121 feet by the former, south 117 feet by the latter, and on the west and north by 16-foot and 10 foot 6 inch alleys, respectively. The ground was secured by purchase April 27, 1892, for the sum of $20,000.

The building was commenced under a contract awarded December 5, 1892, and it was completed and occupied about June 1, 1896, the actual cost of construction being $104,823.27.

The legislation on its account was approved May 14, 1890, August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891.

The cubic contents of the building are 275,869 feet. It is heated by steam, and is occupied by the postal, customs, and internal revenue services.

During the year ended June 30, 1896, the gross receipts from the internal revenue and postal business were $278,648.29 and $49,166.70, respectively. In the year 1898–99 they were $1,002,795.24 and $52,616.29, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 22,565, and in 1900 it was 23,201.

POST-OFFICE, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

POST-OFFICE, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Second avenue and Third street, on a plot of ground fronting north 100 feet on the former and west 140 feet on the latter.

The ground was secured by purchase May 21, 1891, for the sum of $24,000, and a contract was awarded June 8, 1892, for the foundations and basement and area walls. The building was completed and occupied in January, 1895, the cost of construction being $105,814.06.

The building was authorized by an act of Congress approved June 9, 1890, and appropriated for by acts of August 30, 1890; March 3, 1891; and August 5, 1892. It contains a cubic space of 299,326 feet, is heated by steam, and is occupied by the postal service and United States courts, the first floor being assigned to the former and the second floor to the latter.

During the first year the building was occupied the postal receipts amounted to $61,919.45, and in the year ended June 30, 1899, to $74,692.01. In 1890 the population of the city was 18,020 and in 1900 it was 25,656.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

An act of Congress approved May 25, 1882, authorized this building and limited the cost. This limit was extended by an act of March 3, 1885, and the appropriations were made by acts of August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1885.

On December 4, 1882, a site was secured by purchase for $12,000, bounded 120 feet 6½ inches on the north by Broadway, 192 feet on the east by Sixth street, and on the south by a 16-foot alley.

Excavations were commenced in 1884, and the building was completed and occupied July 16, 1888, the actual cost of construction being $232,437.94.

The building is of dressed stone and rests on a pile foundation. It contains a cubic space of 522,726 feet, is provided with steam heat, and is equipped with elevator service. Besides the first floor, which is used exclusively by the post-office, the number of rooms assigned is 10, occupied principally by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, United States courts, and pension examiner.

At the time of the completion of the building the population of the city was about 20,000, while in the year 1900 it was 25,802.

The gross postal receipts during the year ended June 30, 1899, were $50,943.54. The customs receipts during the years ended June 30, 1893 and 1899, were $1,210 and $12,534, respectively.

POST-OFFICE, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

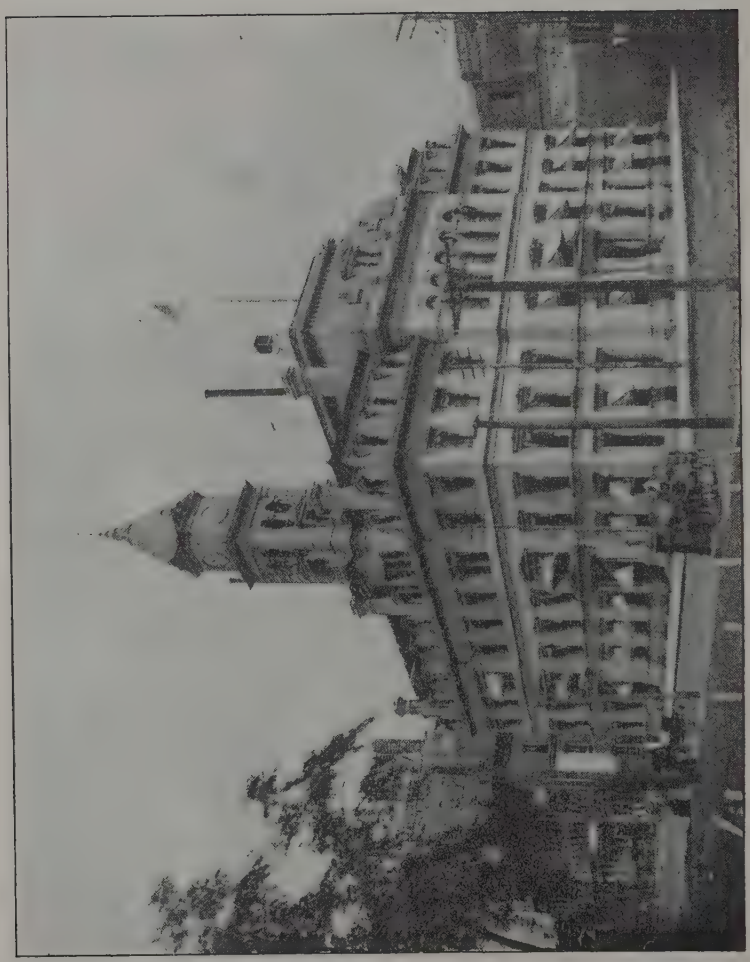
POST-OFFICE, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved January 26, 1891, and appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1891, and August 18, 1894. It is located on the southwest corner of Fourth and Perry streets on a plot of ground fronting north 120 feet on the former and east 130 feet on the latter.

The ground was secured by purchase December 15, 1891, for the sum of $5,500. A contract for trench excavation and basement and area walls was awarded February 28, 1893, and the building was completed and occupied November 6, 1896, the cost of construction being $118,620.83.

It contains a cubic area of 357,000 feet, is provided with steam heat, and is occupied principally by the postal and internal-revenue services and the Weather Bureau.

During the years ended June 30, 1896 and 1900, the internal-revenue receipts amounted to $102,090 and $221,465, respectively. The postal receipts during the years ended June 30, 1897 and 1900, were $60,604.78 and $77,366.81, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 26,872 and in 1900 it was 35,254.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, DES MOINES, IOWA.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, DES MOINES, IOWA.

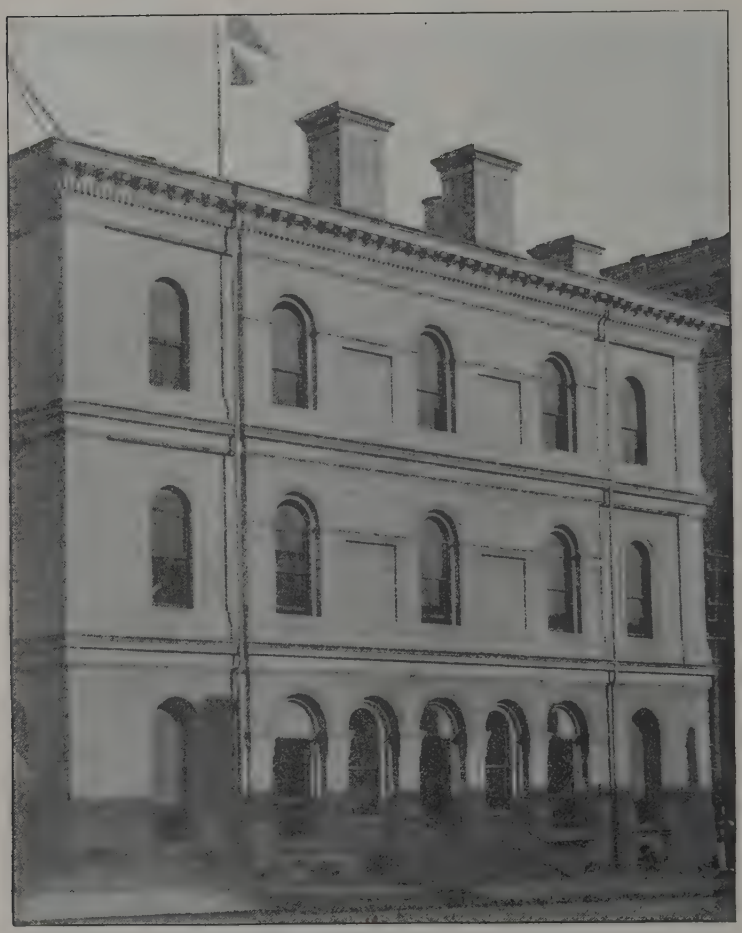
This building is situated on the northeast corner of Court avenue and Fifth street, on a plot of ground fronting south 132 feet 11 inches on the former, west 133 feet 1 inch on the latter, and bounded on the north and east by alleys.

The ground was secured by purchase January 7, 1867, for $15,000, and the building as then constructed was completed and occupied in 1871, the cost of construction being $217,023.52. The walls of the basement and of the superstructure are of limestone from Keokuk, Iowa, and Joliet, Ill., respectively. The size of the original building was 80 by 120 feet, two stories high, and mansard roof. In 1883 work was commenced on the construction of an additional story, and subsequently, in June, 1885, on the extension at the north side of the structure. All the work of extension and alterations was completed in the latter part of 1889 at a cost of $333,000. The addition is from a line between the third and fourth first-story windows on the Fifth street side, counting from the north end, and extends back the full width of the building, the materials used being the same as in the original structure.

As finally completed the building contains a cubic area of 1,097,500 feet. It is heated by steam and is provided with two hydraulic passenger elevators. Besides the first floor, which is used exclusively by the post-office, the number of rooms occupied is 41, they being assigned principally to the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, United States courts, pension agency, land office, and Weather Bureau.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved July 28, 1866; March 2, 1867; July 20, 1868; April 20, 1870 (v. 16, p. 85); April 20, 1870 (v. 16, p. 86); July 15, 1870; April 20, 1871; August 7,1882; March 3, 1883; July 7, 1884; March 3, 1885, and June 30, 1886.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $251,525.13. In 1890 the population of the city was 50,093, and in 1900 it was 62,139.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, DUBUQUE, IOWA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFCE, DUBUQUE, IOWA.

An act of Congress of August 18, 1856, appropriated $20,000 for purchase of a site and $88,000 for erection of a stone building thereon at Dubuque, Iowa, 10 per cent of the latter amount to cover architect's compensation.

A site was secured by purchase April 9, 1857, for $20,000, fronting 102 feet 4 inches west on Locust street, 114 feet south on Ninth street, and bounded on the east by an alley 23 feet wide. Building operations were commenced soon afterwards, but were suspended for a time during the civil war, and the structure was not completed until 1866. The exterior walls of the superstructure are of limestone from Nauvoo, Ill. The cost of the structure, exclusive of site, was $174,687.50.

Appropriations for the prosecution and completion of the work were made by acts of March 3, 1857, March 14, 1864, and April 7, 1866, besides which funds were transferred from appropriations for "Custom-house, Gloucester, Mass.," "Custom-house, San Francisco, Cal.," and "Marine hospital at Evansville, Ind."

In pursuance of an act of July 7, 1884, a lot adjoining the Government property, fronting west about 60 feet on Locust street and 114 feet deep, was purchased for $5,000, and on January 5, 1886, a contract was entered into in pursuance of an act of March 3, 1885, appropriating $8,000 for work on approaches, which work was completed in the latter part of that year.

The building contains a cubic area of 350,000 feet, is heated by steam supplied by the Bank and Insurance Building Company, and is occupied principally by the postal and internal-revenue services and the United States courts. Besides the first floor, which is occupied entirely by the post-office, eleven rooms are assigned to the public service.

An act of March 2, 1899, authorized the enlargement and alteration of the building at a limit of cost of $100,000, and an act of March 3, 1899, appropriated $50,000 on account of the work. On December 4, 1899, a contract was awarded for constructing an extension, three stories and basement, fronting 59 feet on Locust street and 64 feet deep. The walls of this exension are of Lamont limestone. The removal of window sash and the débris on the sidewalk, shown in the illustration, are incident to the performance of this work.

The gross postal receipts collected in the building during the first year of its occupancy were $16,693.53 and for the fiscal year 1898–99 they were $75,944.31. The receipts of the office of the collector of internal revenue for the fiscal year 1898–99 were $1,000,461.02. The population of the city in 1866 was about 16,000. In 1900 it was 36,297.

POST-OFFICE, FORT DODGE, IOWA.

POST-OFFICE, FORT DODGE, IOWA.

In pursuance of acts of Congress approved January 21, 1891, and March 3, 1891, a plot of ground fronting south 110 feet on Central avenue and west 140 feet on Ninth street was secured by purchase August 4, 1891, for the sum of $3,500, and a contract entered into September 5, 1892, for the erection of the present building thereon. The structure was completed and occupied in February, 1895, the actual cost of construction being $72,849.42. During the latter part of 1895, under the provisions of an act of March 2, 1895, certain alterations were made in the attic, increasing the number of rooms, etc.

The building is constructed of brick, with stone trimmings. It contains a cubic area of 264,823 feet, is heated by steam, and is occupied by the postal service, United States courts, and pension agent.

Since the occupation of the building the annual postal receipts have increased from about $16,000 to $20,352.43 in the fiscal year 1898–99, and since 1890 the population of the city has increased from 4,871 to 12,162 in 1900.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., KEOKUK, IOWA.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., KEOKUK, IOWA.

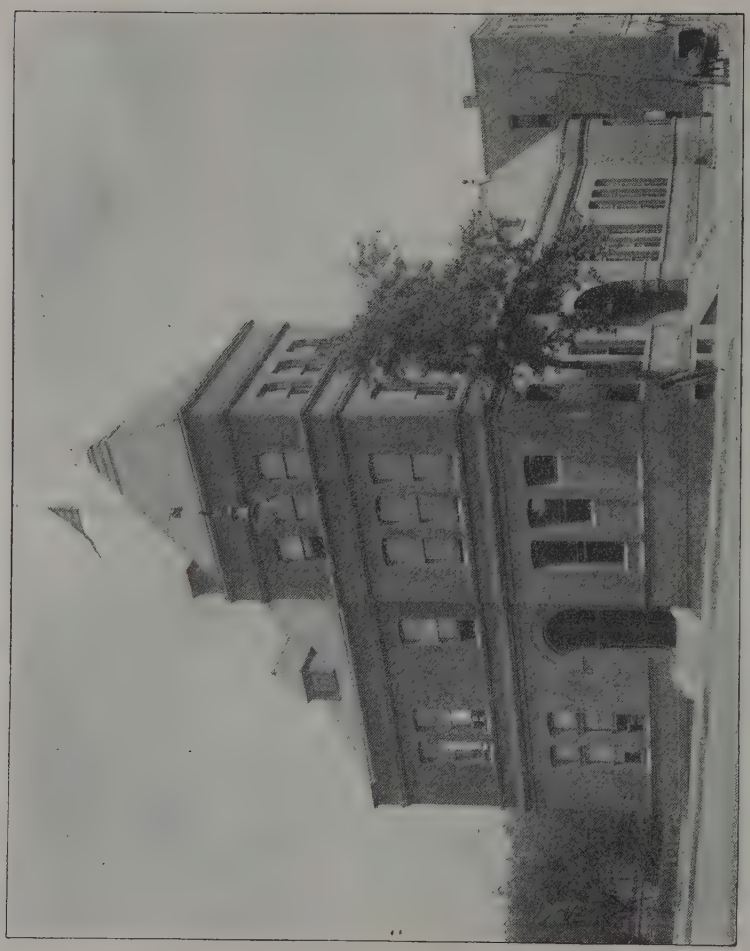
This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved February 25, 1885, and appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1885, July 10, 1886, March 30, 1888, and August 30, 1890.

The site was secured by purchase November 6, 1885, for the sum of $6,700, and has a frontage of 200 feet northeast on Blondeau street and 140 feet northwest on Seventh street. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded February 1, 1887, and the structure was practically completed and occupied in the summer of 1890, the cost of construction being $155,274.91. During the latter part of 1890 and early in 1891 the tower was extended and some work performed on the approaches.

The basement walls are of Bedford (Ind.) limestone and the superstructure of brick and terra cotta.

The building contains a cubic area of 413,200 feet. It is provided with steam heat and is occupied by the postal service, United States courts, pension examiner, and Weather Bureau.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $42,913.94. In 1890 the population of the city was 14,101 and in 1900 it was 14,641.



POST-OFFICE, ETC., OTTUMWA, IOWA.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., OTTUMWA, IOWA.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved August 8, 1888, and appropriated for by acts of October 2, 1888, and April 4, 1890, the latter appropriation being for approaches.

The land was donated to the Government January 25, 1889, and has a northwest frontage of 96 feet on Court street and southwest frontage of 132 feet on Third street. The southeast side of the lot is bounded by a 16½-foot alley. A contract was awarded March 2, 1889, for the erection of the building, and the structure was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1890, the cost of construction, including approaches, being $42,263.43.

It is built of red brick and contains an area of 235,000 cubic feet. The first floor is occupied entirely by the postal service, and the second floor principally by the pension examiners and deputy marshal.

In the basement is located a heating plant which is not used, heat being supplied by the Ottumwa Electric Company from a public heating apparatus.

When the building was first occupied the postal receipts amounted to about $30,000 annually, and have increased to $38,687.51 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 14,001, and in 1900 it was 18,197.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Sixth and Douglass streets, on a plot of ground 150 feet square, bounded on the south by the former, on the west by the latter, and on the north and east by 20-foot alleys.

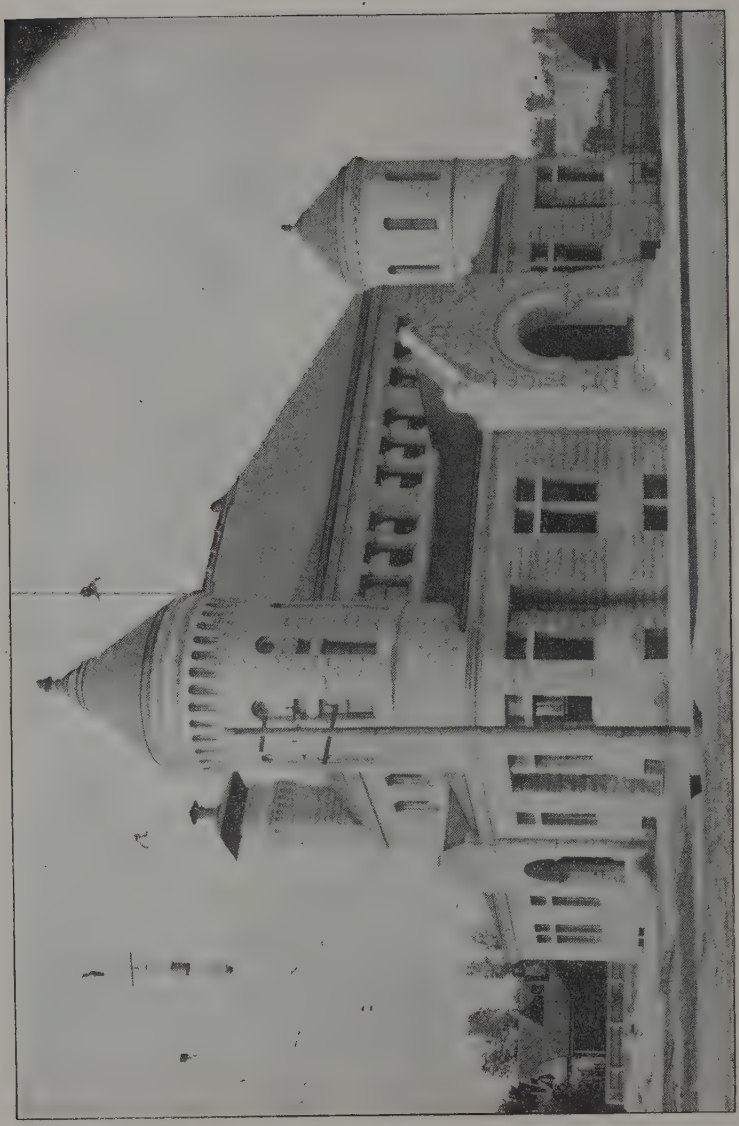
It was authorized by an act of Congress approved January 15, 1891, and the land was secured by purchase October 17, 1892, for the sum of $21,000.

A contract for excavating, foundations, etc., was awarded October 18, 1893, and the building was completed and occupied by the post-office February 14, 1897, the other officials moving in on March 1, 1897. The cost of construction was $234,906.58.

It is constructed of Legrand (Iowa) limestone for the basement and Bedford (Ind.) limestone for the superstructure, contains an area of 875,641 cubic feet, and is heated by steam (direct and indirect radiation) supplied from three boilers. There are thirty-two rooms occupied, they being assigned to the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, United States courts, United States engineers, and Weather Bureau. The building is provided with a hydraulic passenger elevator.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1891, August 5, 1892, August 18, 1894, March 2, 1895, and June 11, 1896.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $102,259.52. In 1890 the population of the city was 37,806, and in 1900 it was 33,111.



POST-OFFICE, ATCHISON, KANS.

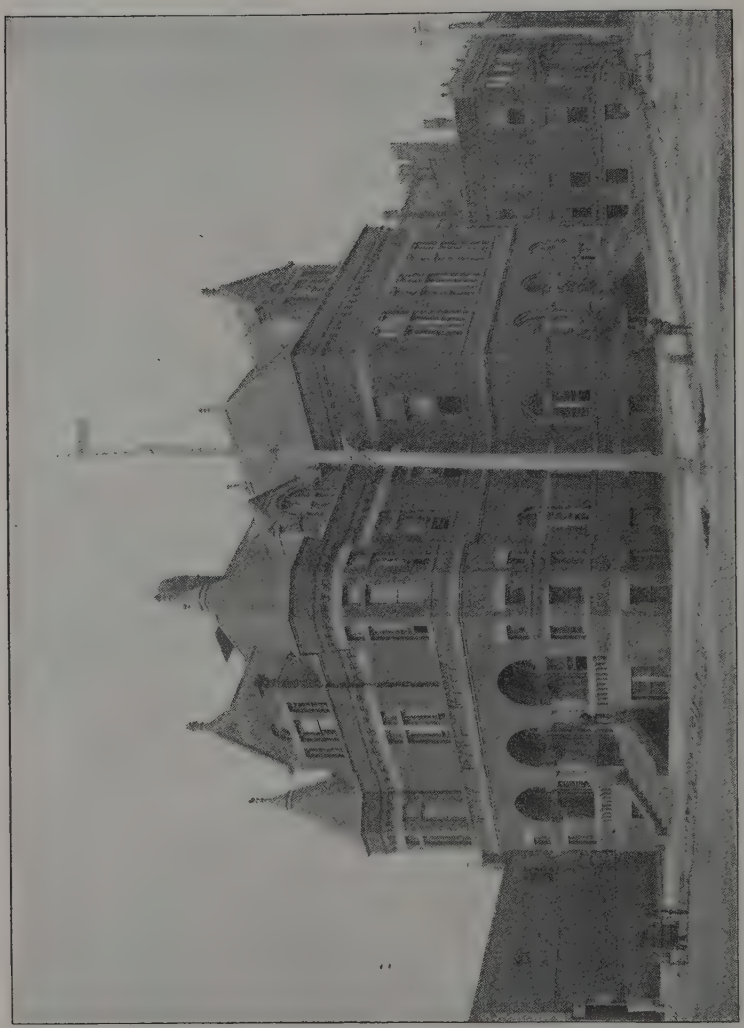
POST-OFFICE, ATCHISON, KANS.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved May 16, 1890, and appropriated for by acts of August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891. It is located at the northeast corner of Kansas avenue and Seventh street, on a plot of ground bounded on the south 135 feet by the former, on the west 150 feet by the latter, and on the north by a 15-foot alley. The land was secured March 19, 1891, by purchase, for $14,500.

The building, which is of limestone, was commenced under a contract awarded June 24, 1892, and was completed and occupied March 15, 1894, the actual cost of construction being $85,393.11.

The cubic contents of the building are 279,742 feet. It is heated by steam and is occupied by the postal service.

The receipts of the post-office amounted to $31,575.39 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 13,963, and in 1900 it was 15,722.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, FORT SCOTT, KANS.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, FORT SCOTT, KANS.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, January 29, 1887, and March 2, 1889.

The site was donated to the United States September 15, 1887, and is on the southwest corner of First street and Scott avenue, bounded on the north 120 feet by the former, on the east 100 feet by the latter, and on the west by an 18-foot alley.

A contract for the erection of the building was awarded September 21, 1887, and the structure was completed and occupied in the early part of 1890, the cost of construction being $109,454.39.

It is constructed of red brick with stone trimmings, has an area of 356,000 cubic feet, and is heated by steam (direct and indirect radiation). The first and second floors are occupied entirely by the post-office and courts, respectively, and the third floor by branches of both.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $17,770.22. In 1890 the population of the city was 11,946, and in 1900 it was 10,322.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Shawnee and Fourth streets, on a plot of ground fronting south 190 feet 1 inch on the former, west 135 feet 6 inches on the latter, and bounded on the north by an alley. The site was secured by purchase December 24, 1883, for $10,000.

A contract for the erection of the basement and superstructure of the building was awarded June 21, 1886. In July, 1889, the first floor was occupied by the post-office, and the upper floors, except the fourth, were occupied in June, 1890. The cost of the building, exclusive of land, was $168,870.92. The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, March 30, 1888, April 4, 1890, and March 3, 1891 (fourth story and elevator).

The building is constructed of Ohio blue sandstone, and contains a cubic area of 610,174 feet. It is provided with steam heat and elevator service, and is occupied mainly by the postal and internal-revenue services and United States courts. Besides the first floor, which is used entirely by the post-office, the number of rooms assigned is fifteen.

In 1889 the gross internal-revenue and postal receipts were $250,000 and $29,500, respectively, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $944,825.37 and $33,529.91. In 1890 the population of the city was 19,768, and in 1900 it was 20,735.

POST-OFFICE, SALINA, KANS.

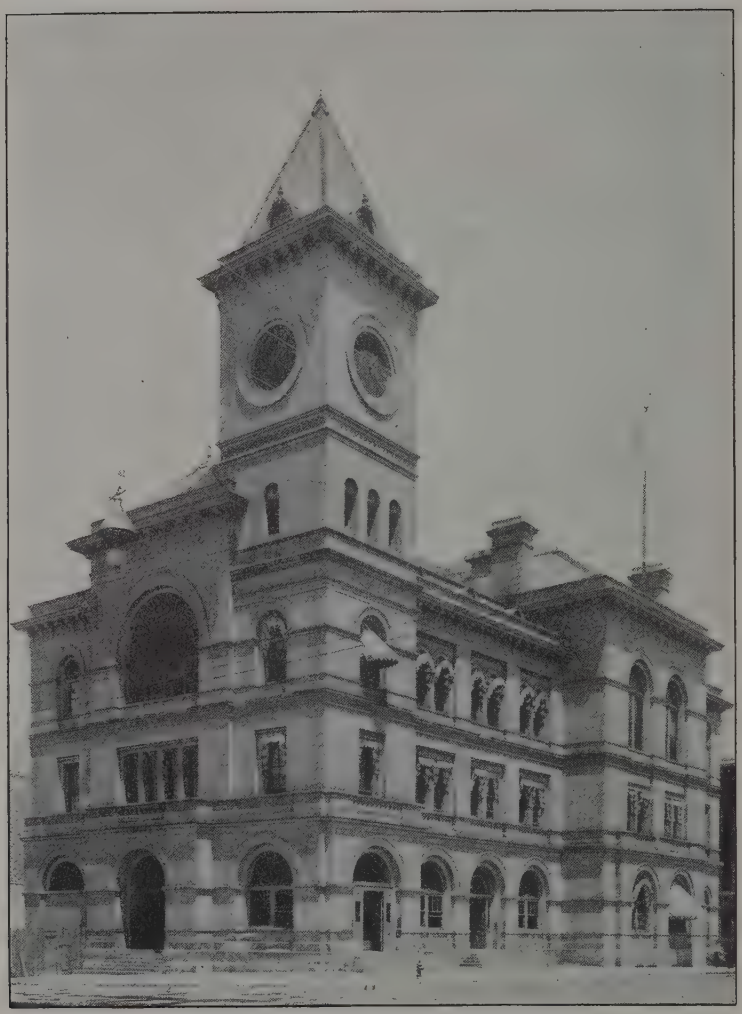
POST-OFFICE, SALINA, KANS.

This building is located on the southwest corner of Iron avenue and Seventh street, on a plot of ground fronting north 120 feet on the former, east 100 feet on the latter, and bounded on the west by a 10-foot alley.

The land was secured by purchase June 22, 1891, for $12,000, but active building operations were not commenced until 1895, a contract for erection and completion having been awarded June 28 of that year. The structure was completed and occupied October 1, 1896, the cost of construction being $62,934.92. It is constructed of red brick, trimmed with Portage (Mich.) red sandstone, contains an area of 245,376 cubic feet, and is heated by steam from one boiler. The first floor is assigned to the post-office and the second floor to the United States courts.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved June 26, 1890, August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891.

The postal receipts have increased from $14,197 during the year ended June 30, 1896, to $27,907 during the year ended June 30, 1900. In 1890 the population of the city was 6,149, and in 1900 it was 6,074.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, TOPEKA, KANS.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, TOPEKA, KANS.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Fifth and Kansas avenues, on a plot of ground 150 feet square, bounded on the south by the former, on the west by the latter, and on the east by a 20-foot alley.

It was commenced under a contract awarded January 11, 1879, for basement and area walls, and was completed and occupied March 1, 1884, the cost of construction being $286,058.24. The material used in the walls of the superstructure is Cottonwood Falls (Kans.) limestone.

The appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1875, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883 (tower clock), July 7, 1884 (approaches), and August 18, 1894 (elevator).

The building contains a cubic space of 755,600 feet, and is provided with steam heat and an electric passenger elevator. The number of rooms occupied is thirty, they being assigned mostly to the post-office and United States courts.

The first purchase of land on account of this building was made September 16, 1875, when 100 feet fronting on Kansas avenue, at the corner of Fifth avenue, were secured for $20,000, one-half of which amount was paid by the citizens of the city. Under an act of June 4, 1897, additional land was purchased October 19, 1897, for $25,000.

An enlargement of the building was authorized and appropriated for by acts of March 1, 1899, and March 3, 1899, and a contract for the work was awarded March 8, 1900. The extension is to be 38 feet 10 inches by 112 feet 10 inches, constructed on the north side of the building and carried up three stories, with exception of the center portion, which is to be one story.

The postal receipts have increased from about $60,000, during 1884, to $117,226.41 in the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1880 the population of the city was 15,452, and in 1900 it was 33,608.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, WICHITA, KANS.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, WICHITA, KANS.

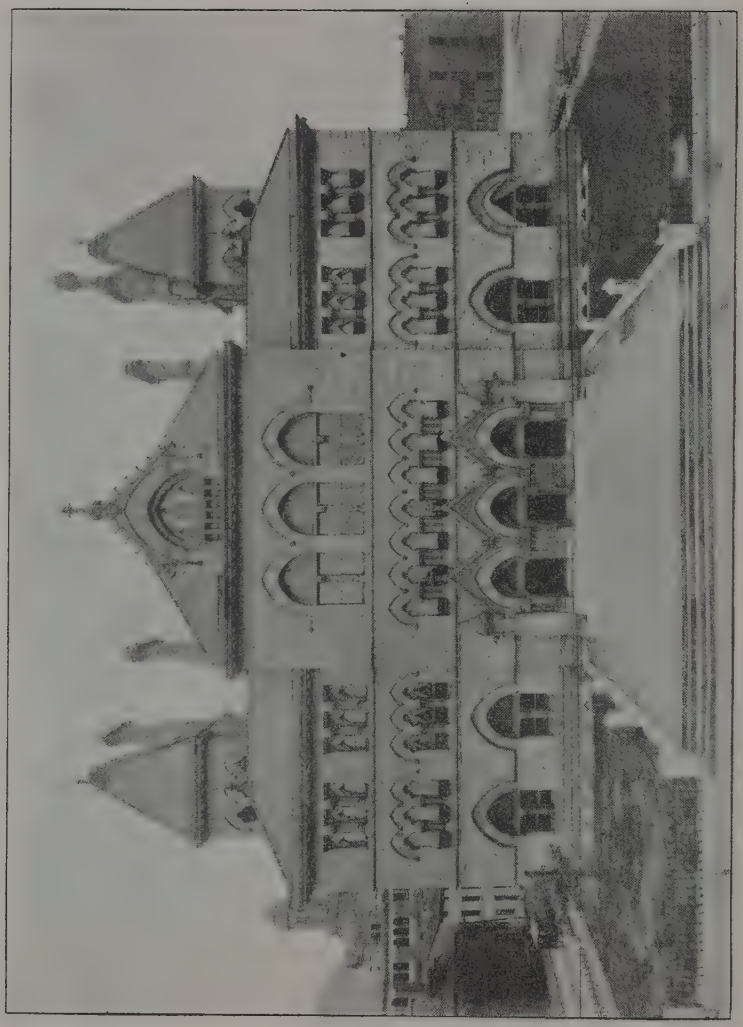
This building is located on the northwest corner of William and Market streets, on a plot of ground 150 feet square, bounded on the south by the former, east by the latter, and on the north and west by 16-foot alleys.

The land was secured by purchase August 3, 1886, for $1,500, and a contract was awarded January 15, 1887, for the foundations and basement walls. The building was occupied August 1, 1890, and finally completed in the latter part of that year, the cost of construction being $206,208.27. The walls of the superstructure are of Bedford (Ind.) limestone.

The building was authorized by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1885 (v. 23, p. 347), and appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1885 (v. 23, p. 482), May 24, 1886, July 9, 1888, and August 30, 1890 (heating and elevator).

The building has a cubic contents of 677,192 feet. It is heated by steam and is provided with a passenger elevator. The number of rooms occupied is fifteen, they being assigned principally to the postal service and United States courts.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $57,025.35. In 1890 the population of the city was 23,853, and in 1900 it was 24,671.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, COVINGTON, KY.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, COVINGTON, KY.

This building is situated on a plot of ground fronting north 168 feet on Third street, east 148 feet on Court avenue, south 168 feet on Park place, and west 148 feet on Scott street. The main entrance is from Scott street, there being side entrances from Third street and Park place.

The ground was purchased September 25, 1873, at a total cost of $30,660.55. The building was commenced in 1875, and it was completed and occupied in January, 1879, the actual cost of construction being $264,231.01.

It is constructed of limestone, contains a cubic space of 708,300 feet, and is supplied with steam heat. Twenty-nine rooms are occupied, they being assigned principally to the postal and internal-revenue services, United States courts, and pension examiner.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved February 17, 1873, June 23, 1874, and March 3, 1875.

During the first year the building was occupied the internal-revenue and postal receipts amounted to $2,495,496.23, and $20,000, respectively, while during the year ended June 30, 1899, they amounted to $3,072,438.41 and $52,986.83. In 1880 the population of the city was 29,720, and in 1900 it was 42,938.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY.

This building is located on the southwest corner of Wapping and St. Clair streets, on a plot of ground fronting north 180 feet on the former and east 120 feet on the latter.

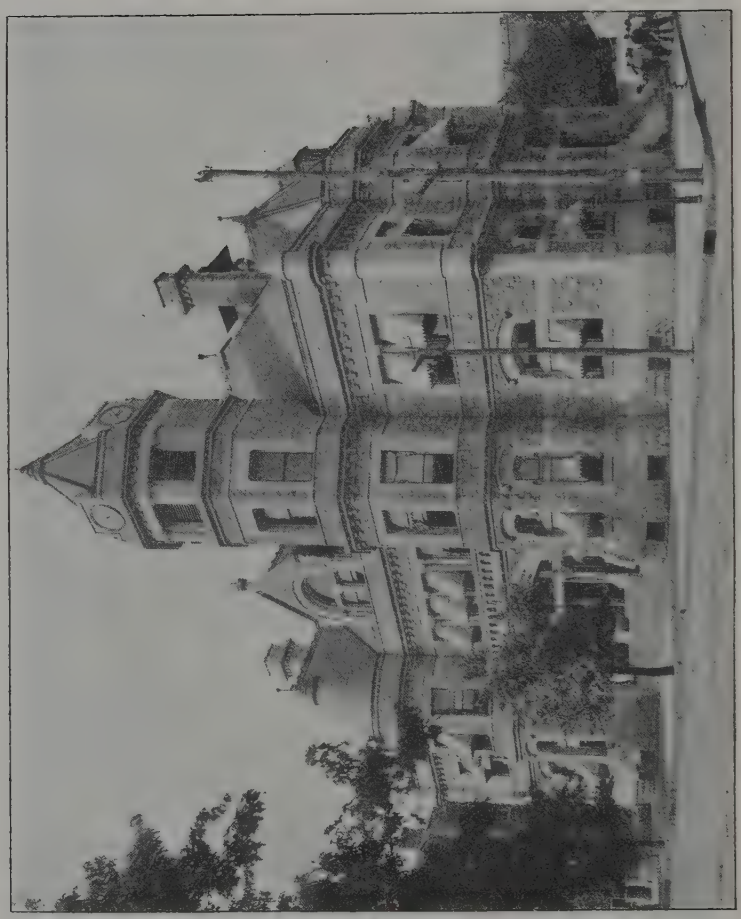
The site was secured by purchase April 10, 1883, for the sum of $17,400, and a contract for the erection of the building was awarded April 24, 1884, the structure being completed and occupied February 12, 1887. During the erection of the superstructure the contractor abandoned the work, and it was completed by the Government.

The building is constructed of Dark Hollow Bedford (Ind.) limestone, and cost $113,407.43, exclusive of site. It has an area of 337,070 cubic feet, and is heated by hot water from one boiler.

The first floor is occupied by the postal and internal-revenue services, the second by the United States courts, and the third by the offices of the United States engineers and jury and court docket rooms.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved April 26, 1882, March 3, 1885, June 30, 1886, October 2, 1888, March 2, 1889, and September 30, 1890, the last three acts being on account of labor and materials furnished by defaulting contractor.

During the years ended June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1899, the postal receipts aggregated about $8,000 and $17,783.26, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 7,892, and in 1900 it was 9,487.



POST-OFFICE, ETC., LEXINGTON, KY.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., LEXINGTON, KY.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1885, and August 24, 1886. April 1, 1886, a site was secured by purchase for $20,000, fronting southwest 140 feet on Main street, which is 82 feet wide, and southeast 150 feet on Walnut street, which is 49 feet wide.

A contract was awarded September 27, 1886, for excavating and foundations, and the building was completed and occupied in February, 1889, the cost of construction being $124,929.67. It is of local sandstone, and contains a cubic area of 414,000 feet. It is heated by hot-water apparatus and open grates, and is occupied mainly by the postal and internal-revenue services.

The gross receipts from internal revenue during the fiscal years 1888–89 and 1898–99 were $2,019,001.86 and $2,357,622.18, respectively. The postal receipts during the latter fiscal year were $53,139.40. In 1890 the population of the city was 21,567, and in 1900 it was 26,369.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., LOUISVILLE, KY.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., LOUISVILLE, KY.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, on a plot of ground fronting west 329 feet on the former and south 250 feet on the latter. The ground was secured March 19, 1883, by purchase, for the sum of $140,000. A contract for the general excavation was awarded June 9, 1885, and for the stonework of the superstructure March 1, 1886. In 1893 the building was completed and occupied throughout, the cost of construction being $1,100,844.92.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved May 25, 1882, March 3, 1883, March 3, 1885 (v. 23, p. 349), March 3, 1885 (v. 23, p. 481), August 4, 1886, March 3, 1887, March 30, 1888, October 2, 1888, October 19, 1888, March 2, 1889, August 30, 1890, and August 5, 1892.

The building is constructed of Salem (Ind.) limestone, and contains a cubic area of 3,115,235 feet. It is provided with exhaust steam heat, mechanical ventilating apparatus, and an electric-lighting plant. There are two hydraulic passenger elevators operating between the basement and fifth floor, and two freight lifts extending to the first floor. The mechanical power is developed by eight horizontal tubular boilers.

The first floor is occupied entirely by the post-office, and the second floor by the United States courts. The other branches of the public service occupying space in the building are mainly the customs and internal-revenue services, pension bureau, weather bureau, and United States engineers. Above the first story there are one hundred rooms.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal and internal-revenue receipts were $441,242.84 and $12,635,497.18, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 161,129, and in 1900 it was 204,731.

Prior to the construction of this building the Government occupied a custom-house and post-office building located at the southwest corner of Third and Green streets, which building was constructed in 1854–1857. The property was sold June 15, 1896, for the sum of $50,000, under authority of an act approved August 4, 1894.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., OWENSBORO, KY.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., OWENSBORO, KY.

An act of Congress approved February 16, 1887, authorized this building and made an appropriation therefor. The site was donated to the Government October 31, 1887, and is located on the southeast corner of Third and Allen streets, with a frontage north of 100 feet on the former and west 130 feet on the latter.

The building was commenced under a contract awarded May 23, 1888, and was completed and occupied in 1889, the cost of construction being $49,525.77.

It is constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, and contains an area of 217,012 cubic feet. The first, second, and third floors are occupied, respectively, by the postal and internal-revenue services and the United States courts. A steam-heating system, operated by one boiler, is extended throughout the building.

The postal and internal-revenue receipts have increased from $13,147.56 and $1,568,508.73, respectively, during the first year the building was occupied, to $18,513.46 and $1,833,133.71 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 9,837, and in 1900 it was 13,189.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., PADUCAH, KY.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., PADUCAH, KY.

This building is located on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifth street. The site was secured by purchase under dates of October 28, 1880, and November 4, 1880, for the sum of $7,477.50, and has a south frontage of 157 feet 6 inches on Broadway and an east frontage of 173 feet 3 inches on Fifth street.

A contract was awarded September 1, 1881, for the erection of the superstructure, and the building was completed and occupied in September, 1883, the cost of construction being $128,032.13.

The material used in the superstructure is a limestone obtained from Bowling Green, Ky. The building contains an area of 300,200 cubic feet, and is heated by a hot-water system operated by one boiler. The first and second floors are occupied by the post-office and United States courts, respectively, and the third floor principally by the internal-revenue and customs services. An electric passenger elevator operating between the basement and third floor was installed early in the summer of 1899.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved April 14, 1880, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, July 7, 1884 (iron fence), and October 19, 1888 (claim for sundry articles).

When the building was first occupied the postal receipts amounted to about $10,000 annually and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899 they amounted to $29,486.20. In 1880 the population of the city was 8,036, and in 1900 it was 19,446.

Post-Office, Richmond, Ky.

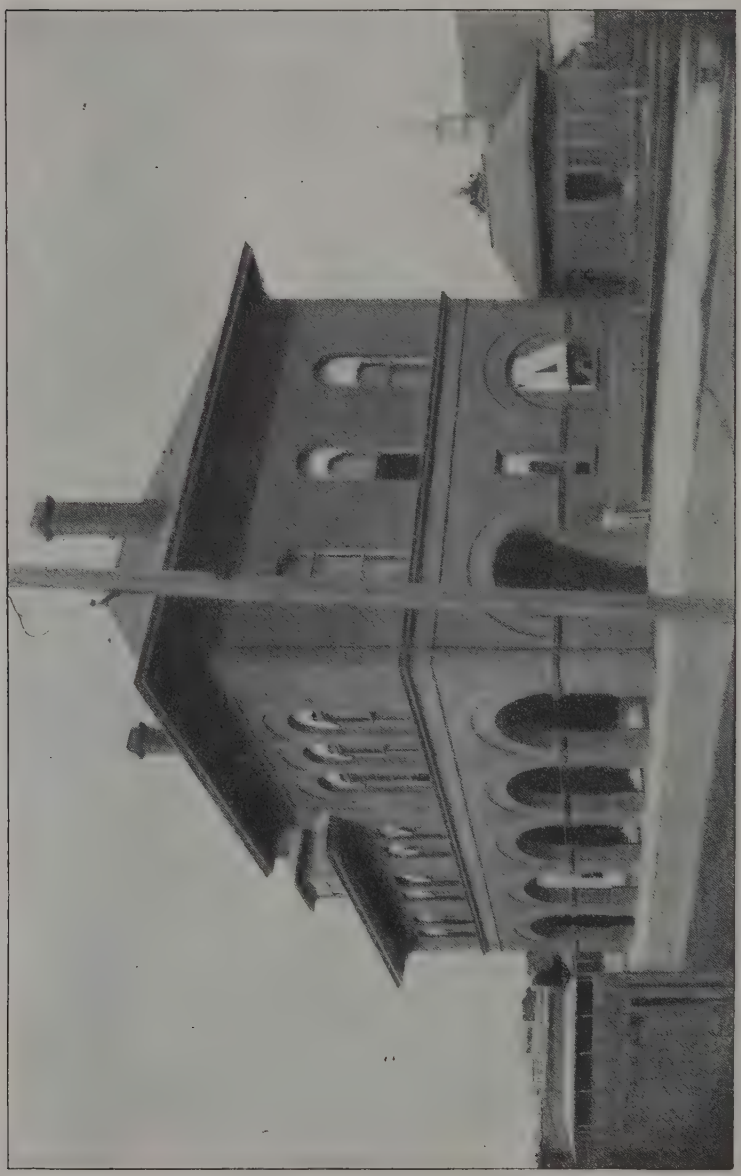
POST-OFFICE, RICHMOND, KY.

This building is located on the north side of Main street, between Third and Fifth streets, Fourth street not being cut through. It was authorized by an act of Congress approved February 4, 1891, and appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1891, and March 2, 1895.

The site was purchased March 16, 1892, for the sum of $15,000, and has a frontage of 154 feet 2½ inches and a depth of 150 feet.

Trench excavations, foundations, etc., were commenced under a contract awarded March 6, 1893, and the structure was completed and occupied about July 1, 1897, the cost of construction being $84,989.60. It is constructed of Rock Castle (Ky.) blue sandstone and contains an area of 297,883 cubic feet. The first and second floors are assigned to the postal and internal-revenue services and pension examiner, the third having been designed for the United States courts and court offices but not finished or occupied.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $7,116.70. In 1890 the population of Richmond was 5,073 and in 1900 it was 4,653.



POST-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA, LA.

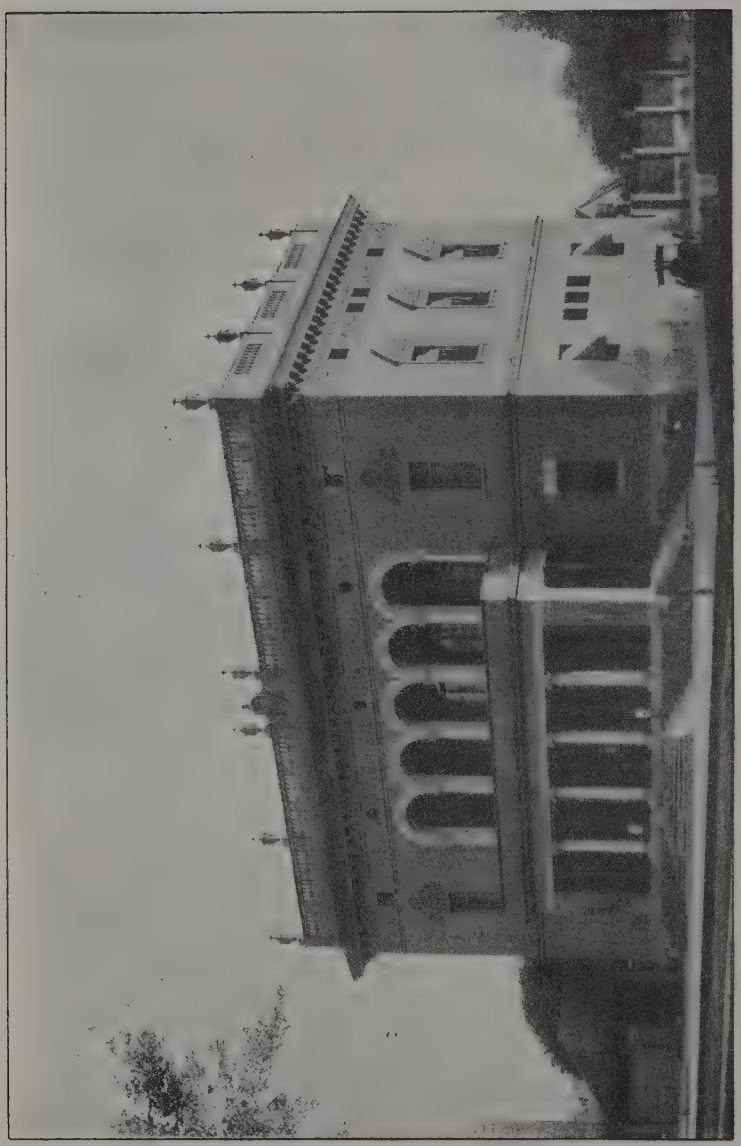
POST-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA, LA.

This building fronts west on Johnson street and is located on a plot of ground bounded on the west by Johnson street 213 feet 4 inches and on the north and south each 106 feet 8 inches by Third and Fourth streets, respectively. The land was secured by purchase for $3,800, a proposal for the sale of the same having been accepted March 30, 1891. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded July 9, 1894, and the structure was completed and occupied in the early part of 1896, the cost of construction being $56,158.10.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved July 2, 1890, August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891.

The cubic contents of the building are 274,000 feet. It is heated by stoves and open grates, and is occupied by the post-office and United States courts. The small brick structure in the rear, which is about 16 by 32 feet in plan, is used for a gas machine, etc.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $8,839.74. In 1890 the population of the town was 2,861 and in 1900 it was 5,648.



POST-OFFICE, BATON ROUGE, LA.

POST-OFFICE, BATON ROUGE, LA.

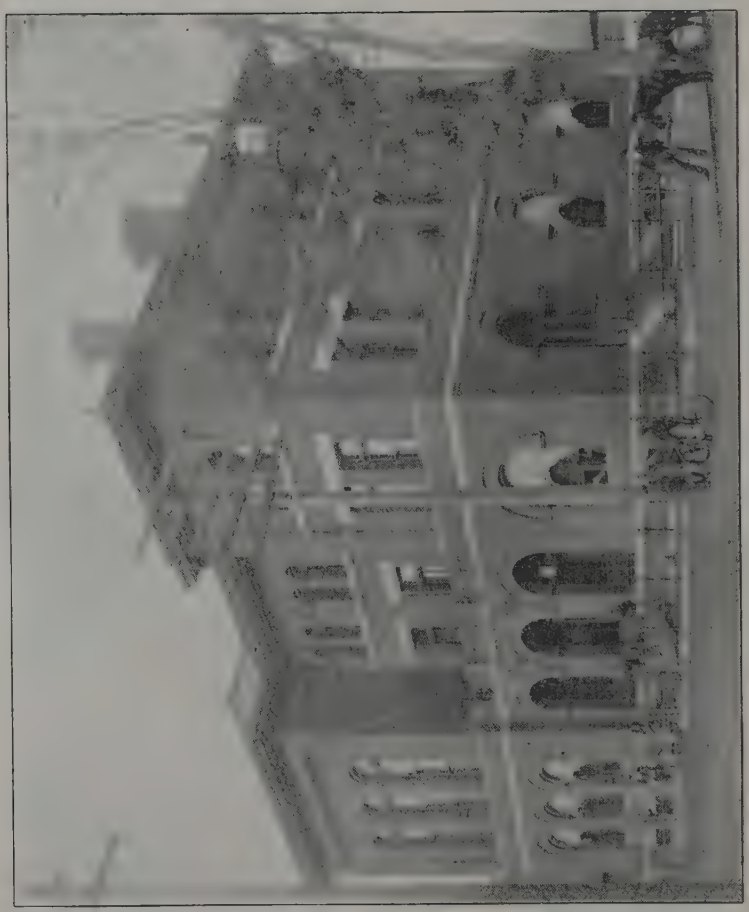
This building is located on the northwest corner of North Boulevard and Church street on a plot of ground 140 feet square, bounded on the south by the former and east by the latter.

The site was secured by purchase October 8, 1892, for the sum of $14,500. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded June 2, 1894, and the structure was completed and occupied March 5, 1897, the cost of construction being $84,528.69. The one-story brick structure with tile roof, shown in the illustration, at the left of the main building, is used as a fuel house, etc.

The cubic contents of the main building are 269,000 feet. It is heated by open fireplaces, and is occupied by the post-office and United States courts.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved April 26, 1890, August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $15,840.49. In 1890 the population of the city was 10,478, and in 1900 it was 11,269.



COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., MONROE, LA.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., MONROE, LA.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by an act of Congress approved June 18, 1888. The site was purchased September 14, 1889, for $4,500, and fronts southwest 180 feet on St. John street, and southeast 120 feet on Grammond street.

A contract for the erection of the building was entered into August 23, 1890, and the structure was completed and occupied early in 1892, the cost of construction being $69,626.72.

The building is constructed of brick and contains a cubic area of 254,205 feet. The first floor is occupied by the postal and internal-revenue services, and the second and third floors by the United States courts. Artificial heat is supplied by open grates, there being in all fourteen.

Since the occupation of the building the gross postal receipts have increased from about $6,000 per annum to $10,855.51 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of Monroe was 3,256, and in 1900 it was 5,428.

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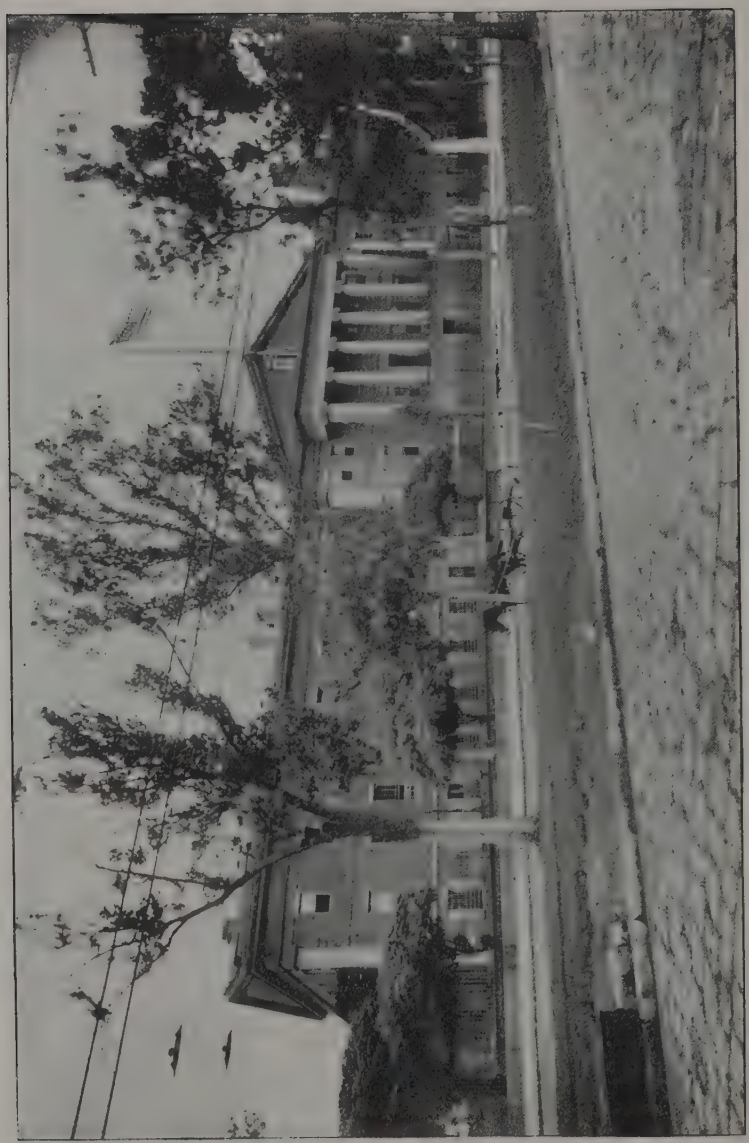


BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

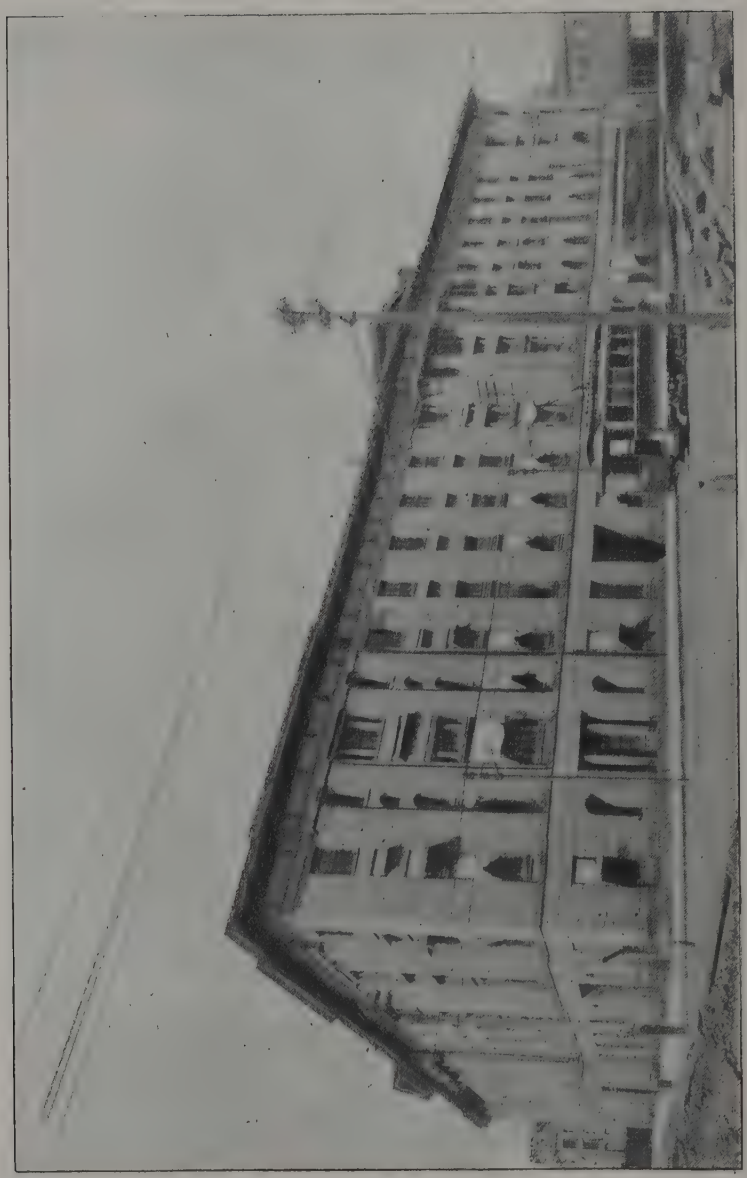
This building is located near the river on the square bounded on the north by the Esplanade 397 feet 6 inches, east by North Peters street 209 feet 4 inches, south by Barracks street 342 feet 6 inches, and west by Decatur street 202 feet 10 inches. It was authorized by an act of Congress approved March 2, 1835. May 11, 1855, the city of New Orleans donated the land to the United States upon the condition that should it at any time not be used as a site for a mint it would revert to the city. July 18, 1878, this condition was removed and the United States given a clear title to the land.

The building was commenced in September, 1835, and was completed in 1838 at a cost of $327,548.55. It fronts on the Esplanade, and is constructed of brick, the exterior walls being faced with a coating of cement.

The appropriations on account of the construction and maintenance of the building, machinery, etc., were made by acts of March 2, 1835, March 3, 1837, July 7, 1838, July 20, 1840, July 17, 1844, August 10, 1846, March 3, 1847, March 3, 1849, September 30, 1850, August 31, 1852, August 4, 1854, March 3, 1855, March 3, 1857, July 20, 1868, March 3, 1869, June 19, 1878, June 21, 1879, June 15, 1880, August 4, 1886, and March 2, 1889.

On the site of this building was located the old Spanish fort St. Charles, which had a wide, deep moat encircling the entire square, and was approached by a drawbridge from Barracks street. Coinage operations at the mint were abandoned by the United States from the year 1861 to 1878. Between January 26, 1861, and May 31, 1861, the State of Louisiana and the Confederate States coined $1,356,136.50 at the building with the Government dies.

June 7, 1862, William B. Mumford was hung from a beam adjusted between the two center columns of the front porch for hauling down the Union flag displayed over the building.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

This building occupies the entire block of ground bounded on the north by Custom-house street, south by Canal street, east by North Peters street, and west by Decatur street. The land was ceded to the United States June 29, 1848, by the first municipality of New Orleans, and building operations were commenced soon afterwards and continued until 1860. The designs were prepared by Mr. A. T. Wood, and the work of construction was conducted under the supervision of a commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and comprising Messrs. Alceé Le Branch, Denis Prieux, and William McKenree Gwin, all citizens of New Orleans. For some time General (then major) Beauregard was superintendent of construction.

In 1860 the walls had been carried up 75 feet above the concrete base to the architrave line of the entablature, and all the floor beams of the fourth story were in place. On the breaking out of the civil war a temporary roof was constructed, and no further work was performed on the building, except in the nature of repairs and preservation, until 1871, when operations were resumed under modified plans prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, reducing somewhat the estimated cost of completion. In 1879 the second story was completed, and the third story in 1881. The fourth story may still be considered unfinished. Subsequently alterations were made on the first or ground floor for the accommodation of the post-office. This work was completed in 1883.

The building, which is constructed of Quincy (Mass.) granite, with brick backing, is 81 feet from sidewalk to roof cornice, and measures 340 feet on Canal street, 297 feet on Decatur street, 252 feet on Custom-House street, and 309 feet on North Peters street. Its cubic contents are 6,085,000 feet. The foundations rest on a plank flooring 7 feet below the street line. On this flooring is a grillage of 12-inch logs, the first layer being side by side and those of the transverse layer from 2 to 3 feet apart in the clear. The space between the logs is filled with concrete, which is carried above the grillage about 1 foot. The interior walls rest on inverted arches 1½ bricks thick, thus distributing the weight over the greatest surface. The exterior walls are 4 feet thick, 2½ feet of which is brick and the balance stone masonry. The spread of the grillage supporting them is 15 feet. While a commission in 1851 reported from borings made in New Orleans that the site of the custom-house was the firmest, dryest, and most reliable in and about the city, the maximum settlement of this building in 1860 was 2 feet 6 inches.

The main cornice is of cast iron. The roof is constructed of wooden beams trussed with iron rods and covered with copper, the pitch being toward the center.

Inside the main (Canal street) entrance, which, by the way, is hidden from view in the illustration by a street car, is a large stair hall extending the entire height of the building and surmounted by a skylight. In this hall is an elaborate marble stairway, double to the first landing and then full width to the second floor. From the second to the third floor the stairs are double and of iron. The central portion of the second story is occupied by the customs business room, a magnificent apartment called the "Marble hall." It measures 125 by 95 feet, and is 54 feet in height, covered by a skylight and a ceiling light of ground glass with stained-glass border supported by fourteen marble Corinthian columns, at the top of the capital of each of which are bas-reliefs of Juno and of Mercury. At one end of the hall are panels with life-size bas-reliefs of Sieur de Bienville, the founder of New Orleans, and of Jackson, its defender. Between these is the coat of arms of Louisiana—the pelican feeding its young. The floor of the hall is laid with white and black marble, with plates of heavy glass to admit light to the engine room below.

In the first story there are two driveways, extending from Canal to Custom-house streets, with connecting corridors. The portion of this story between Decatur street and the first driveway is occupied by the post-office. The North Peters street side is assigned to the appraiser's department. The central portion is occupied by the mechanical plant, consisting of two batteries of steam boilers, dynamos, pumps, etc.

There are two court rooms in the building, located on the Decatur street side of the second floor, near Canal street, and two stories in height. The second and third floors are occupied principally by the United States courts, customs, and internal-revenue services, United States engineers, light-house inspector, subtreasury, land office, and Weather Bureau, the fourth floor being used entirely for storage. There are three elevators, two passenger (hydraulic) and one freight (steam), located adjacent to the driveways and connecting with the fourth story.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved March 3, 1845, March 3, 1847, August 12, 1848, March 3, 1849, May 15, 1850, September 30, 1850, March 3, 1851, August 31, 1852, March 3, 1853, August 4, 1854, March 3, 1855, August 18, 1856, March 3, 1857, June 12, 1858, June 25, 1860, July 23, 1866, April 20, 1870, July 15, 1870, March 3, 1871, June 10, 1872, March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, April 30, 1878, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, and October 2, 1888 (elevators).

The total cost, excluding expenditures made from regular annual appropriations, was $4,412,551.35, $2,929,264.50 of which was expended prior to the civil war.

The average of the imports and exports entered at this port from the year ended June 30, 1885, to that ended June 30, 1899, was $14,120,802 and $92,258,821, respectively, per annum.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal and internal revenue receipts amounted to $437,743,41 and $2,254,173.74, respectively. In 1850 the population of the city was 116,375, and in 1900 it was 287,104.

On a portion of the site of this building Sieur de Bienville, the second governor of Louisiana, under the French, soon after the foundation of the city in 1718, erected a small wooden custom-house called by the Creoles "La Douane," and some portion of the block has ever since formed the site of the New Orleans custom-house.

In connection with the customs service at New Orleans the following stations have been established on the Mississippi River below the city.

"JUMP" BOARDING STATION.

This station is located about 90 miles below New Orleans on a tract of land consisting of about 8.38 acres, lying on the right bank of the Mississippi River, approaching its outlet, and at the junction of the Jump Bayou. The land was ceded to the United States May 3, 1883, by Mr. R. M. White. During 1884 and 1885 improvements were made at the station costing $17,136.17, materials for the work having been obtained from the boarding stations at Southwest Pass and Pass á l'Outre.

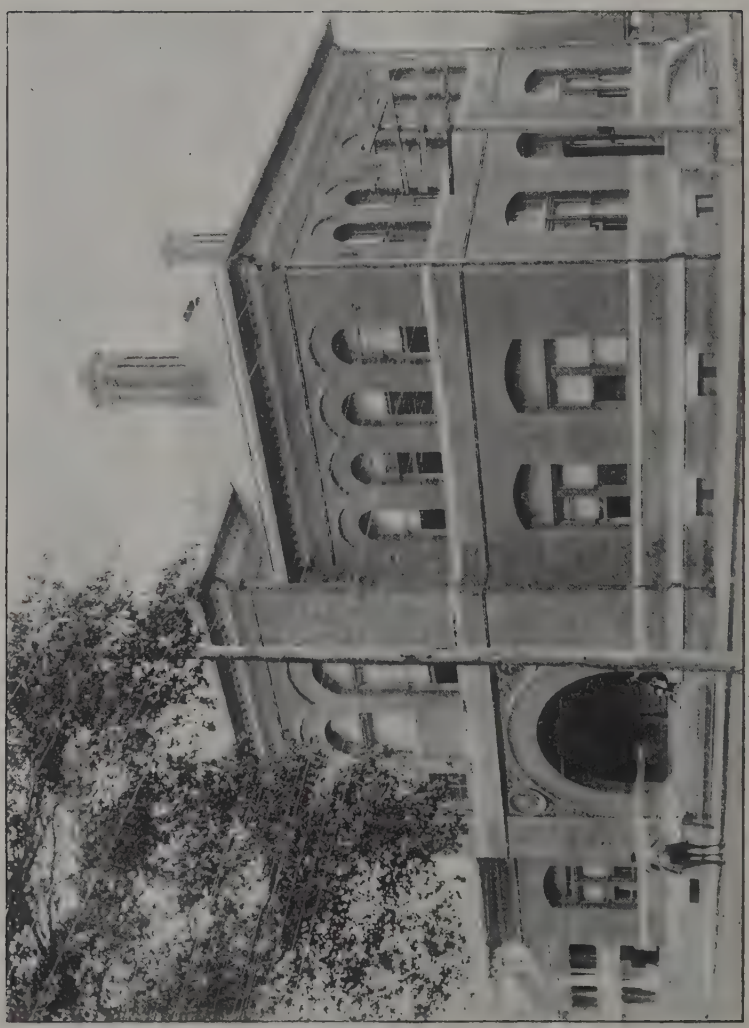
The main building is about 98 feet square. There is also a boathouse and two wharves with connecting gangway. The property was abandoned by the customs service and leased September 14, 1895.

BOARDING STATION, SOUTHWEST PASS.

This station is located on the west bank of the Southwest Pass (outlet) of the Mississippi River, at the junction of Scott's Bayou. It was authorized by act of Congress approved August 4, 1854. The land, with several buildings thereon, was secured by deed executed May 9, 1857, and consists of 3.114 acres, the purchase price being $3,500 Exclusive jurisdiction over the land was ceded to the United States by the State of Louisiana so long as it was used as a customs boarding station. The station was abandoned by the customs service and the buildings utilized in connection with improvements at the "Jump" station in 1885.

BOARDING STATION, PASS Á L'OUTRE.

This station is located on the west bank of the Pass á l'Outre, the most easterly of the outlets of the Mississippi River, and was authorized by act of Congress approved August 18, 1856. The land, which consists of 20 acres, was donated to the United States by the State of Louisiana February 1, 1856, upon the condition that if a boarding station was not established thereon within five years title to and jurisdiction over the land would revert to the State. During the years 1857 and 1858 buildings, etc., were erected at a cost of $12,000, and the station used for the purpose indicated until 1885, when it was abandoned as such, and the buildings, etc., utilized in connection with the construction of the "Jump" Station.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, OPELOUSAS, LA.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, OPELOUSAS, LA.

An act of Congress approved August 1, 1888, authorized this building, and an act of October 2, 1888, made an appropriation therefor. November 23, 1889, the site on the northeast corner of Court and Landry streets was secured by purchase for the sum of $3,000, the land having a frontage of 130 feet west on the former and 110 feet south on the latter. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded September 13, 1890, and the structure was completed and occupied in November, 1891, the cost of construction being $44,327.29.

The building is constructed of brick with stone trimmings, and contains an area of 194,327 cubic feet. The first floor is occupied by the postal and internal-revenue services, and the second floor by the United States courts. In 1891 the gross postal receipts amounted to about $3,500, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, to $4,197.32. The population of the city in 1890 was 1,572, and in 1900 it was 2,951.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., SHREVEPORT, LA.

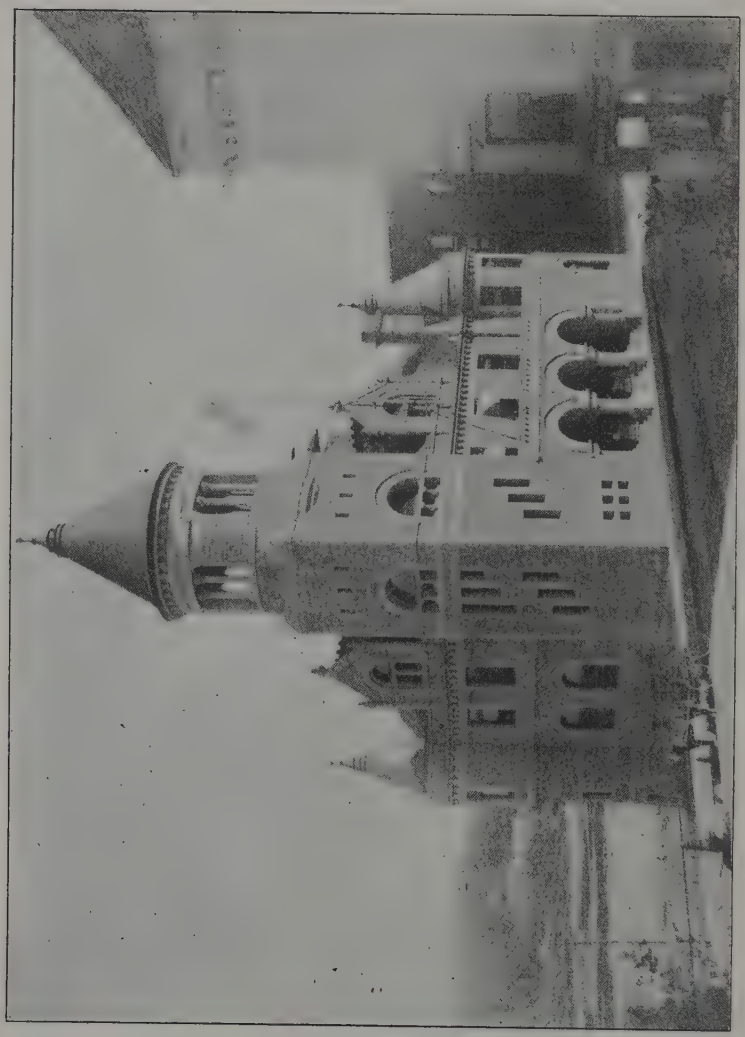
POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., SHREVEPORT, LA.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Texas and Marshall streets on a plat of ground fronting south 180 feet on the former, west 150 feet on the latter, and bounded on the north by a 20-foot alley.

It was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved July 7, 1882, March 3, 1885 (approaches), August 4, 1886 (approaches), and March 30, 1888 (plumbing, etc.). The land was secured by purchase June 12, 1884, for $10,000, and the building was commenced in the early part of 1885. The structure was completed and occupied in November, 1887, the cost of construction being $99,434.41.

It is constructed of red brick, contains an area of 344,600 cubic feet, is heated by hot water from one boiler, together with open fireplaces, and is occupied principally by the postal service, United States courts, and weather bureau.

When the building was first occupied the annual postal receipts amounted to about $13,000 and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $32,964.48. In 1880 the population of the city was 8,009, in 1890, 11,979, and in 1900 it was 16,013.



POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., AUGUSTA, ME.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., AUGUSTA, ME.

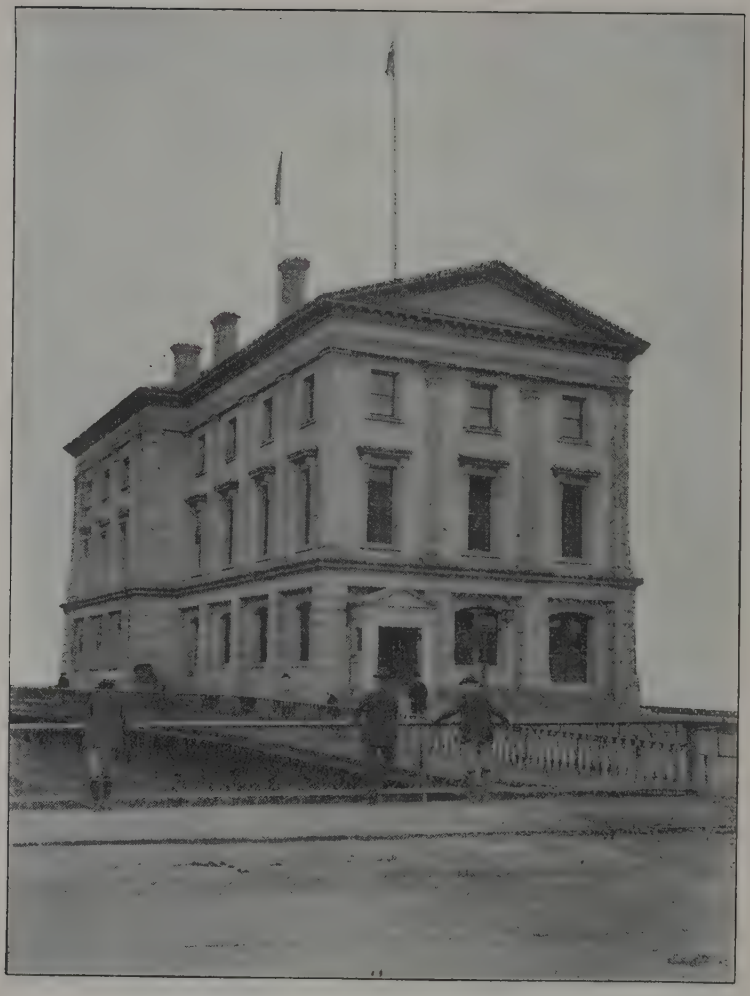
This building is located on the southeast corner of Water street and the line of Winthrop street with the Kennebec River at the rear. The land was secured by purchase October 17, 1885, for $17,500, and is bounded on the west 146 feet by Water street, on the north 109.06 feet by the line of Winthrop street, the lot lines being 148.13 feet and 111.87 feet on the east and south sides, respectively.

The building, which is of light-gray granite, with entrance from Water street, was commenced in the summer of 1886, and completed and occupied in January, 1890, the actual cost of construction being $178,281.20.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved February 14, 1885, March 3, 1887, and March 30, 1888.

The cubic contents of the building are 427,600 feet. It is heated by steam, and is occupied by the postal and pension services, the number of rooms assigned being seven. It is also provided with a hydraulic freight elevator for use of post-office.

During the fiscal year 1890–91 the post-office receipts were $51,787.58 and 2,883,272 pounds of second-class mail matter were handled. The corresponding figures for the year 1898–99 were $109,328.33 and 7,446,414 pounds. A large portion of the business of the post-office is for the publishing houses in Augusta. In 1890 the population of the city was 10,527, and in 1900 it was 11,683.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BANGOR, ME.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BANGOR, ME.

June 5, 1851, the United States secured, by purchase from the city of Bangor, for $15,000, a plot of ground in the form of a rectangle, about 350 by 100 feet, situated on an island in the center of the Kenduskeag stream, and extending on the north to Central street bridge and on the south to Kenduskeag bridge, which is on the line of State street.

The south end of the lot is now concreted and the north end paved with granite flags. It is protected by walls of granite about 6 or 8 feet above tide water on the east and west sides, these walls being constructed in 1889 at a cost of $23,101.90, $10,000 of which was paid by the United States and the balance by the city of Bangor.

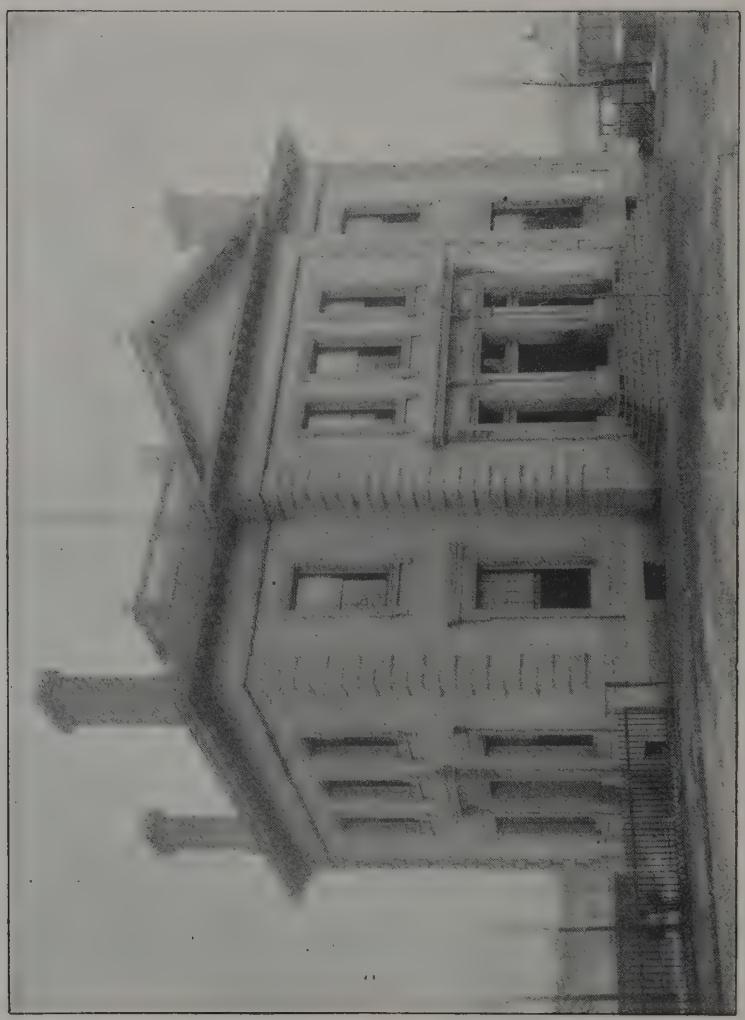
The building, which is of granite, was completed and occupied in 1855, and cost $84,512.13, exclusive of site. It is located near the center of the lot, north and south, with approaches from both bridges. The south front is shown in the illustration.

A three-story extension, about 40 by 50 feet, was completed on the south end of the building in 1869, which, together with certain alterations and repairs, cost about $74,000.

The legislation on account of this building is contained in acts of Congress approved September 30, 1850, July 21, 1852, March 3, 1853, August 4, 1854, March 3, 1855, August 18, 1856 (approaches), July 16, 1862 (repairs), July 28, 1866 (extension), July 20, 1868 (extension), March 3, 1869, April 20, 1870 (balconies and furniture), and October 2, 1888 (retaining walls).

Its cubic contents are 231,000 feet, and it is provided with steam heat. The number of rooms occupied is eighteen, assigned principally to the postal, customs, internal-revenue, and steamboat-inspection services and to the United States courts.

The duties collected from customs at this port during the years ended June 30, 1885 and 1899, were $50,555 and $128,585, respectively. During the latter year the exports amounted to $3,485,237; also during that year the gross receipts of the post-office located in the building aggregated $61,497.43. Since the building was first occupied the population of the city has increased from about 15,000 to 21,850 in 1900.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BATH, ME.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BATH, ME.

The ground for this building was purchased February 7 and November 18, 1852, for the sum of $15,000, and extended from Front street on the west to the Kennebec River on the east, being bounded on the north by Lambard street and on the south by Vine street. Subsequently, Commercial street was cut through along the river front parallel with Front street, separating the present custom-house lot from the wharf and dock which formed a part of the original purchase. In pursuance of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, this wharf property was sold at public auction on March 12, 1866, for the sum of $2,700, the bounding lines of the Government lot now being about 235 feet north on Lambard street, 260 feet east on Commercial street, 206 feet south on Vine street, and 236 feet west on Front street.

The building, which is of granite, and fronts west, was completed and occupied in 1858, the actual cost of construction being $84,830.23.

The appropriations on its account are contained in acts of Congress approved September 30, 1850, July 21, 1852, March 3, 1853, August 4, 1854, March 3, 1855, March 3, 1857, May 11, 1858, and December 10, 1872 (repairs, approaches, etc.).

The cubic contents of the structure are 180,500 feet. It is heated by steam, and is occupied principally by the postal and customs services.

The duty collected on customs at this port during the years ended June 30, 1885 and 1899, were $60,166 and $13,424, respectively. The postal receipts during this latter year aggregated $15,852.13. When the building was constructed the population of the city was about 7,000; in 1900 it was 10,477.

The first custom-house in Bath owned by the United States was secured in 1834, it having been set off in partial settlement of a judgment against the Bath Bank. This property was sold December 11, 1858, for $3,925, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved March 11, 1858.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BELFAST, ME.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BELFAST, ME.

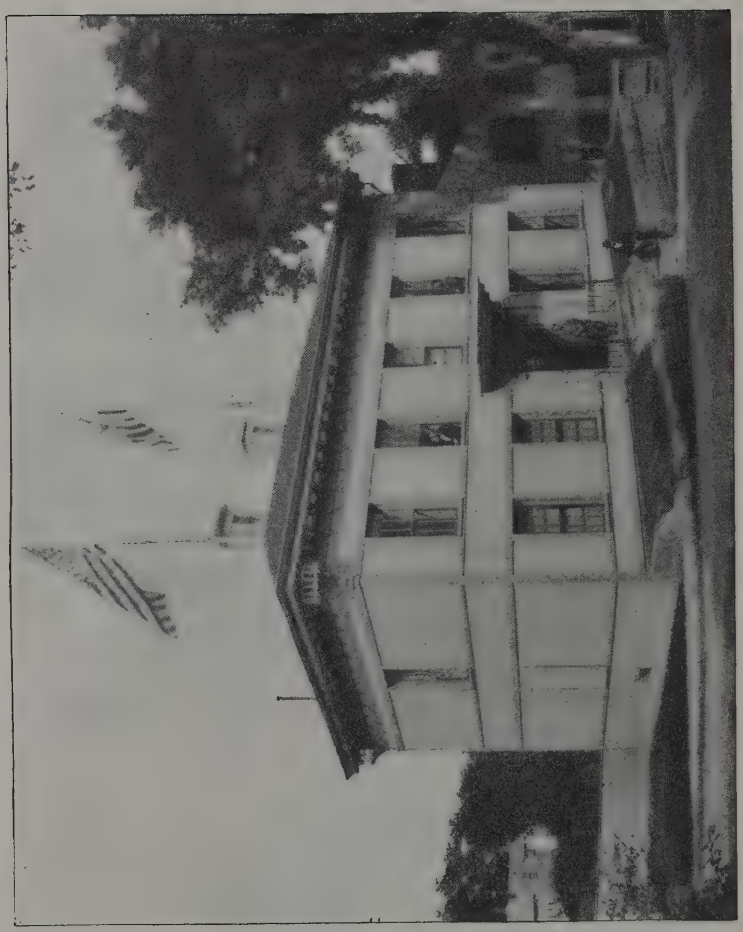
This building is located on a triangular plot of ground bounded on the northeast 197 feet by Main street and on the southeast 207 feet by Franklin street, the base line adjoining private property being 152 feet 2 inches. These two streets converge on the west line of Church street, which extends north and south. The building sets back somewhat from the vertex, and the curb line has been rounded from Franklin to Main street, as shown in the illustration.

The ground was secured by purchase between February 26, 1855, and July 22, 1857, for $5,600, and the building was completed and occupied in the latter year, the cost of construction being $30,983.26. In 1887 an addition was constructed at the rear at a cost of nearly $15,000. This addition embraces the four rear windows shown in the illustration, and extends the full width of the building.

The appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved August 4, 1854, March 3, 1857, March 2, 1861 (outstanding liabilities), March 14, 1864 (superintendent's services), and May 17, 1886 (extension).

Its cubic contents are 60,700 feet. It is provided with steam heat, and is occupied by the postal and customs services.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $8,157.60. When the building was constructed the population of the city was 5,000; and in 1900 it was 4.615.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, CASTINE, ME.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, CASTINE, ME.

This building is located on the northeasterly side of Main street, about 500 feet from the water front, on a plot of ground about 77 feet 6 inches front and 47 feet 6 inches deep. It originally belonged to the Bank of Castine and the county of Hancock. Under date of April 6, 1833, the United States purchased the interest of the bank for $800, and on May 26, 1849, the remainder of the property was purchased for $400. In 1869 and 1870 the building was entirely remodeled and quarters fitted up for the accommodation of the post-office. Additional land on the north side was purchased January 18, 1872, for the sum of $600.

The building is constructed of brick sheathed with wood, and has a cubic contents of 52,700 feet. It is provided with heat from a hot-air furnace, and is occupied entirely by the postal and customs services. The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved March 2, 1833, March 3, 1847, and April 20, 1870.

During the fiscal year 1899–1900 the value of imports and exports entered at this port was about $20,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts were $1,523.87.

The population of the town of Castine, as given by the census of 1890 was 987 and by that of 1900 it was 925.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, EASTPORT, ME.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, EASTPORT, ME.

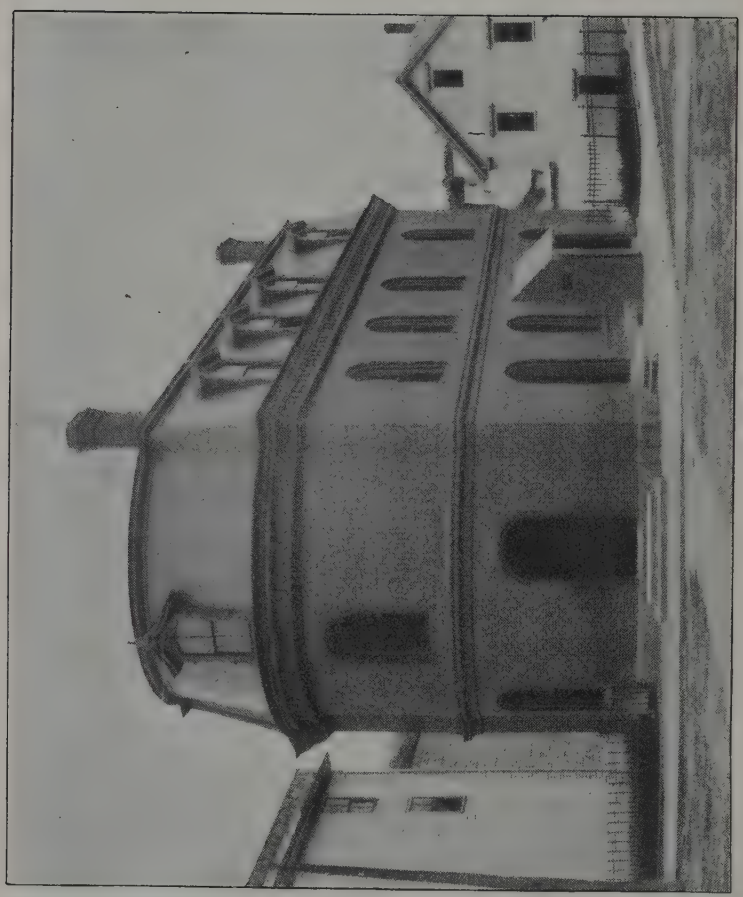
The first custom-house in Eastport, Me., owned by the Government, was a frame building on the east side of Water street, about 25 feet north of the present custom-house and post-office, with wharf adjoining, the property having been secured February 27, 1830, in payment of a debt to the United States of $5,814.71. The building and wharf were destroyed by fire in October, 1886, and the land was sold at public auction June 15, 1895, the deed of conveyance being executed July 3, 1895.

July 3, 1847, a lot on the northwest corner of Water and Washington streets was purchased for $2,780, and a custom-house constructed thereon. The appropriations on account of this building were approved March 3, 1847; March 3, 1849; May 15, 1850, and March 3, 1853, and aggregated $37,534.40. This building was destroyed by fire October 14, 1886. An act of Congress approved January 17, 1887, authorized the sale of this land and the purchase of a suitable site and erection of a building theron. The Department decided thaf this lot, with additional land adjoining, was the most desirable site for the new building. In order to comply with the above act, the lot was sold at public auction March 12, 1887, for $2,800, and repurchased for the same sum. The additional land purchased cost $6,083, making the total cost of the site $8,883. Washington and Water streets form an acute angle at the northwest corner, and the lot fronts southerly about 165 feet on the former and east 172 feet on the latter.

Work on the present building was commenced under a contract awarded August 18, 1890, and prosecuted to completion under appropriations made by acts of October 2, 1888, and March 18, 1892, being completed and occupied early in 1893. The cost of construction was $108,087.42.

The building fronts south and extends back parallel with Water street, which runs north and south. It is constructed of granite, contains a cubic area of 312,562 feet, and is provided with steam heat. It is occupied mainly by the postal and customs services and the weather bureau.

The postal receipts have increased from $4,866 in 1893 to $6,073.37 in the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the town was 4,908, and in 1900 it was 5,311.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ELLSWORTH, ME.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ELLSWORTH, ME.

July 6, 1855, a piece of ground on the south corner of Main and Water streets was purchased for the sum of $3,000, as a site for this building. It has a frontage of about 41 feet 6 inches northeasterly on Water street, and extends back along Main street 92 feet 6 inches to the Union River. The building as then constructed was completed in 1858, the cost of construction being $20,060.70. Subsequently, under authority of a letter of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 21, 1883, an extension of about 15 feet was constructed at the rear or southwest end of the building.

The structure is of brick and contains a cubic area of 26,000 feet. It is heated by hot-water system, and is occupied principally by the postal and customs services.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved August 4, 1854, August 1, 1856, March 3, 1857, and June 12, 1858, in addition to which funds were transferred from the appropriation for "Custom-house, Belfast, Me."

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $6,143.80. In 1870 the population of the city was 5,257, and in 1900 it was 4,297.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, HOULTON, ME.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, HOULTON, ME.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved March 27, 1890, and appropriated for by acts of August 30, 1890, March 3, 1891, and March 3, 1893. It fronts east on Water street and is on a lot of ground with a frontage of 140 feet and 99 feet deep, which was secured by purchase on July 8, 1891, for $6,000.

Work was commenced under a contract awarded June 20, 1893, and the structure was completed and occupied December 20, 1894, the cost of construction being $59,792.73.

The building is constructed of red brick with granite trimmings, and contains a cubic area of 144,857 feet. It is provided with steam heat (indirect radiation), and is occupied by the postal and customs services, the former using the first and the latter the second floor.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $8,494.33 In 1890 the population of the town was 4,015, and in 1900 it was 4,686.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.

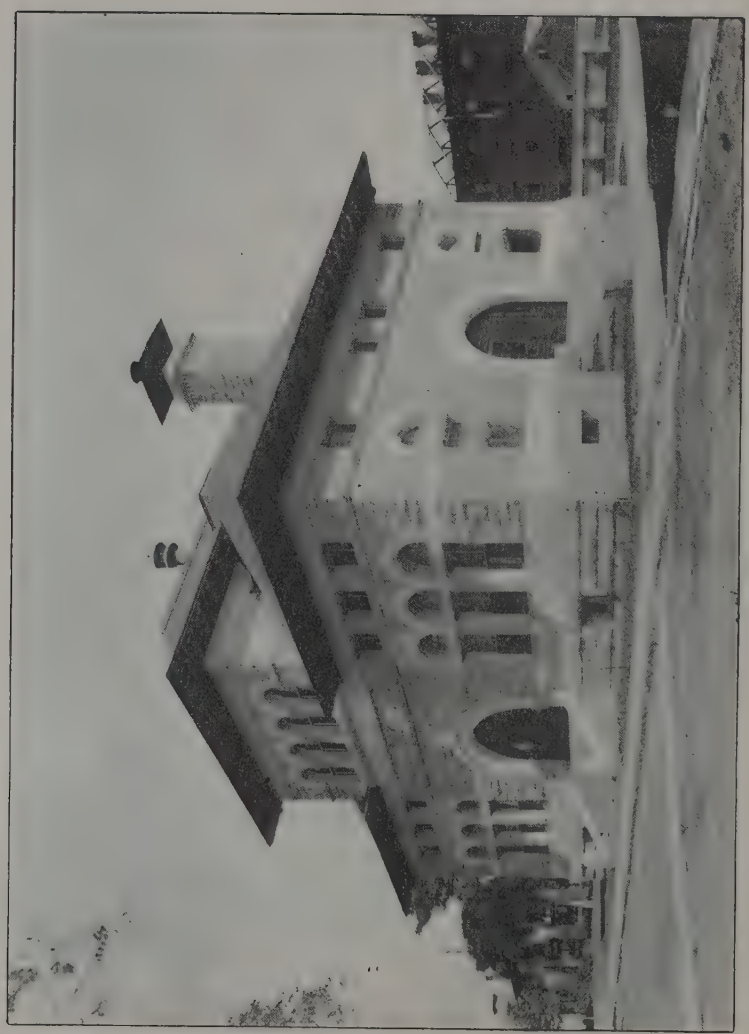
CUSTOM-HOUSE, KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.

Under authority of an act of Congress approved July 13, 1832, this building, which was formerly used as a bank, and the ground, were secured by purchase November 23, 1832, for the sum of $1,575. It is situated on the east side of Main street, the lot having a frontage of 74 feet and depth of about 77 feet.

The building is in plan 38 by 26 feet, is constructed of brick, and contains a cubic area of 45,000 feet. It is heated by stoves and fireplaces, and is occupied by the customs service.

At the rear, shown in the illustration, is a frame structure about 18 by 20 feet in plan, which was constructed in 1885, and is used as a coal and wood shed, etc.

In 1890 the population of the town was 2,196, and in 1900 it was 2,123.



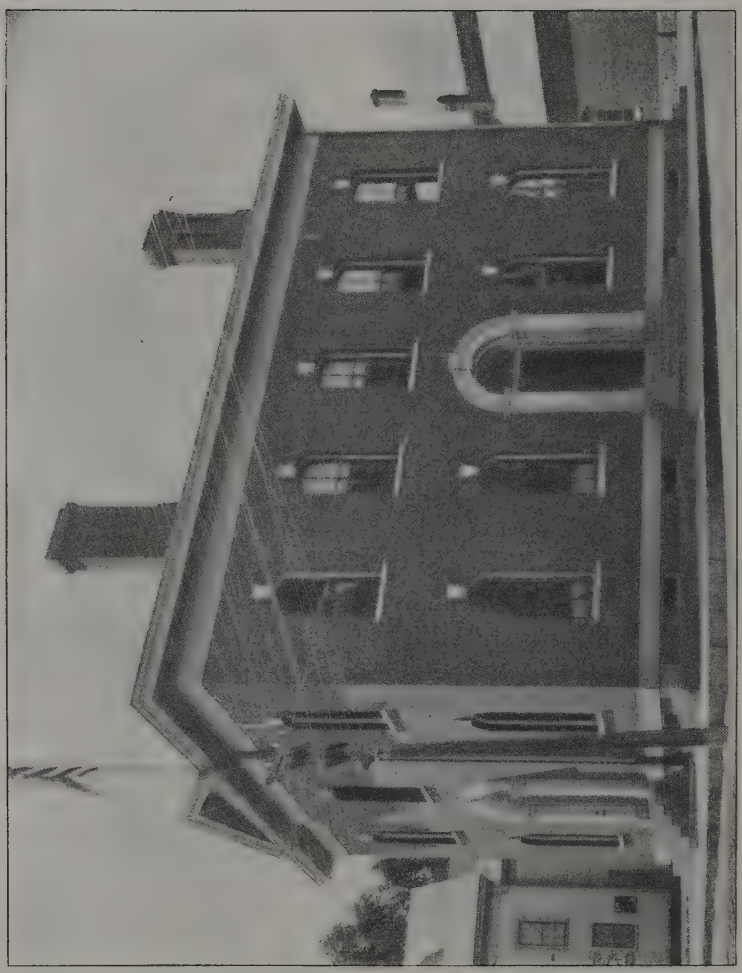
POST-OFFICE, LEWISTON, ME.

POST-OFFICE, LEWISTON, ME.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved January 21, 1891, and was appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1891, and August 23, 1894. The site was secured September 28, 1892, by purchase, for the sum of $16,000, and is bounded on the north 200 feet by Ash street, on the east 100 feet by Bates street, and on the west 100 feet by Park street. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded March 30, 1893, and the structure was completed and occupied March 24, 1895, the cost of construction being $68,027.11.

The building, which is situated at the corner of Ash and Park streets, is constructed of a local granite, and contains a cubic area of 184,152 feet. It is provided with steam heat, and is occupied by the postal service.

During the calendar years 1895 and 1899 the postal receipts amounted to $26,105.92 and $29,874.98, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 21,701, and in 1900 it was 23,761.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, MACHIAS, ME.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, MACHIAS, ME.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by an act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. The ground, which was secured by purchase May 13, 1870, for the sum of $1,000, is on the northwest corner of Main and Center streets, the former bounding it on the south 68 feet, and the latter on the east about 85 feet. These two streets form an angle of about 110 degrees at the corner of the lot.

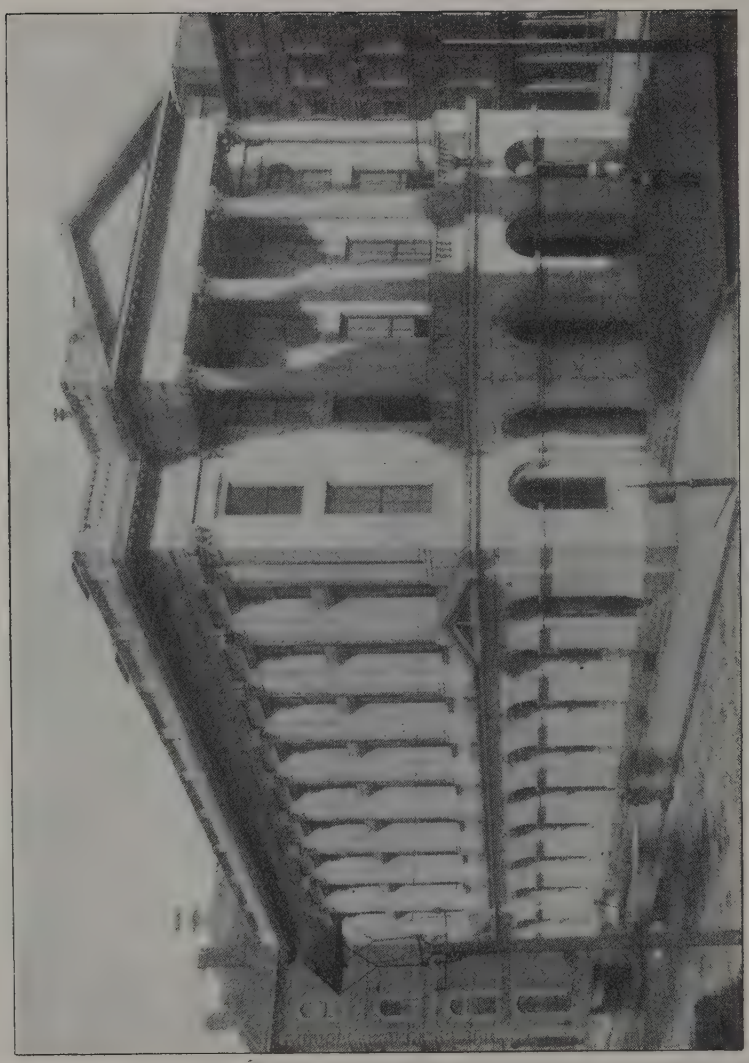
The building was commenced in 1871, and was completed and occupied in July, 1872, the cost of construction being $24,766.

Appropriations on its account were made by acts of May 18, 1872 (furniture), June 10, 1872 (approaches), and June 14, 1878 (approaches).

The building, which is of brick with stone trimmings, contains a cubic area of 184,000 feet. The first floor is occupied by the post-office, and the second by the customs and marine-hospital services.

Artificial heat is supplied by a steam-heating apparatus, installed in 1897.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $3,280.66. In 1872 the population of the town was about 2,400, and in 1900 it was 2,082.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PORTLAND, ME.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE PORTLAND, ME.

This building is located on a plot of ground bounded on the northeast 196 feet by Market street, on the southeast 91 feet 8 inches by Middle street, on the southwest 166 feet by Exchange street, and the northwest 80 feet by the post-office court, the main front being on Middle street.

It was authorized by an act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, and was completed in 1873, the cost of construction being $392,214.64. The post-office portion was occupied, however, June 21, 1871.

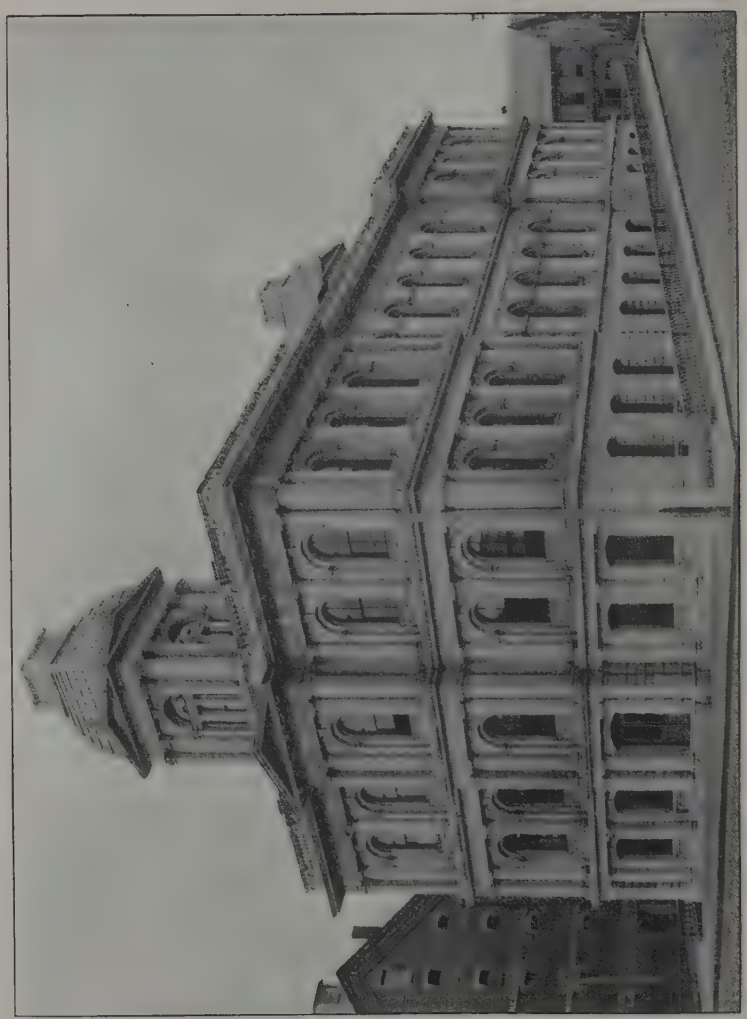
The building is constructed of Vermont marble, contains an area of 525,000 cubic feet, and is provided with steam heat from a battery of two boilers. The first floor is occupied entirely by the postal service and the second and third floors by the United States courts.

In addition to the act above noted, appropriations on its account were made by acts of July 20, 1868, July 25, 1868, March 3, 1869, April 20, 1870, July 15, 1870, March 3, 1871, and March 18, 1872.

The receipts of the post-office during the years 1884 and 1899 were $89,988.32 and $158,890.54, respectively. In 1870 the population of the city was 31,413, and in 1900 it was 50,145.

The first government building in Portland, Me., occupied by the post-office was the "Exchange," which was located on the site of the present court-house and post-office. It was purchased July 5, 1849, for the sum of $149,000, and used as a custom-house and post-office until destroyed by fire January 8, 1853. The purchase was made under authority of an act of March 3, 1849; and an act of September 30, 1850, provided for alterations, etc., to adapt it to the needs of the public service.

A new custom-house and post-office was constructed on the same site, under authority of an act of August 4, 1854. It cost about $200,000, and was first occupied April 1, 1857. During the fire of July 4, 1866, the exterior stonework was so badly chipped and cracked that it had to be torn down during the following year, and the present building constructed.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORTLAND, ME.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORTLAND, ME.

This building is located on a lot bounded on the southwest by Pearl street 144.41 feet, on the northwest by Fore street 82.4 feet, on the northeast by Custom-House street 163.4 feet, and on the southeast by Commercial street 80 feet. The basement entrance is on the level of Commercial street and the first-story entrance on the level of Fore street.

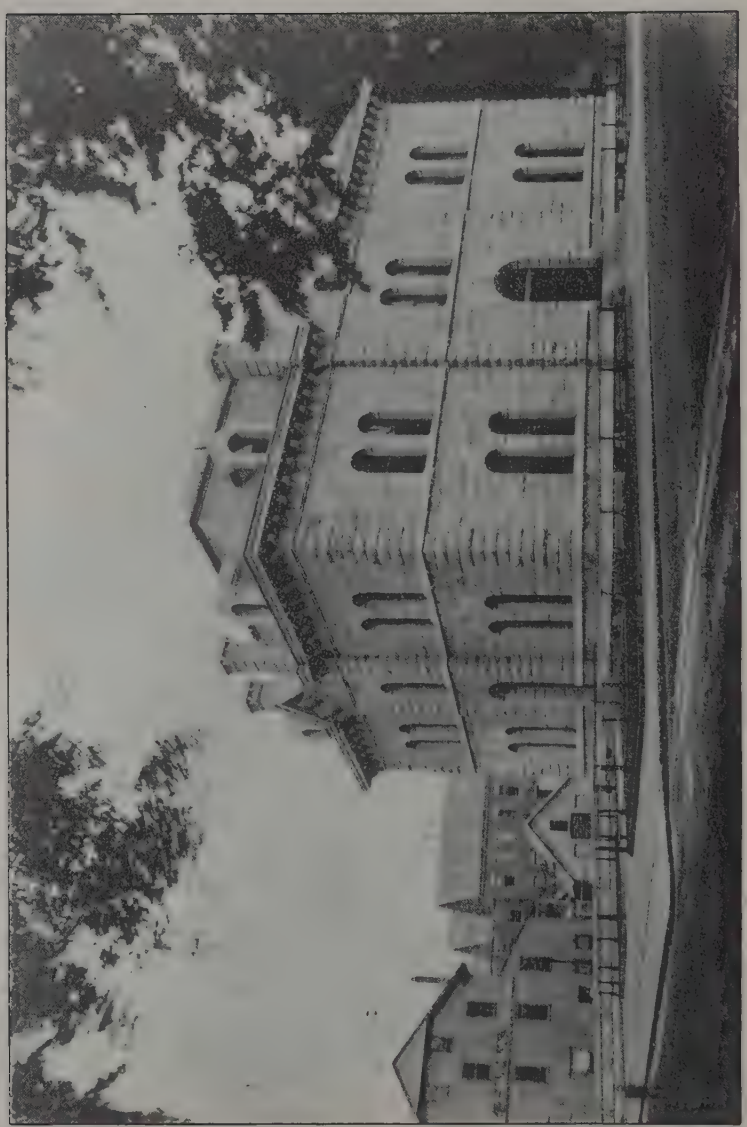
It was commenced in 1868 and was completed in 1872, having been occupied, however, from October of the previous year. The cost of construction was $494,981.03.

The exterior walls are of granite, from Concord, N. H., and Hallowell, Me. The basement and first and second stories contain an area of 525,000 cubic feet, and are divided into twenty-five rooms, which are occupied principally by the customs, internal-revenue and immigration services, Light-House Board, and steamboat inspectors. In the basement also are located four boilers, which operate the steam heating apparatus.

Appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved July 2, 1864, April 7, 1866, July 20, 1868, July 25, 1868, March 3, 1869, April 10, 1869, April 20, 1870, July 15, 1870, March 3, 1871, and March 18, 1872.

The first purchase of the site upon which this building is located was made October 21, 1828, and May 25, 1829, in the sums of $5,000 and $500, respectively, and the second on February 19, 1867, in the sum of $35,000. Under provisions of acts of Congress approved May 24, 1828, and March 18, 1830, a building for the customs service was erected on the land then purchased. This custom-house was subsequently remodeled and used as a customs warehouse until destroyed by fire in 1853, the collector's offices having been moved to the "Exchange" building soon after its purchase in 1849. This "Exchange" was destroyed by fire January 8, 1853, and a new custom-house and post-office erected on its site, which was occupied by the customs officials until the fire of July 4, 1866.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the values of the imports and exports entered at this port were $652,191 and $9,713,447, respectively. In 1870 the population of the city was 31,413, and in 1900 it was 50,145.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ROCKLAND, ME.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ROCKLAND, ME.

This building is located on a plot of ground bounded on the north 182 feet 9 inches by Lime Rock street, on the south 156 feet 4 inches by School street, on the east by private property 185 feet 6 inches, and on the west 144 feet by a small unnamed street. The entrances shown in the accompanying illustration are from School street on the south and from a driveway on the east extended across the lot from north to south.

The site was purchased August 12, 1873, for the sum of $12,000, and in August, 1876, under authority of acts of Congress approved April 17 and July 12 of that year, a small triangular piece of the ground was sold for $525.

Work on the building was commenced in the latter part of 1873, and the structure was completed in the early part of 1877, the cost of construction being $132,828.11. The post-office portion, however, was occupied during the previous year.

The building is constructed of undressed granite with hammered trimmings, and contains an area of 370,000 cubic feet. It is heated by steam from one boiler, and is occupied by the postal, customs, and Marine-Hospital services.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of May 17, 1872, March 3, 1873, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, and August 30, 1890 (improvement of grounds).

Since 1876 the annual postal receipts have increased from about $7,200 to $16,187.76 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1870 the population of Rockland was 7,074, and in 1900 it was 8,150.

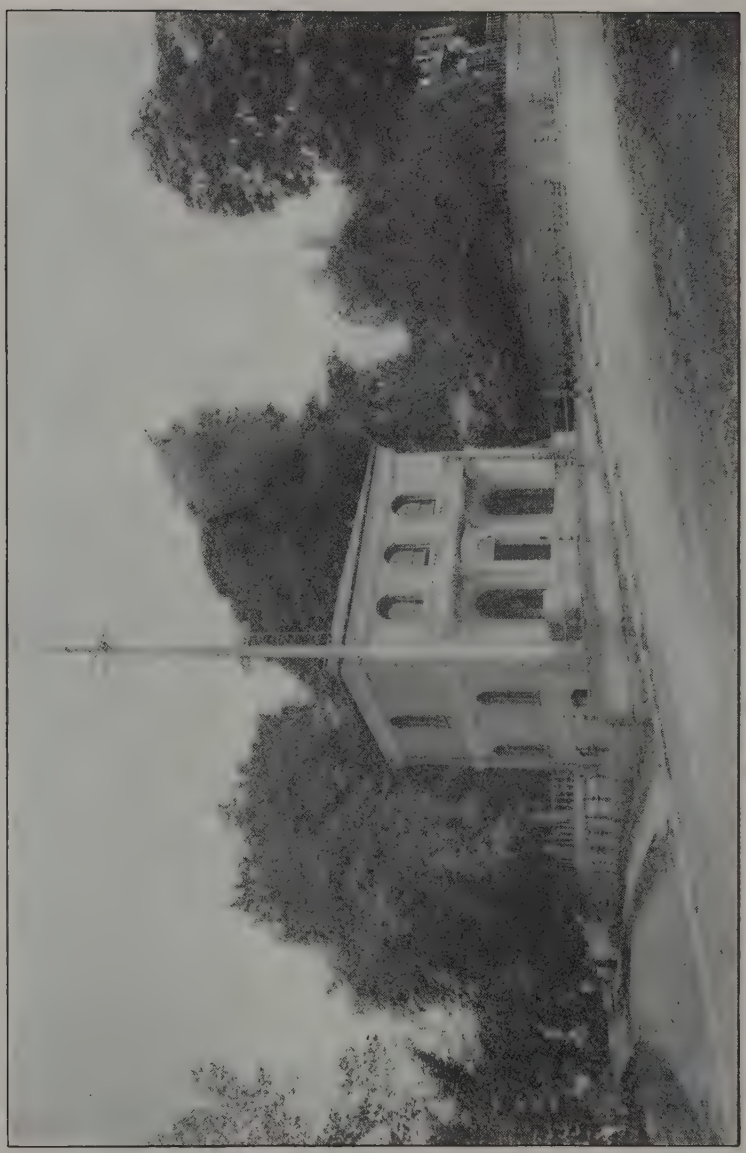
CUSTOM-HOUSE, VANCEBORO, ME.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, VANCEBORO, ME.

This building is located near the railroad station on a plot of ground 65 by 80 feet leased from the Maine Central Railroad Company. The lease was executed August 4, 1884, and provides for its renewal from year to year so long as the United States desires to use the land as a site for a custom-house. The rental paid is $12 per annum.

In 1884 the building was constructed from the appropriation "Collecting the revenue from customs," and it has since been used entirely by the customs service, Vanceboro being a subport of the port of Bangor.

In 1880 the population of Vanceboro was 381, and in 1900 it was 550.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, WALDOBORO, ME.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, WALDOBORO, ME.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Main and Middle streets, on a plot of ground fronting south 70 feet on the former and west 107 feet on the latter. The land was secured by purchase February 10, 1853, for the sum of $2,000, and the building was completed and occupied in 1857, the cost of construction being $22,424.68.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved August 31, 1852, and August 4, 1854.

The building contains a cubic space of 54,000 feet. It is occupied by the postal and customs services, the former the first and the latter the second floor, and is heated by hot-air furnace.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $2,489.74. In 1856 the population of the city was about 4,200 and in 1900 it was 3,145.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, WISCASSET, ME.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, WISCASSET, ME.

This building is located on a plot of ground bounded on the north by McCollough street, east by Water street, south by Fore street, and west by Middle street, the entrances being on the south and west sides.

The land was secured by purchase August 31, 1868, for $1,800, and has a frontage of about 165 feet each on Fore and McCollough streets and about 100 feet each on Middle and Water streets. Soon after the purchase of the land McCollough street, which is 34 feet wide, was cut through on the Government lot, thus reducing it to the present width.

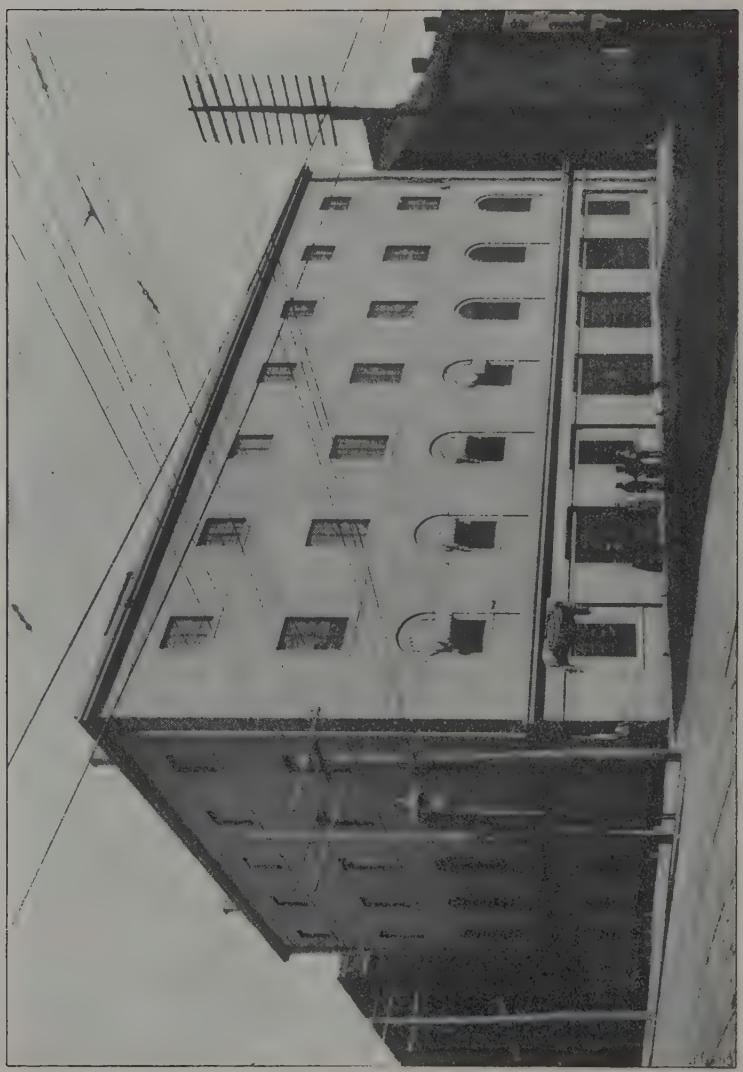
The building was completed and occupied in 1870, the cost of construction being $30,457.25.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved March 2, 1867, April 20, 1870, July 15, 1870, and June 14, 1878 (outstanding liabilities).

The cubic contents of the building are 94,000 feet. It is heated by hot-air furnaces and occupied principally by the postal and customs services.

Prior to the construction of this building the Government owned a custom-house on the opposite side of Water street, which was purchased March 8, 1849, for $2,000, under authority of an act of August 12, 1848. The building was destroyed by fire October 9, 1866, and the site was sold April 15, 1870, for $107, under authority conveyed by an act of March 2, 1867.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $1,918.54. In 1870 the population of Wiscasset was 1,977 and in 1900 it was 1,273.



APPRAISERS' STORES, BALTIMORE, MD.

APPRAISERS' STORES, BALTIMORE, MD.

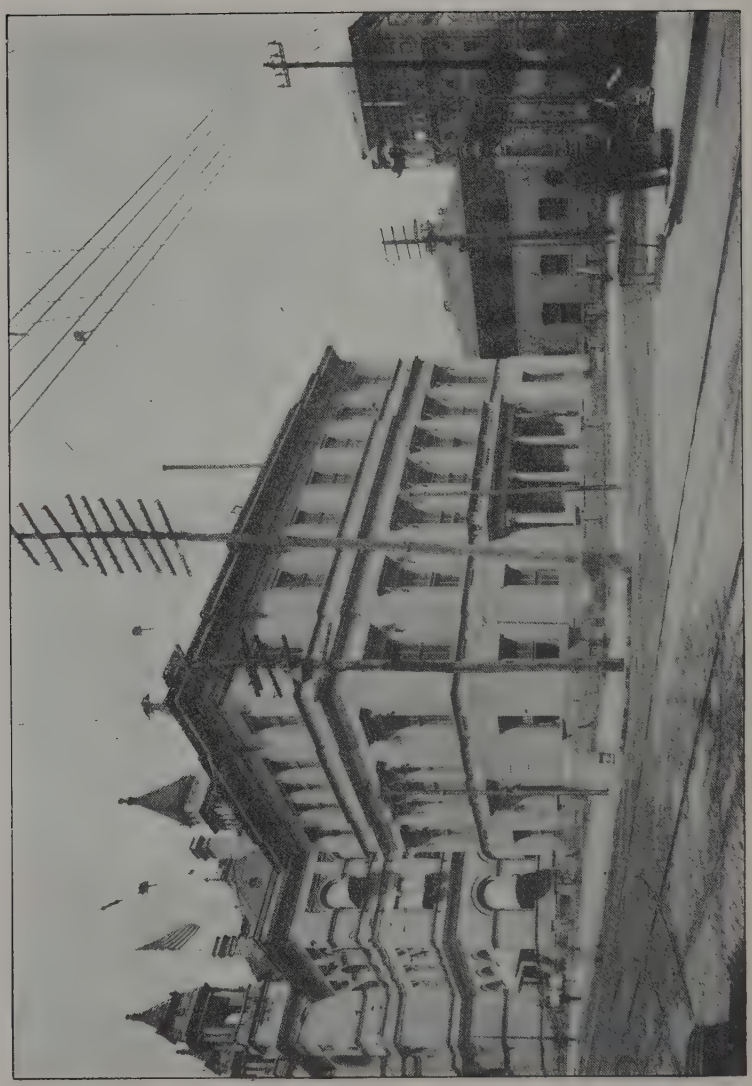
This building, also known as United States Public Store No. 1, is located on a plot of ground bounded on the north 82 feet 6 inches by Lombard street, on the west 100 feet by Gay street, and on the south 82 feet 6 inches by Smith's alley. The main front is on Gay street.

The ground was secured by purchase June 17, 1833, for the sum of $30,000, and the building was completed and occupied in 1839, the cost of construction being $241,672.61. The exterior walls of the first story are of stone and of the other stories brick. All the floors are constructed on groined arches.

The appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved March 2, 1833, June 27, 1834, March 3, 1835, May 9, 1836, March 3, 1837, April 6, 1838, March 3, 1839, March 3, 1841 (extra work), March 3, 1843 (repairs), June 17, 1844, and August 4, 1846—last two for outstanding liabilities.

The cubic contents of the building are 340,000 feet. It is heated by steam and is provided with a freight elevator. The basement, third, and fourth doors are used for general storage, the first and second floors being occupied partially by offices of the customs officials.

In 1830 the population of the city was 80,620, and in 1900 it was 508,957.



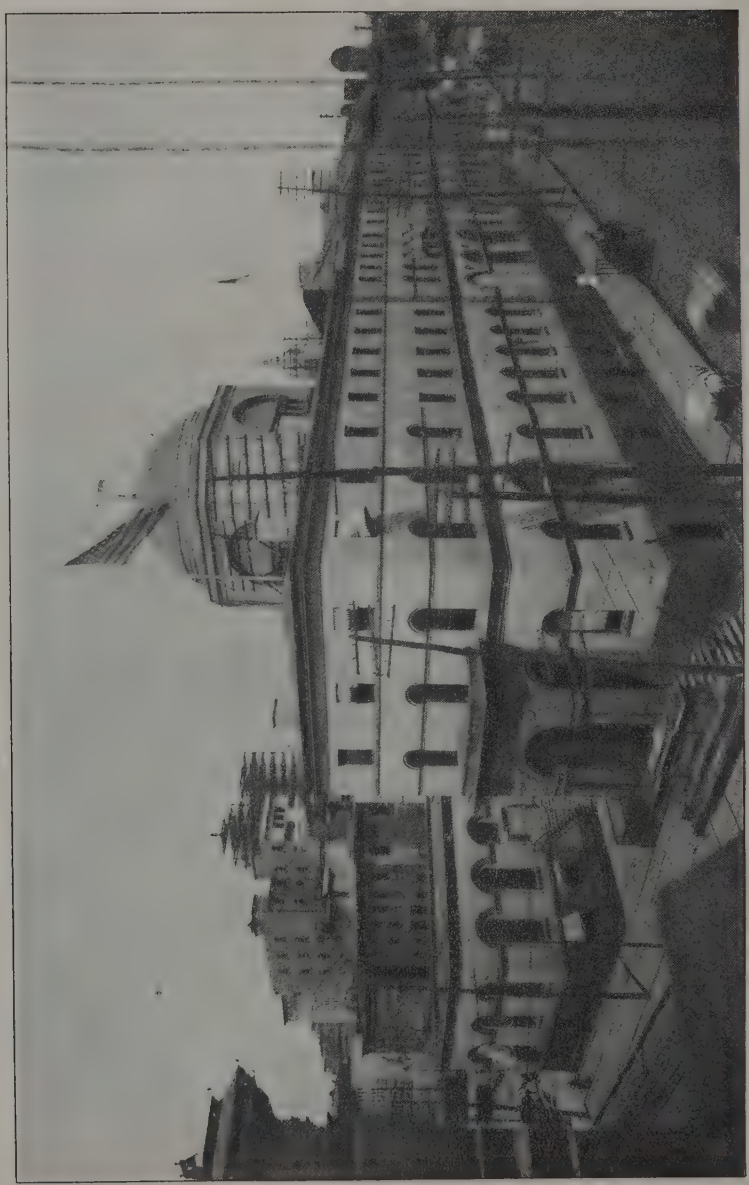
COURT-HOUSE (OLD) BALTIMORE, MD.

COURT-HOUSE (OLD), BALTIMORE, MD.

This building is located on the northwest corner of Fayette and North streets. It was authorized by an act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, and on June 25, 1859, the United States purchased the site which fronts south 120 feet on Fayette street and east 148 feet 6 inches on North street, the purchase price being $50,000. The building was occupied by the United States courts in 1864, and when completed cost $205,176.97, exclusive of site.

Upon completion of the post-office, court-house, etc., a partial view of which is shown in the illustration on the opposite page, this building was vacated by the courts, and was authorized to be sold by an act of Congress approved July 9, 1890. December 26, 1890, after the destruction by fire of the Masonic Temple, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized its temporary occupation by the Masonic order. This occupation continued until 1894, when the new Masonic Temple was completed. Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress approved June 22, 1894, the Secretary of the Treasury on March 20, 1895, granted its use by the State courts for a period of five years. On completion of the new city court-house the State courts vacated this building, February 1, 1900. An act of June 6, 1900, provided for repairing the building incident to its use by the customs service during the construction of the new custom-house.

The two-story brick structure shown in the illustration, at the right of the court-house, is located at the corner of North and Lexington streets, on a portion of the Government lot. It was constructed by the city of Baltimore for the accommodation of State courts, the authority for the use of the ground being granted by an act of March 2, 1895, in pursuance of which an agreement was entered into between the city and the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of April 10, 1895. This building was vacated by the State courts at the same time as the court-house, and on July 12, 1900, the Secretary of the Treasury accepted a tender from the mayor of the city to use the same in connection with the court-house for the temporary accommodation of the customs officials during the construction of the new custom-house. This acceptance was made practicable by the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 6, 1900.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

This building is located on a plot of ground bounded on the north 164 feet 7 inches by Water street, on the east 252 feet 7 inches by Gay street, on the south 162 feet 5 inches by Lombard street, and on the west 253 feet by private property.

The first purchase was made July 25, 1817, when a lot on the corner of Lombard and Gay streets was secured for $70,000, for which price, also, the grantors (Merchants' Exchange Company) erected a custom-house on the site. This is the portion, with portico, shown in the foreground in the accompanying illustration.

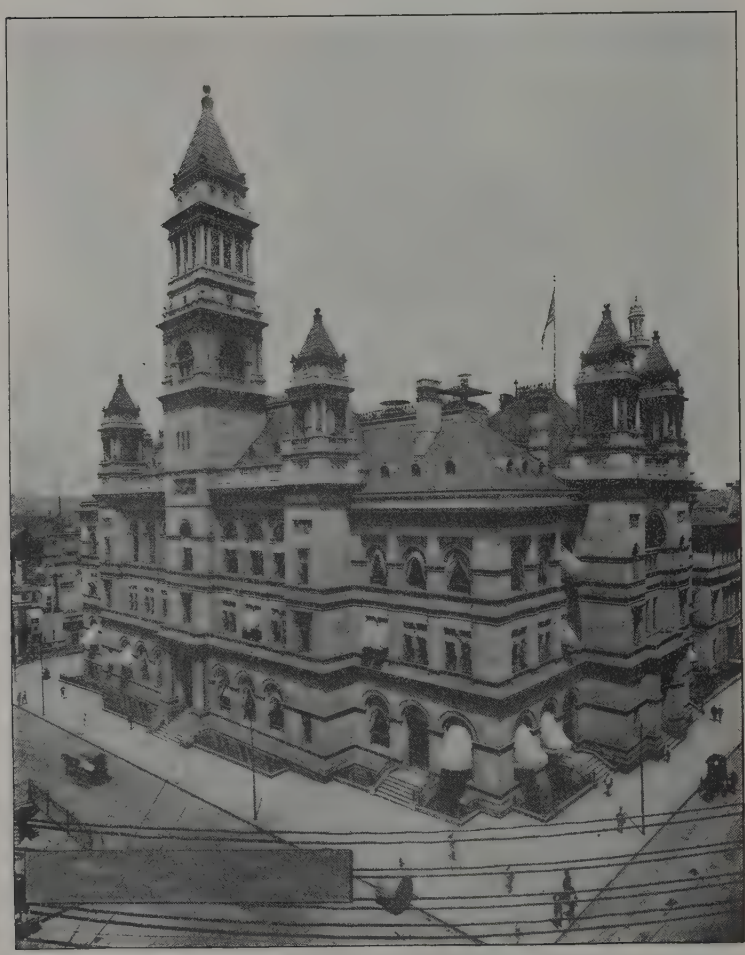
The second purchase was made February 10, 1853, when the adjoining lot on the north, fronting on Gay street, with the building located thereon, was secured from the same company for the sum of $110,000, which price included, also, extensive alterations and repairs to the structure. June 2, 1857, the balance of the land, with exception of a portion at the corner of Water and Gay streets, was purchased from this company for $207,000. On August 15, 1899, the building and land at the corner of these two streets was purchased for $75,000. In 1872 and 1873 the wings at the northwest and southwest corners of the lot were constructed. The main portion of the custom-house—that surmounted by the dome—was formerly the Exchange Hotel. This dome, under which the body of President Lincoln was laid in state, is decorated with paintings of the Maryland coat of arms and seals, and representations of commerce and the "Dignity of the United States," and is supported by 12 Ionic marble columns, quarried, cut, and polished in Italy. These columns cost $3,000 each, and have been pronounced by competent authorities to be perfect in design and proportion.

The first purchase was made from funds transferred from the appropriation "Custom-houses and public warehouses." The other appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved August 31, 1852, August 18, 1856, June 25, 1860, June 17, 1870, July 15, 1870, May 18, 1872, and June 10, 1872.

The cubic contents of the building are 1,275,690 feet. It is heated by hot water, open grates, and stoves. The number of rooms occupied is fifty-eight, assigned principally to the customs service, pension office, subtreasury, civil service, and Light-House Board.

The population of the city in 1820 was 62,738, and in 1900 it was 508,957. The average of the exports and imports entered at the port of Baltimore from 1885 to 1899 was $70,437,590 and $12,897,270, respectively.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, provides for the purchase of additional land and the construction of a new building. The land was purchased August 15, 1899, as above indicated. An act of June 6, 1900, made an appropriation on account of the construction of the new building, which will be erected on the site of this custom-house and on the adjacent land purchased in 1899.



POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., BALTIMORE, MD.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., BALTIMORE, MD.

This building fronts west on Monument square, which is on the line of Calvert street, and extends from Lexington street on the north to Fayette street on the south.

An act of Congress approved June 20, 1878, directed the Secretary of the Treasury, the Supervising Architect, and the engineer officer in charge of the Fifth light-house district, to examine into and report to Congress upon the necessity, etc., of a post-office building in the city of Baltimore. An act of June 18, 1879, authorized the selection of a site, and made an appropriation for the condemnation of the same; and an act of March 5, 1880, appropriated for the purchase of the site at private sale. Between August 21, 1880, and October 20, 1880, the entire block, bounded on the north 282 feet by Lexington street, on the south 280 feet by Fayette street, on the east 240 feet by North street, and on the west 242 feet by Monument square, with the exception of the portion at the corner of Fayette and North streets, which was secured in 1859 as a site for the court-house, and the two lots adjoining it on the north, with a frontage of 48 feet 6 inches on North street, which were donated by the city, was purchased for the sum of $550,000.

A contract for excavations was awarded June 27, 1881, the corner-stone was laid November 21, 1882, and the building was completed and occupied in March, 1890, the cost of construction being $1,534,278.23. The walls of the superstructure are of granite, quarried at Cape Ann, Mass.

In addition to the acts above noted, legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886 (v. 24, p. 28), August 4, 1886 (v. 24, p. 222), March 3, 1887, and August 30, 1890 (approaches, etc.).

The cubic contents of the building are 3,539,000 feet. The number of rooms occupied is eighty-four, assigned principally to the postal, internal-revenue, and steamboat inspection services, and the United States courts. It is heated by steam, and is provided with three passenger elevators, two mail lifts, and one ash lift.

The interpal-revenue and postal receipts during 1890 amounted to $3,056,528.82 and $668,912,33, respectively, and during the year 1899 to $8,130,409.41 and $1,109,670. In 1890 the population of the city was 434,439, and in 1900 it was 508,957.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BARNSTABLE, MASS.

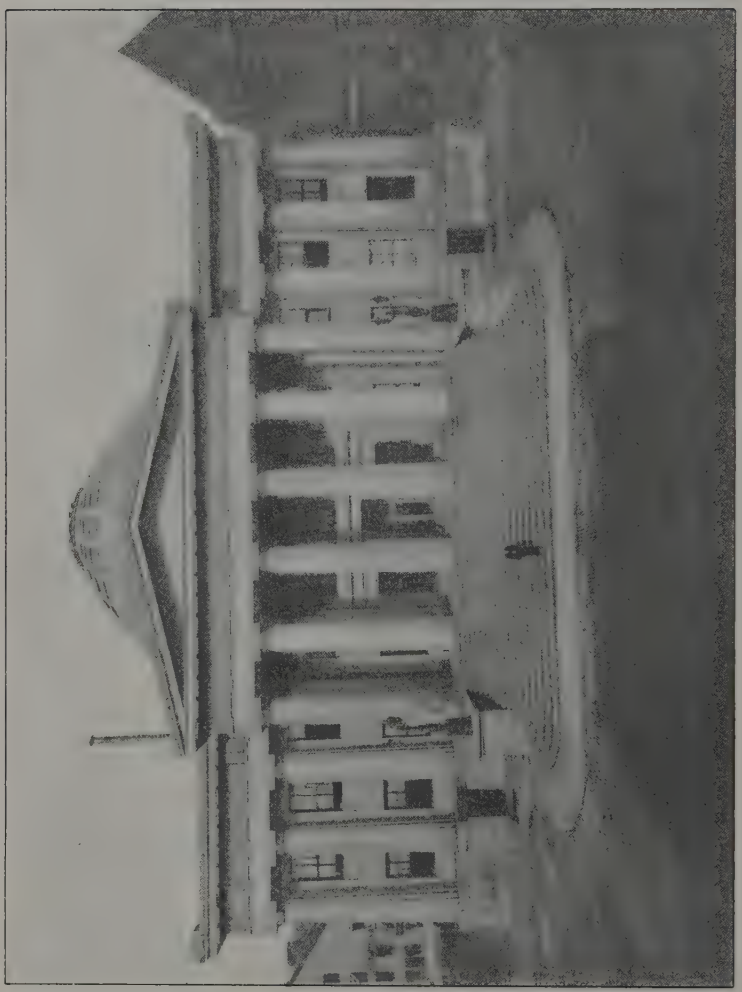
CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BARNSTABLE, MASS.

This building is located on a lot fronting north on Main street 140 feet and 100 feet deep. The ground was purchased April 30, 1855, for the sum of $1,500, and the building was completed and occupied in the following year, the cost of construction being $34,443.71. Southeast of the main building on the Government lot is a one-story auxiliary brick structure about 30 by 21 feet in plan.

Appropriations on account of the building are contained in acts of Congress approved March 3, 1855, and August 18, 1856.

Its cubic contents are 60,700 feet. It is heated by a hot-air furnace, and is occupied by the postal and customs services.

In 1870 the population of Barnstable was 4,793, and in 1900 it was 4,364.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

This building, the west front of which is shown in the illustration, is located at the junction of Commercial, State, Central, and India streets. The site was secured by purchase September 13, 1837, for $180,000, and by donation of a small addition from the city of Boston, July 24, 1863, which was utilized in laying out the approaches. The Government land is all embraced within the curb line around the building.

It was completed and occupied August 1, 1847, the cost of construction being $884,346.76. The material used in the superstructure is Quincy (Mass.) granite. On the outside of the building are thirty-two monolithic granite columns, 29 feet high.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1835, May 9, 1836, March 3, 1837, March 3, 1839, May 8, 1840, March 3, 1841, May 18, 1842, December 24, 1842, May 3, 1843, June 17, 1844, March 3, 1845, August 10, 1846, March 3, 1847 (furniture), August 12, 1848 (outstanding liabilities), August 18, 1856 (approaches), March 3, 1863 (approaches), March 3, 1873 (repairs), June 23, 1873 (repairs), and June 20, 1878 (repairs).

The building contains a cubic space of 719,200 feet. It is occupied almost entirely by the customs service, thirty rooms in all being assigned to the public service, is heated by steam, and is provided with a hydraulic freight elevator.

The yearly average of the exports and imports entered at this port from 1885 to 1899 was $80,798,982 and $65,258,732, respectively. In 1840 the population of Boston was 93,383 and in 1900 it was 560,892.

Prior to the construction of this building the Government owned a custom-house on what was called Custom-House street in Boston, which was purchased July 31, 1816, for $29,000, from the appropriation "Custom-houses and public warehouses." The property was sold September 2, 1847, for $18,158, under authority conveyed by acts of Congress approved May 26, 1824, and April 28, 1828.

POST-OFFICE AND SUBTREASURY, BOSTON, MASS.

POST-OFFICE AND SUBTREASURY, BOSTON, MASS.

This building is located on the block bounded on the north 196.60 feet by Water street, south 217.25 feet by Milk street, east 226.75 feet by Post-Office square, and on the west 237.75 feet by Devonshire street.

A resolution of Congress approved March 2, 1867, appointed a committee, consisting of the mayor and postmaster of Boston, the assistant treasurer of the United States at that city, the president of the board of trade, and Alpheus Hardy, Daniel Davies, and John A. Andrew, of Boston, to select a site for the building. They selected the land extending east from Devonshire street about 115 feet, and bounded by Water and Milk streets. This was purchased in 1868. Work on the foundations was commenced in the following May, and the building was completed and partially occupied in the latter part of 1874.

The completion of the building was somewhat delayed by the result of the fire which occurred in the city on November 9–10, 1872, and it is stated by reliable authorities that the structure proved a most effective barrier to the progress of the flames, and rendered practicable their arrest by the fire department. The event is commemorated by a tablet in the corner stone of the building at the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets, on which is the following inscription:

"This tablet, placed here by the Bostonian Society, commemorates the great fire of November 9–10, 1872, which, beginning at the southeasterly corner of Summer and Kingston streets, extended over an area of 60 acres, destroyed within the business center of the city property to the value of more than $60,000,000, and was arrested in its easterly progress at this point. The mutilated stones of this building also record that event."

The remainder of the block, extending to Post-Office square, was authorized to be secured by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1873. It was secured by condemnation, and was paid for under authority of acts of July 31, 1876, and March 3, 1877. Work on the extension, which extends east to Post-Office square from the driveway through the building from Water to Milk streets and embraces the main front shown in the illustration, was commenced in 1875 and completed in 1885.

The total cost of the site was $1,329,095.84 and of the construction of the building $4,623,122.47. The stone used for the foundation and superstructure is Cape Ann (Mass.) granite, supplied under a 15 per cent contract similar to that explained in connection with the court-house and post-office in New York City.

The building covers an area of about 46,000 square feet, and has a cubic contents of 5,098,100 feet. It is occupied by the post-office, subtreasury, United States courts, pension agency, and internal-revenue service, with some minor Federal offices, eighty rooms in all being assigned to the public service. It is heated by steam and is provided with elevator service.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved March 12, 1868, March 3, 1869, April 20, 1870, July 15, 1870, March 3, 1871 (vol. 16, p. 509), March 3, 1871 (vol. 16, p. 515), March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, July 31, 1876, March 3, 1877 (vol. 19, p. 350), March 3, 1877 (vol. 19, p. 351), April 30, 1878, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, May 1, 1884 (furniture), July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, June 4, 1897 (money vault), July 1, 1898 (pneumatic tube apparatus), and June 6, 1900 (alterations, etc.).

In 1870 the population of Boston was 250,526, and in 1900 it was 560,892. The postal and internal-revenue receipts have increased from $1,507,529.79 and $2,708,014.29 in 1883 and 1875, respectively, to $2,970,383.38 and $8,153,620.36 during the year ended June 30, 1899.

Prior to the construction of this building the United States courts occupied the Masonic Temple building, on the corner of Tremont street and Temple place, which was purchased October 14, 1858, for the sum of $105,000, under authority conveyed by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1857, and May 4, 1858. The property was sold at public auction May 18, 1885, for $255,000, under authority of act of March 3, 1885.

POST-OFFICE, BROCKTON, MASS.

POST-OFFICE, BROCKTON, MASS.

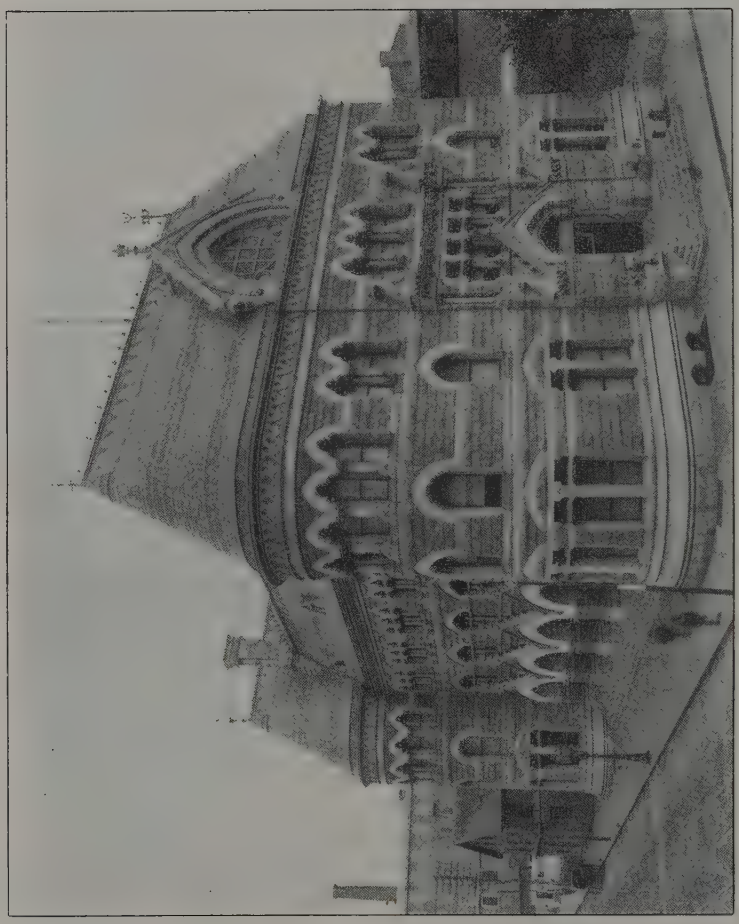
This building is located on a plot of ground bounded on the north 158 feet 6 inches by Crescent street and on the east 118 feet by Maple avenue.

The site was secured by purchase March 8, 1897, for $20,000. A contract was awarded October 1, 1898, for the erection of the building and the structure was completed and occupied May 10, 1900, the cost of construction being $54,792.77.

The building contains a cubic area of 273,963 feet, is provided with steam heat, and is occupied by the postal service.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved February 20, 1895, March 2, 1895, and June 4, 1897.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross receipts of the Brockton post-office amounted to $54,712.65. In 1890 the population of the city was 27,294 and in 1900 it was 40,063.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, FALL RIVER, MASS.

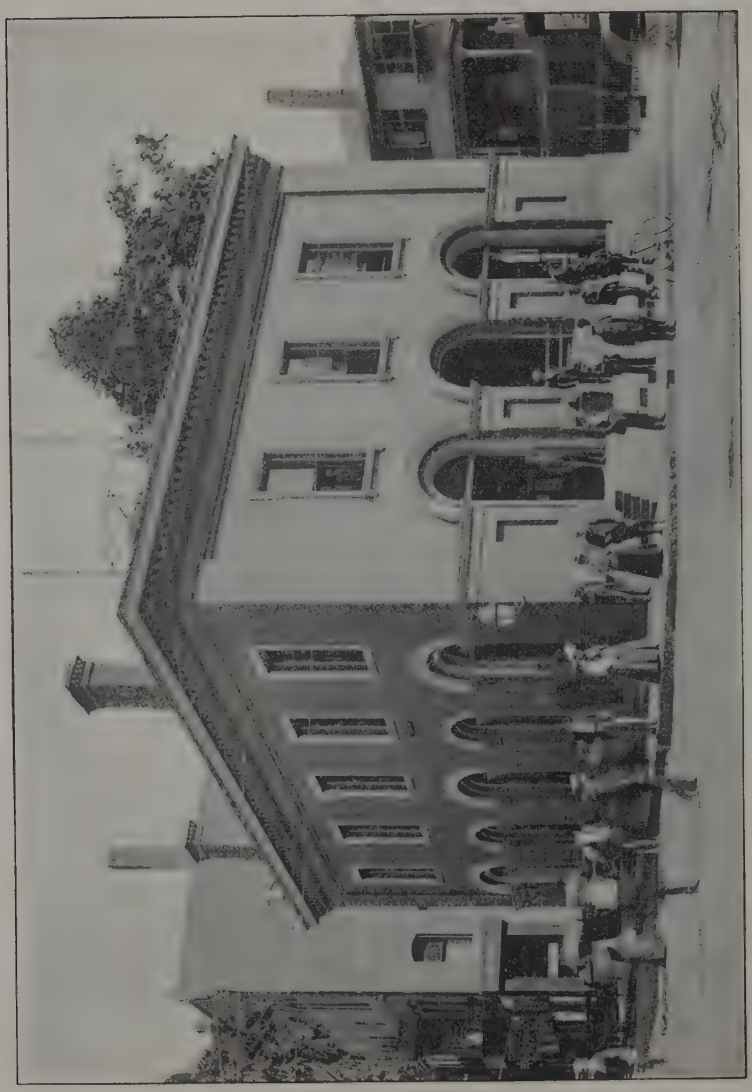
CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, FALL RIVER, MASS.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Bedford and Second streets, on a plot of ground fronting north 159½ feet on the former and west 125 feet on the latter. The land was secured in three purchases, the first two being made August 11, 1873, and March 19, 1874, and embraced a frontage of 159½ feet on Bedford street and 86 feet on Second street. The third purchase, made February 9, 1884, secured a frontage of 39 feet on Second street. The amount paid for all the ground was $159,443.71. A contract for the erection of the basement and area walls was awarded February 12, 1876, and the building was completed and occupied in the summer of 1882, the cost of construction being $360,135.54.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved May 21, 1872, March 3, 1873, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, March 3, 1877, April 30, 1878, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, and August 7, 1882 (additional land).

The building is constructed of Maine red and gray granite. It contains a cubic area of 704,000 feet and is heated by hot-water system. The number of rooms occupied is thirteen, assigned principally to the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services.

When the building was first occupied the annual postal receipts amounted to about $30,000. During the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $72,393.84. In 1880 the population of the city was 48,961 and in 1900 it was 104,863.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by an act of Congress approved August 4, 1854. It is situated on a plot of ground on the northeast corner of Main and Pleasant streets, fronting south 87 feet 6 inches on the former and west 107 feet 6 inches on the latter. The ground was secured by purchase March 11, 1855, and March 6, 1857, for the sum of $9,000, and the building was completed and occupied in 1858, the cost of construction being $40,858.32. There has also been constructed on the northeast corner of the lot a small one-story brick structure, used for storage purposes.

The building is of brick, with stone trimmings, and contains a cubic area of 115,000 feet. It is provided with steam heat and is occupied by the postal and customs services.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $30,938.73. In 1870 the population of the city was 15,389, and in 1900 it was 26,121.

Post-Office, Haverhill, Mass.

POST-OFFICE, HAVERHILL, MASS.

An act of January 21, 1891, authorized this building, and acts of March 3, 1891, and March 2, 1895, made appropriations therefor. December 20, 1892, a plot of ground was secured by purchase for $20,000. It is bounded on the north 81.08 feet by Washington Square, on the east 150 feet by a private way 25 feet wide, called Elliot Place, and on the south and west 85.45 feet and 150 feet by Washington Park. The building, which fronts north and east, was commenced under a contract awarded June 16, 1894, and was completed and occupied in 1895, the cost of construction being $62,636.41.

The basement of the building is of sandstone, and the superstructure of red brick with sandstone trimmings. It contains a cubic area of 188,000 feet, is provided with steam heat, and is occupied entirely by the postal service.

The receipts of the post-office have increased from $45,557.50 during the year ended June 30, 1895, to $50,311.53 during the year 1898–99.

In 1890 the population of the city was 27,412 and in 1900 37,175, this increase being due somewhat to the annexation of the town of Bradford.

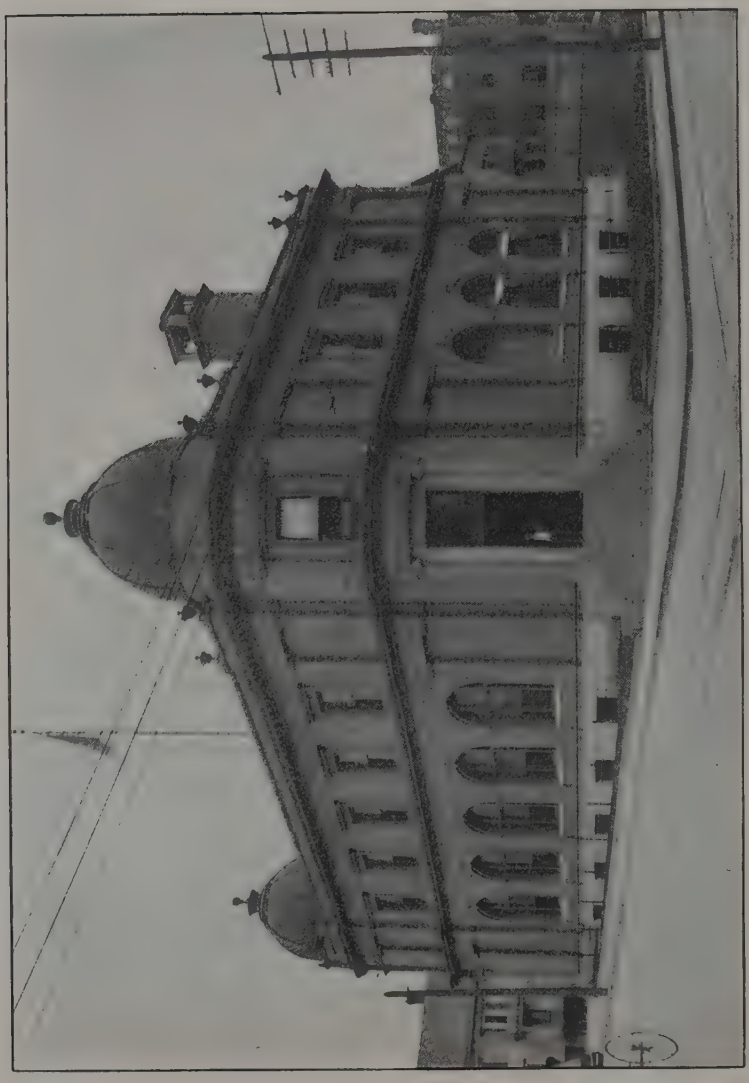
Post-Office, Lowell, Mass.

POST-OFFICE, LOWELL, MASS.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved April 9 and October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889. The site, which was donated February 11, 1890, by St. Peter's Church, of Lowell, is bounded on the east 135.37 feet by Gorham street, which runs north and south, and on the south 154.18 feet by Appleton street, the two streets forming an obtuse angle at the corner of the lot.

July 14, 1891, a contract was awarded for the foundations and basement and area walls, and the building was completed and occupied April 1, 1895, the cost of construction being $199,800.93. It is constructed of Deer Island (Me.) granite, and contains a cubic area of 517,375 feet, which above the basement is divided into twelve rooms, occupied by the postal and internal-revenue services and civil-service board. Artificial heat is supplied from a hot-water apparatus.

The gross postal receipts during the fiscal year 1898–99 were $153,743.30. The population of the city in 1890 was 77,696, and in 1900 it was 94,969.



POST-OFFICE, LYNN, MASS.

POST-OFFICE, LYNN, MASS.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved June 3, 1890, and appropriated for by acts of August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891. Under dates of January 14, 1893, and June 1, 1894, the site was secured by purchase and condemnation for $35,695.60. It has a frontage northwest on Liberty street of 151.15 feet, northeast on Willow street of 109.75 feet, and southwest on Washington street of 120 feet.

A contract for the erection of the building was awarded January 9, 1896, and the structure was completed and occupied February 28, 1898, the cost of construction being $89,042.77. The main façade is on Liberty street. The basement walls are of dressed stone, and those of the superstructure of brick, with stone trimmings. The building contains a cubic area of 324,796 feet, and is occupied by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services. It is heated by steam.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts aggregated $132,565.49. In 1890 the population of the city was 55,727, and in 1900 it was 68,513.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE BUILDINGS, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

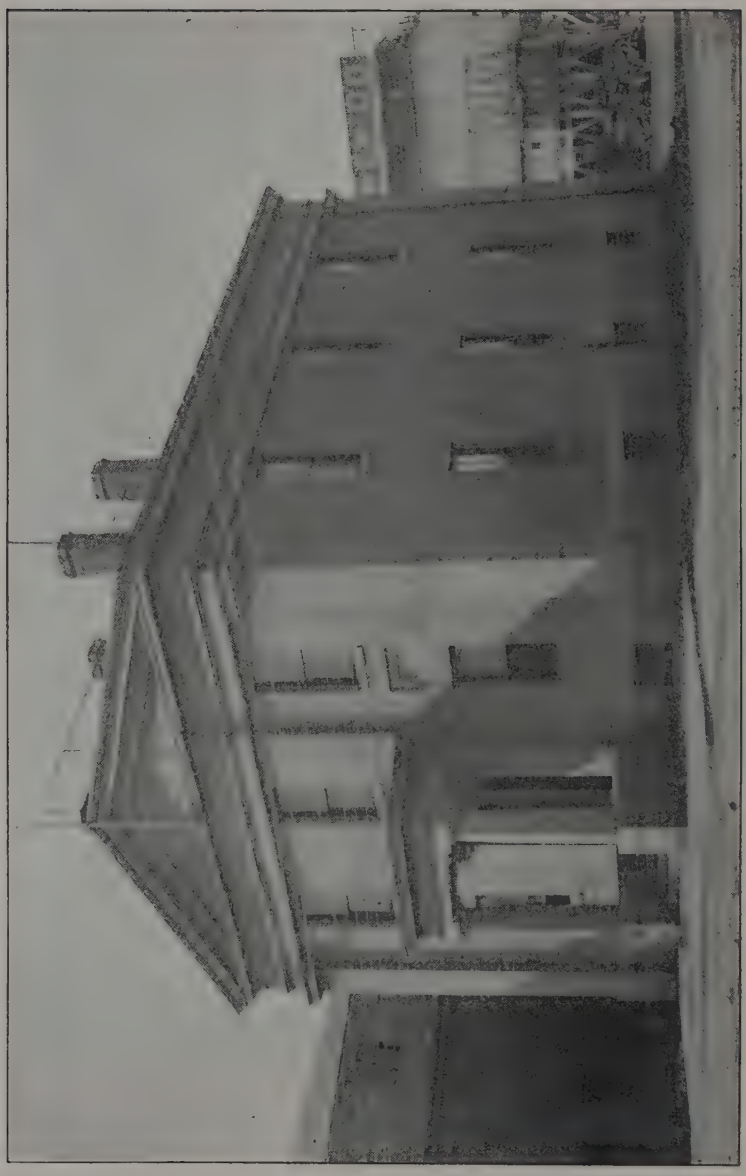
GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

The custom-house and post-office buildings shown in the illustration are two separate structures, the former being in the foreground. They are located on a plot of ground bounded on the north 187 feet by William street, on the east 80 feet by North Second street, and on the west 79.66 feet by Acushnet avenue. The custom-house fronts on North Second street, and the main front of the post-office is on William street, there being an approach to the latter also from Acushnet avenue. A space of about 15 feet separates the two buildings.

The custom-house was authorized by an act of Congress approved July 13, 1832, and other appropriations on account of its construction and maintenance were made by acts of June 27, 1834, May 9, 1836, May 8, 1840, and May 15, 1850. The site for the building was purchased April 22, 1833, for the sum of $4,900, and the structure was completed in 1836. It is of a native granite and cost $25,500, exclusive of site. The building contains a cubic area of 120,000 feet, is heated by steam furnished by one boiler, and is occupied by the customs and internal-revenue services.

The site for the post-office was purchased under authority of acts of February 20, 1885, and August 4, 1886, and the title to the land was secured January 19, 1886, and February 19, 1887, for the sum of $43,500, making the total cost of the Government lot $48,400. Acts of March 3, 1887, and April 5, 1892, appropriated funds on account of the new building, the former for construction and the latter for some improvements required. A contract for its erection was awarded December 1, 1890, and the structure was occupied April 1, 1893, at which time the postal officials vacated the portion of the custom-house formerly occupied by them. This building is constructed of Portland (Conn.) brown sandstone, and cost $105,116.56, exclusive of ground. It contains an area of 312,734 cubic feet, and is occupied entirely by the post-office. Steam heat is supplied from two boilers.

During the years ended June 30, 1893, and June 30, 1900, the gross postal receipts were $57,175.23 and $70,625.17, respectively. In 1836, when the custom-house was completed, the population of New Bedford was 11,113. In 1890 it was 40,733, and in 1900, 62,442.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

This building is situated on the north side of Water street, on a plot of ground with a frontage of 44 feet, and extending north 330 feet to the Merrimac River, there being a public way on each side of the lot. It was provided for by acts of Congress approved March 2, 1833, and June 27, 1834. The land was secured October 30, 1833, by purchase, for the sum of $3,000, and the building was completed and occupied in 1835, the cost of construction being $20,188.50. It is constructed of granite and contains an area of 118,000 cubic feet. The building is occupied by the customs and internal-revenue services and is heated by stoves.

While the deed under which this land was secured conveyed a lot extending 330 feet north from Water street, it is probable that the north line was at low-water mark, as the tides at that time rose to a point near the building. About 1871–1873 railroad tracks were laid along the river front, and the rear of the custom-house lot was filled in to run the tracks to the coal pocket of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company on the adjoining property. A bulkhead several hundred feet long was also constructed along the river front. On the custom-house lot, near the river, is located the weigher's office of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

When this custom-house was first occupied in 1835, the population of the city was about 6,500. In 1900 it was 14,478.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SALEM, MASS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SALEM, MASS.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Derby and Orange streets on a plot of ground fronting south about 65 feet on the former and about 200 feet deep along the latter. The north line of the lot is about 87 feet. It is bounded on the east by a private passageway.

The ground was secured by purchase July 11, 1818, for the sum of $5,000, and the building was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1819, the cost of construction being $14,271.77. It is constructed principally of red brick, contains an area of 235,000 cubic feet, and is occupied throughout by the customs service. Heat is supplied by two hot-air furnaces. The funds for the building and ground were transferred from the appropriation "Custom-houses and public warehouses." An act of February 17, 1836, appropriated funds to pay for the services of the superintendent of construction.

In 1820 the population of Salem was 11,346, and in 1900 it was 35,956.

Between the years 1846 and 1849 Nathaniel Hawthorne, the great romancer, was surveyor of customs at this port, and occupied as his office the room on the main floor of this building at the corner of the two streets. In the preface to the "Scarlet Letter" he makes reference to this building and to the eagle over the main entrance.

POST-OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

POST-OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

This building is located on a plot of ground bounded on the northeast 75 feet 10 inches by Main street, on the northwest 160 feet by Fort street, and on the southeast 160 feet by Worthington street, the principal entrances being on the northeast and southeast sides.

The land was secured by purchase November 15, 1887, for $18,500. The deed of conveyance also provides that a strip of ground 20 feet wide, adjoining the above-described lot on the westerly side, may be kept open forever as a common passageway for those occupying the estate on either side.

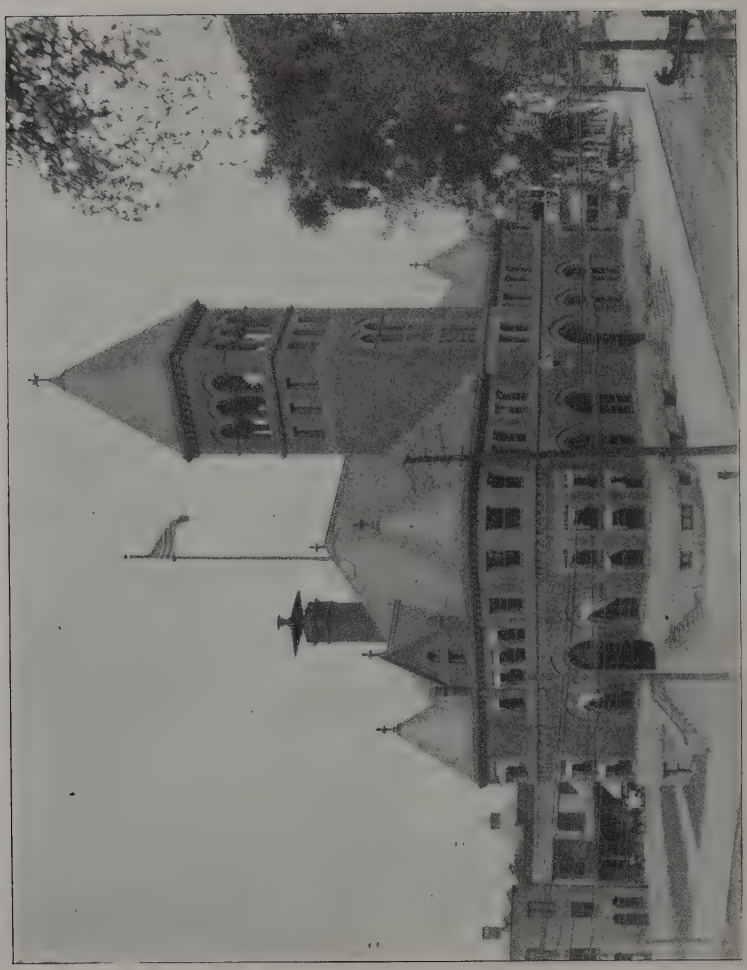
A contract for the erection of the building was awarded October 5, 1888, and the structure was completed and occupied March 1, 1891, the cost of construction being $130,860.66. The walls of the superstructure are of Longmeadow (Mass.) brownstone.

The cubic contents of the building are 387,221 feet. It contains thirteen rooms besides the first floor and is occupied principally by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services. It is heated by a hot-water system and is provided with a hydraulic freight elevator.

The building was authorized by an act of Congress approved January 3, 1887, and appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1887, and October 2, 1888.

Acts of March 2 and March 3, 1899, respectively, authorized and appropriated for an extension of the building. A contract was awarded July 13, 1900, for the performance of the work. The extension is to be one story on the southeast side and carried out to the building line, the entrance being moved forward.

The postal receipts have increased from $128,371.28 in 1892 to $191,650.07 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 44,179 and in 1900 it was 62,059.



POST-OFFICE, TAUNTON, MASS.

POST-OFFICE, TAUNTON, MASS.

This building is located on a plot of ground bounded on the north and west 153.35 feet and 95.5 feet, respectively, by Crocker square, on the south 156.20 feet by Cohannet street, and on the east 136 feet by the city square with its main front on the latter. The land was donated to the United States by the city of Taunton, July 13, 1892. The building was commenced under a contract awarded June 25, 1895, for trench excavation, etc., and was completed and occupied July 1, 1897. It was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved January 2, 1891, and March 3, 1891, and the cost of construction was $74,756.14.

The cubic contents of the building are 300,363 feet. It is occupied by the postal service, and is supplied with steam heat.

The postal receipts in 1897 were about $35,000 and in 1900 about $42,000. In 1890 the population of the city was 25,448 and in 1900 it was 31,056.

Post-Office, etc., Worcester, Mass.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., WORCESTER, MASS.

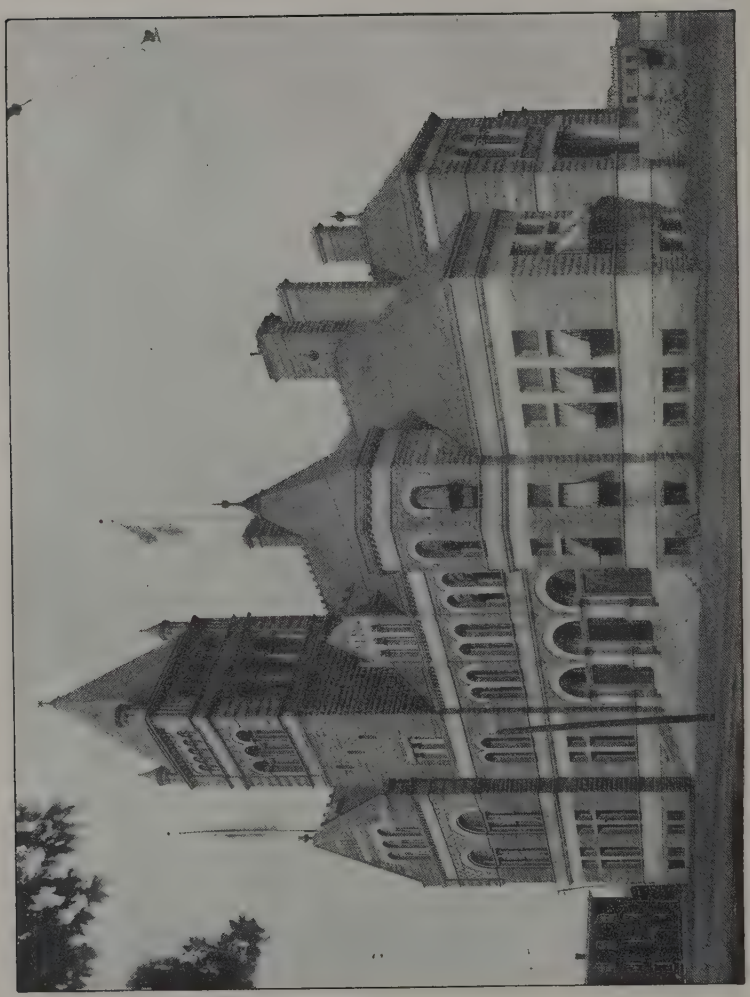
This building is located on an irregular shaped plot of ground, bounded on the north 59 feet 2 inches by Burnside court, east 191 feet 8 inches by Southbridge street, south 151 feet 2 inches by Myrtle street, and west 168 feet 11 inches by Main street. The tower entrance is on the north side.

The land was secured by purchase November 9, 1887, for $75,000. A contract was awarded June 27, 1892, for trench excavation, foundations, and basement and area walls, and the building was completed and occupied February 26, 1897, the cost of construction being $327,622.65. The walls of the superstructure are of Vermont marble.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved January 29, 1887, March 3, 1887, October 2, 1888, March 3, 1889, February 16, 1891 (extending limit of cost), March 3, 1891, August 18, 1894, March 2, 1895, and June 4, 1897 (alterations in post-office).

The cubic contents of the building are 948,000 feet. It is heated by steam, and is occupied almost entirely by the postal service.

During the years ended June 30, 1897, and June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $206,431 and $225,002.26, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 84,655 and in 1900 it was 118,421.



COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, BAY CITY, MICH.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, BAY CITY, MICH.

January 25, 1890, the block bounded on the north by Third street, south by Fourth street, east by Adam street, and west by Washington avenue, was secured by purchase for the sum of $40,000. This block has a frontage of 220 feet north and south, and 300 feet east and west.

The court-house, post-office, and custom-house located thereon was commenced under a contract awarded September 14, 1891, and completed and occupied December 19, 1893, the cost of construction being $160,657.19. It is located about midway between Third and Fourth streets, and fronts on Washington avenue, which is 100 feet wide, the other bounding streets having a width of 60 feet each.

The legislation providing for the erection of the building was approved June 19, 1888, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889. An act of August 23, 1894, provided for laying brick walks, which work was performed during the following year.

The building contains a cubic space of 441,946 feet, and is heated by steam. Thirteen rooms are occupied, they being assigned principally to the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, and the United States courts.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the customs receipts at this port aggregated $29,084.42, and the gross postal receipts $36,371.79. In 1890 the population of the city was 27,839, and in 1900 it was 27,628.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., DETROIT, MICH.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., DETROIT, MICH.

This building is located on the block bounded on the north and south 288 feet each by Lafayette avenue and Fort street, respectively, and on the east and west 280 feet by Shelby and Wayne streets. The main façade is on Fort street.

The ground was secured by two purchases, the former, consisting of the south half of the block, being effected December 5, 1885, for $165,000, and the latter in December, 1887, for the sum of $235,000. A contract for trench excavation and basement and area walls was awarded July 5, 1890, and the building was completed and occupied November 27, 1897, the cost of construction being $1,138,315.24.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved May 25, 1882, August 7, 1882, March 2, 1885, March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, March 3, 1887 (v. 24, p. 468), March 3, 1887 (v. 24, p. 510), October 2, 1888, March 2, 1889 (v. 25, p. 853), March 2, 1889 (v. 25, p. 939), March 2, 1895, June 10, 1896 (tablet), and June 11, 1896.

The building is constructed of Bedford (Ind.) limestone, covers an area of about 150 by 186 feet, and contains a cubic space of 2,717,560 feet.

The basement is occupied by the appraiser's warehouse, boiler and engine rooms, and by quarters for a portion of the post-office force.

The first floor is taken up entirely by the post-office, the working room with its glass roof situated under the cortile, occupying the major portion of the floor. This room is surrounded and separated from the public corridors by a screen of white oak between columns of scagliola. These corridors have marble wainscoting and ceilings in paneled oak, while the floors are laid with marble mosaic. The vaulted ceilings and dome of the tower entrance are further enriched by the use of glass mosaic.

The rooms of the postmaster and assistant postmaster have paneled wood wainscot and wood floors. The money-order and registry divisions also on this floor are separated from the main corridor by screens of marble and brass.

The main stairs are of cast and wrought iron finished in electro-bronze with treads of marble, while a marble wainscot corresponding to that in the corridors follows the rake of the stairs. The elevator screen work of wrought iron corresponds to the finish of the stairs.

The second floor is occupied by the offices of the Customs, Internal-Revenue, and Life-Saving Service officials, with the necessary vaults, toilet rooms, etc. The whole story is finished in oak with the exception of screens in the principal offices, these being of marble and brass. The floors of corridors and public spaces generally are of marble mosaic.

Above the first story the corridors are in the form of a colonnade opening upon the cortile.

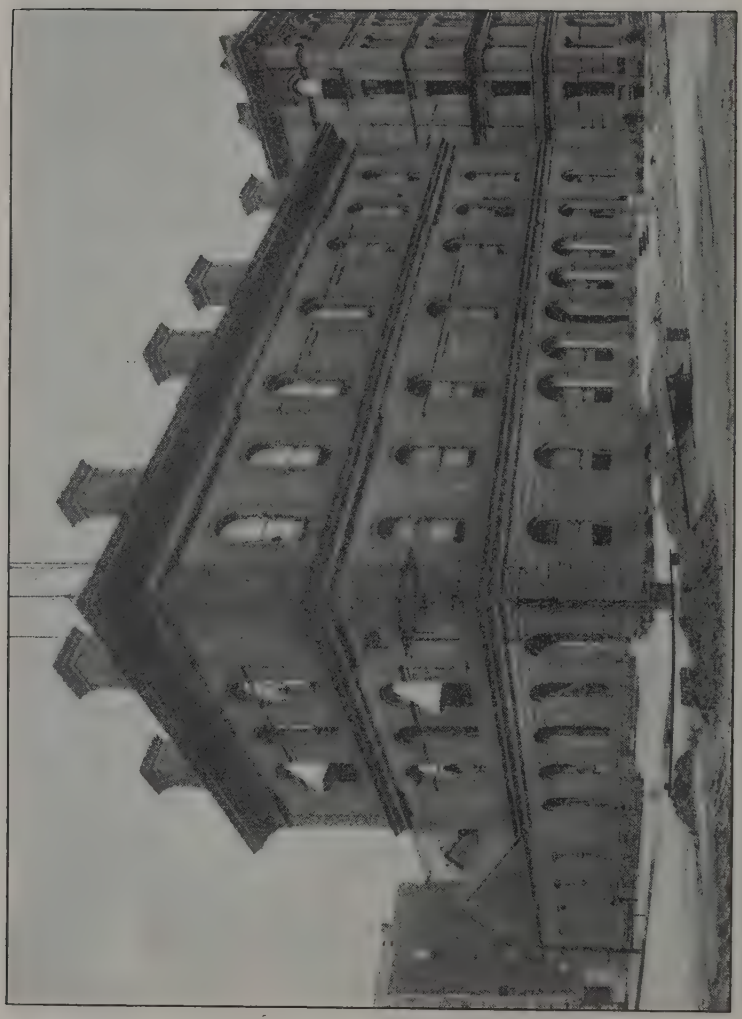
The third floor is devoted to the use of the courts, with their necessary rooms and offices. The circuit court room is finished largely in marble and mosaic, while the district court room has a high wainscot of East India mahogany, with a ceiling of oak beams and panels of glass mosaic.

The fourth floor is devoted to various Government offices—Light-House Board, Marine-Hospital Service, Railway Mail Service, Civil Service Commission, etc., and the finish is generally similar to that of the second floor.

The building is heated by steam and is provided with four hydraulic elevators—two passenger and two freight.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal and internal-revenue receipts amounted to $676,017.89 and $3,936,209.50, respectively. The average yearly value of exports and imports entered at the port of Detroit from 1885 to 1899 was $7,641,152 and $2,777,107, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 205,876, and in 1900 it was 285,704.

The site of this building is substantially that of Fort Lernoult, an English fort erected in 1778 by Maj. R. B. Lernoult, a British officer, as defense against the Americans. It was subsequently called Fort Shelby and was demolished in 1826. Commemorative of these facts an inscribed bronze tablet has been placed in the buttress at the left of the tower entrance, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress approved June 10, 1896.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH.

This building is located on the northwest corner of Larned and Griswold streets, on a plot of ground fronting south 210 feet on the former and east 120 feet on the latter. It is bounded on the north by an alley.

February 20, 1856, the site for the main building, fronting 110 feet on Larned street and 120 feet on Griswold street, was purchased for $24,000, and on January 30, 1860, the structure was completed and occupied, the cost of construction being $182,733.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved August 4, 1854; March 3, 1855; August 18, 1856; April 20, 1870 (roofing), and July 15, 1870 (repairs), in addition to which funds were transferred March 3, 1859, from appropriations for other buildings.

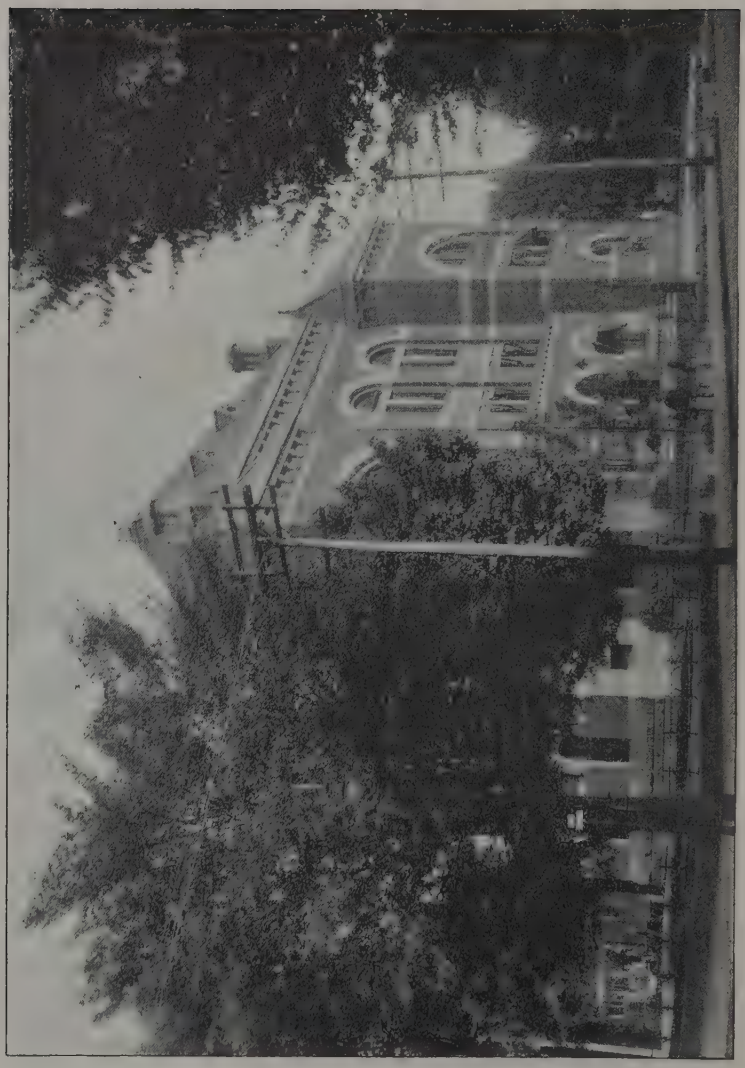
Acts of May 25, 1882, and August 7, 1882, authorized and appropriated for the construction of a new building or the extension of the present building. The latter alternative being selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, additional land with 100 feet frontage on Larned street and extending back to the alley was purchased under dates of February 2, 1883, and April 4, 1883, for $87,881.49, and the concrete footings laid for the proposed extension. Work was suspended under petitions from the common council of Detroit, and an act of March 3, 1885, authorized the reopening of the question of site for the new building, and in the event that a new site was selected, the sale of the property at Larned and Griswold streets. In pursuance of this authority, a new site was selected for the present court-house, post-office, etc. building on Lafayette avenue, Fort, Shelby, and Wayne streets.

The one-story frame annex shown in the illustration, which extends back to the alley, was constructed under a contract awarded March 22, 1890, from the annual appropriation for "Repairs and preservation of public buildings."

Acts of July 1, 1898, and July 7, 1898, respectively, provided that the building be retained, and authorized its repair and renovation at a cost of $20,000. This work was performed after the transfer of the post-office, etc., to the new building, and after the completion of the alterations it was reassigned principally to the customs and steamboat inspection services, and pension agent and examiners. The building contains a cubic space of 454,000 feet and is heated by steam.

In 1860, when this building was completed, the population of Detroit was 45,619. In 1900 it had increased to 285,704.

Prior to the acquisition of this custom-house property the United States owned a lot on Woodbridge street, which was purchased November 30, 1832, and the Bank of Michigan property, which was secured in 1842, in satisfaction of a judgment. The bank building was authorized by an act of March 3, 1843, to be altered and adapted for use by the courts and post-office, and appropriations on its account were made by acts of August 12, 1848, September 30, 1850, and March 3, 1851. The bank property and the lot on Woodbridge street were sold in 1855 and in 1857, respectively, under authority of an act of March 3, 1855, $16,800 having been received for the former and $15,600 for the latter.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved February 21, 1873, and appropriated for by acts of June 23, 1874, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, March 3, 1877, and June 20, 1878.

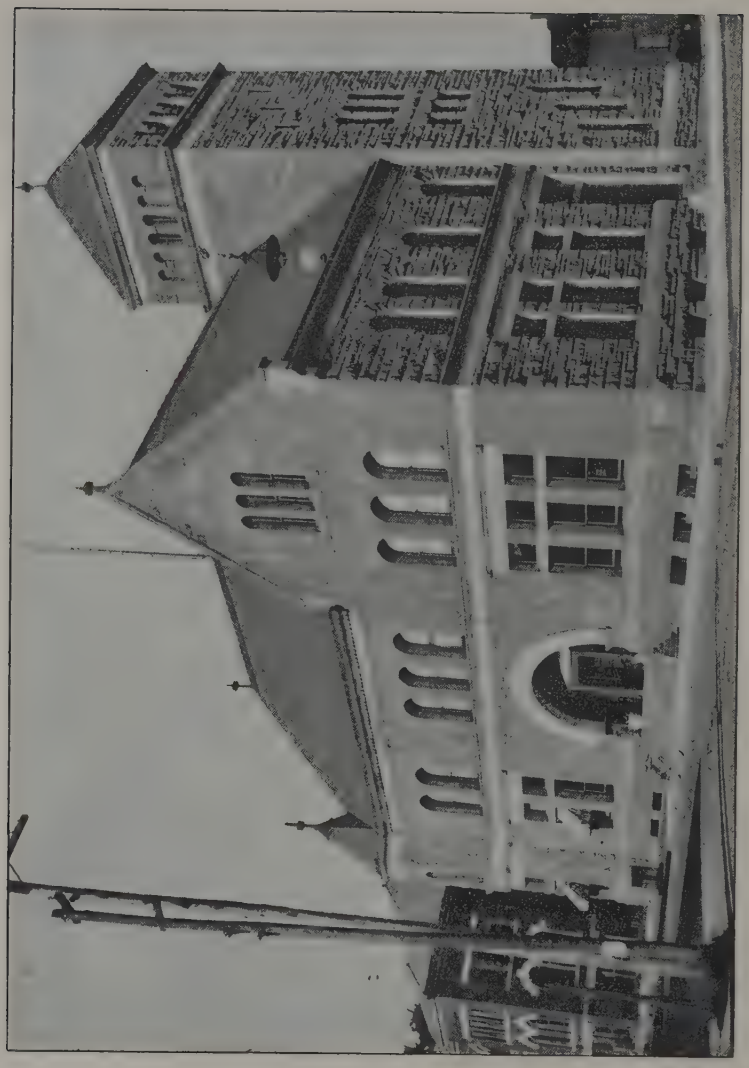
The site was secured by condemnation August 6, 1874, at a total cost of $69,996. It is bounded on the north by Lyon street, 184.15 feet; east by Division street, 266.5 feet; south by Pearl street, 186.78 feet, and west by Ionia street, 260.40 feet.

Work on the building was commenced under a contract awarded September 25, 1876, and the structure was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1879, the cost of construction being $141,413.03.

The building fronts on Ionia street, about midway between Lyon and Pearl streets, and occupies the western half of the square above described. It is constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, and contains a cubic space of 524,500 feet. It is provided with heat by a hot-water apparatus, and is occupied mainly by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, United States courts, and pension examiners. Besides the first floor, which is devoted entirely to the postal service, the number of rooms occupied is seventeen.

Since the occupation of the building the postal receipts have increased from about $40,000 per annum to $212,492.59 in the fiscal year 1898–99. The collections from internal revenue during the year ended June 30, 1899, were $707,585.99. The population of the city has increased from 32,016 in 1880 to 87,565 in 1900.

The electric car shown at the rear of the building in the accompanying illustration is on a track extending across the lot from Pearl to Lyon streets to facilitate delivery of mail, authority for the laying of the track having been conveyed by letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 7, 1899.



POST-OFFICE, JACKSON, MICH.

POST-OFFICE, JACKSON, MICH.

This building is located on the southwest corner of Washington and Mechanic streets, with the main entrance on the latter. The lot is 132 feet square, bounded also by a 16½-foot alley on the west side, and was secured by purchase February 11, 1890, for the sum of $13,200.

The building was commenced under a contract awarded January 11, 1892, and was completed and occupied February 1, 1895, the cost of construction being $91,564.70.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved August 21, 1888, March 2, 1889, August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1893.

It is constructed of Bedford (Ind.) limestone, has a cubic contents of 250,291 feet, is provided with furnace heat and is occupied principally by the postal service.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the post-office receipts amounted to $54,834.65. In 1890 the population of the city was 20,798, and in 1900 it was 25,180.

Post-Office, Kalamazoo, Mich.

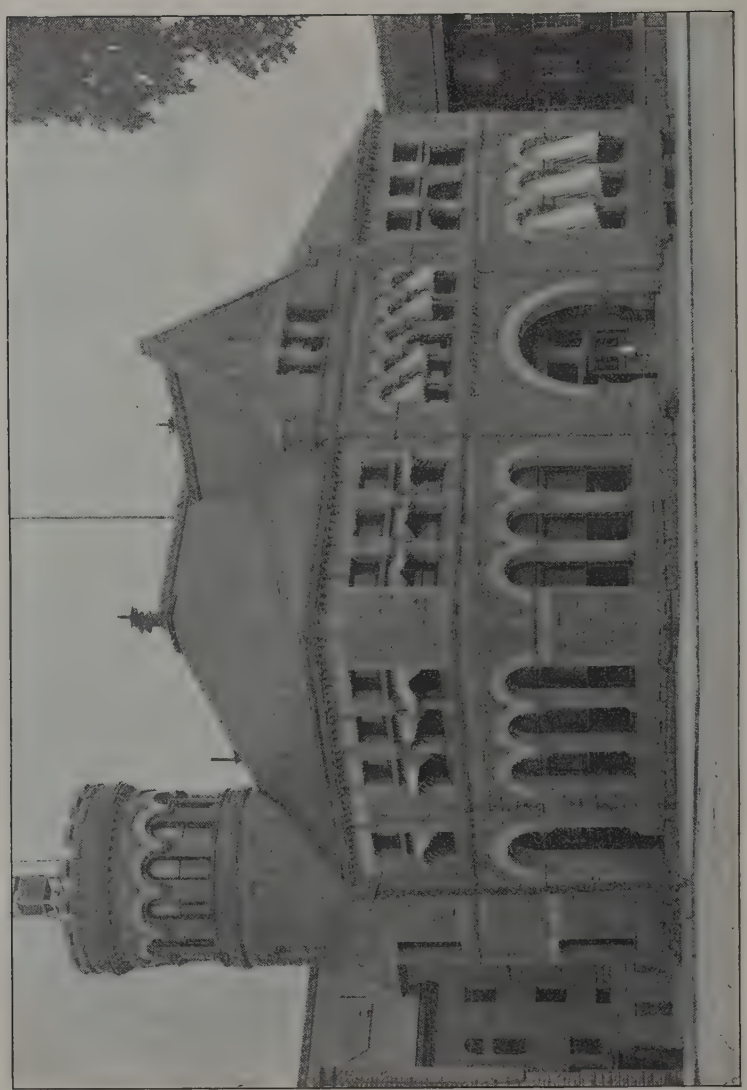
POST-OFFICE, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

The post-office building at Kalamazoo, Mich., was authorized and appropriated for by an act of Congress approved March 1, 1889. The site, which has a frontage north of 132 feet on South street, and east of 165 feet on Burdick street, was secured by purchase March 14, 1890, for the sum of $6,000, and a contract for the erection of the building was entered into October 27, 1890. The structure was completed and occupied February 13, 1892, the cost of construction being $68,848.47.

The building is constructed of red brick, with Lake Superior sandstone trimmings, and contains a cubic space of 230,000 feet. It is provided with steam heat and is occupied by the postal and internal revenue services, United States courts, and pension examiners.

Besides the first floor, which is used exclusively by the post-office, the number of rooms assigned is six.

In 1891 the postal receipts amounted to about $50,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they aggregated $71,054.86. In 1890 the population of the city was 17,853, and in 1900 it was 24,404.



POST-OFFICE, LANSING, MICH.

POST-OFFICE, LANSING, MICH.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved March 9, 1890, and August 5, 1892. The site was secured November 14, 1890, by condemnation, the amount of the award being $17,666.66. It is about 132 feet square, and is bounded on the west by Capitol avenue and on the south by Michigan avenue.

A contract for the erection of the building was awarded December 22, 1891, and the structure was completed and occupied April 1, 1894, the cost of construction being $106,120.69. It is of Cleveland (Ohio) blue sandstone, and has a cubic contents of 135,000 feet. It is provided with steam heat, and is occupied by the postal service, Weather Bureau, pension examiners, and civil-service board, the number of rooms assigned being eight.

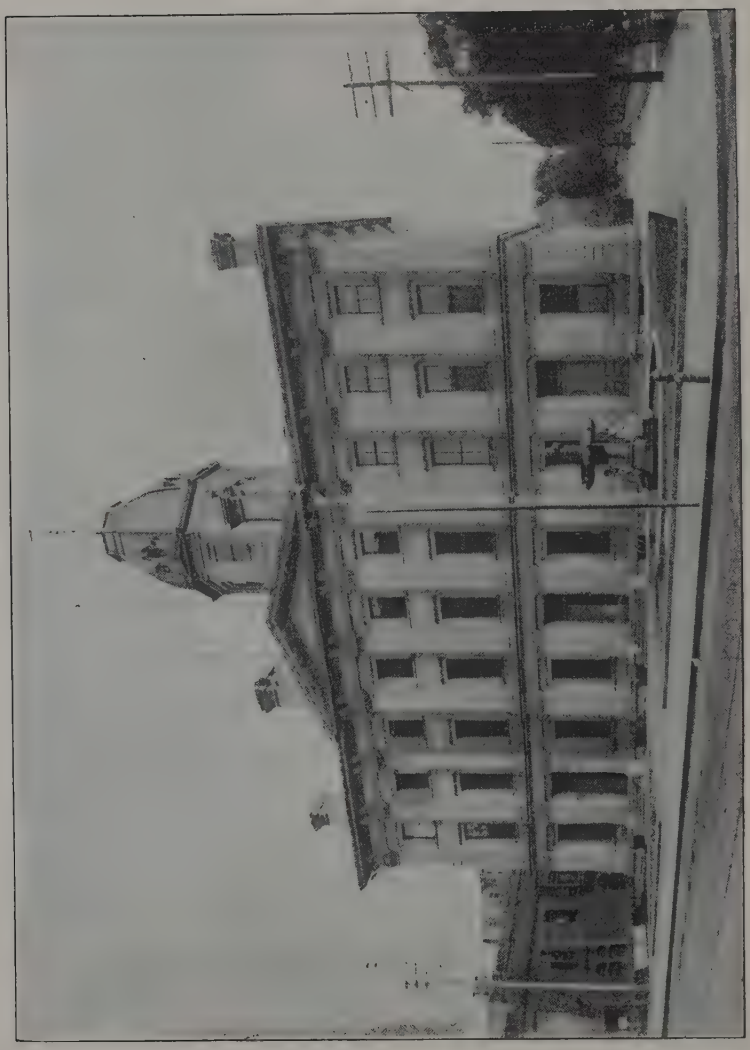
During the years ended June 30, 1894 and 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $42,200 and $60,502.22, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 13,102, and in 1900 it was 16,485.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., MARQUETTE, MICH.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., MARQUETTE, MICH.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved July 27, 1882, and appropriated for by acts of August 7, 1882, and March 3, 1885. The site was purchased July 10, 1883, for the sum of $9,000, $2,000 of which was subscribed by citizens of Marquette. It is situated on the northwest corner of Third and Washington streets, bounded on the east 150 feet by the former, and on the south 170 feet by the latter. After the purchase of the ground efforts were made to secure from Congress an extension of the limit of cost, but without success, and on May 3, 1888, a contract was entered into for the construction of the building, it being completed and occupied July 3, 1889. The cost of construction was $92,273. The building is constructed of brick with brownstone trimmings, contains a space of 348,000 cubic feet, and is heated by steam from one boiler. It is occupied principally by the postal and customs services, United States courts, land office, and Weather Bureau.

In 1889 the gross postal receipts aggregated about $9,500, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $18,551.84. The population of the city in 1890 was 9,093, and in 1900 it was 10,058.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PORT HURON, MICH.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PORT HURON, MICH.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Sixth and Water streets, on a plot of ground purchased March 14, 1873, for the sum of $5,000. The site fronts north about 140 feet on Water street, west 215 feet on Sixth street, and east 175 feet on a 40-foot alley. At the northwest corner of the lot Water and Sixth streets form an angle of 70° 22′, the latter extending north and south.

Work on the building was commenced in 1873, and the structure was completed and occupied in May, 1877, the cost of construction being $240,703.34.

The basement walls are of limestone quarried near Sandusky, Ohio, and those of the superstructure of sandstone from Amherst, Ohio. The building has a contents of 544,200 cubic feet, and is provided with a steam-heating apparatus (direct and indirect radiation), which is operated by one boiler. There are fifteen office rooms, most of which are occupied by the postal and customs services, inspectors of boilers and hulls, United States engineers, and the Weather Bureau. At the west end of the second story a court room has been constructed, but has not for some years been used for the purpose designed.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, and March 3, 1877 (approaches, furniture, etc.).

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $34,478.10. In 1870 the population of Port Huron was 5,793 and in 1900 it was 19,158.

POST-OFFICE, SAGINAW, MICH.

POST-OFFICE, SAGINAW, MICH.

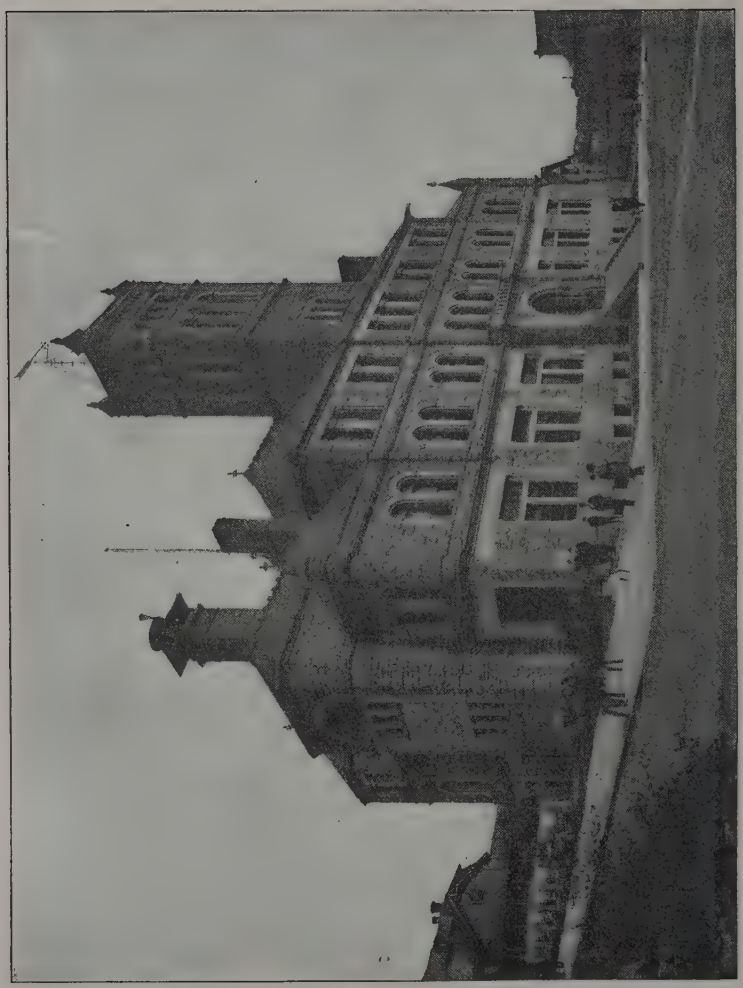
This building was authorized and appropriated for by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891.

March 18, 1892, the city of Saginaw donated to the United States as a site a plot of ground about 240 feet square, bounded on the north by Germania avenue, on the east by Warren avenue, on the west by Jefferson avenue, and on the south by the Hoyt Library property. In compliance with an act of August 27, 1894, the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of January 9, 1896, deeded back to the city a strip of this ground fronting 90 feet on Germania avenue and extending back along Warren avenue, and again on December 16, 1896, the city reconveyed this strip to the United States.

Building operations were commenced under a contract awarded November 25, 1896, and the structure was completed and occupied July 4, 1898.

In design it is the French chateau style of the seventeenth century, this style being adopted because of its especial appropriateness for the site upon which the building is located—light, airy, and apart from other buildings. It fronts north and west on Germania and Jefferson avenues, and is constructed of Bedford (Ind.) limestone, with granite entrance steps, platforms, etc. The cubic contents are 350,659 feet and the cost of construction $98,613.52. It is provided with steam heat from one boiler (direct and indirect radiation), and is occupied by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services and special pension examiners. On the south side, between the post-office and the Hoyt library shown in the background of the accompanying illustration, is a wide strip of ground (about 113 feet) extending between Jefferson and Warren avenues which Congress, by an act approved January 25, 1899, has authorized to be used by the city as a public park.

The gross receipts of the post-office during the year ended June 30, 1899, were $64,286.85. In 1890 the population of the city was 46,322 and in 1900 it was 42,345.



COURT-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, DULUTH, MINN.

COURT-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, DULUTH, MINN.

This building was authorized and cost of same limited to $150,000 by an act of Congress approved May 4, 1888. This limit was extended by an act of June 21, 1890, to $270,000. The appropriations for the building were made by acts of October 2, 1888, March 2, 1889, and March 3, 1891.

July 3, 1889, a site was purchased for $18,500, being on the north corner of First street and Fifth avenue west, fronting southeast 180 feet $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches on the former and southwest 140 feet on the latter. It is bounded on the northwest side by a 20-foot alley. Fifth avenue and First street are each 66 feet wide.

A contract for excavations, masonry, etc., was awarded August 17, 1891, and the building was completed and occupied in September, 1894, the cost of construction being $251,416.51.

It is constructed of Bedford (Ind.) limestone, has a cubic contents of 644,526 feet, is supplied with steam heat, also open grates, and is equipped with a hydraulic passenger elevator. Besides the first floor, which is used entirely by the post-office, the number of rooms occupied is twenty-four, they being assigned principally to the customs and internal-revenue services, United States courts, land office, special agents, inspectors of boilers and hulls, and the Weather Bureau.

The gross receipts of the post-office during the fiscal year 1898–99 were $90,448.05. Customs receipts for the fiscal year 1894–95 were $7,905, and in 1898–99, $5,818. Arrivals and clearances of vessels in 1894 were 4,514, and in 1899, 6,671. Receipts of the land office for quarters ending December 31, 1894, and March 31, 1900, were $21,086.49 and $49,576.77, respectively. The population of the city in 1890 was 33,115 and in 1900 it was 52,969.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, MANKATO, MINN.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, MANKATO, MINN.

An act of Congress approved January 27, 1891, authorized this building and funds for its construction were appropriated by an act of March 26, 1891. A plot of ground was secured by purchase February 13, 1892, for $5,775, fronting northwest 140 feet on Second street, and northeast 157 feet 6 inches on Jackson street, and bounded on the southeast by a 15-foot alley. A contract for the commencement of the building was awarded November 19, 1892, and the structure was so far completed as to permit the occupation of the first floor by the post-office April 1, 1896. The remainder of the building was completed and occupied soon afterwards, the cost of construction being $93,627.85.

Under the provisions of a resolution of Congress approved January 17, 1896, work on the interior finish was performed in excess of the original estimate, but within the limit of the appropriation of March 26, 1891. The first floor is occupied entirely by the post-office and the second floor and two rooms in the attic by the United States courts.

The building contains a cubic space of 306,000 feet and is heated by steam supplied from two boilers. The stone used in construction is a limestone quarried at Kaosta, Minn. The main front of the building is on Second street, there being a public entrance also from Jackson street.

In 1897 the postal receipts were $22,671.85 and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they aggregated $24,066.18. In 1890 the population of the city was 8,838 and in 1900 it was 10,599.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Under authority of an act of Congress approved April 11, 1882, the original purchase of the site for this building was made on July 28, 1883. The excavations were completed when work was suspended, and additional land purchased under an act of July 7, 1884. This second plot of ground was secured October 28, 1884, making a total frontage of 198 feet on Third street, on the northeast side, and 155 feet on First avenue south, on the northwest side, the total purchase price being $92,000. The lot is bounded on the southwest side by a 20-foot alley.

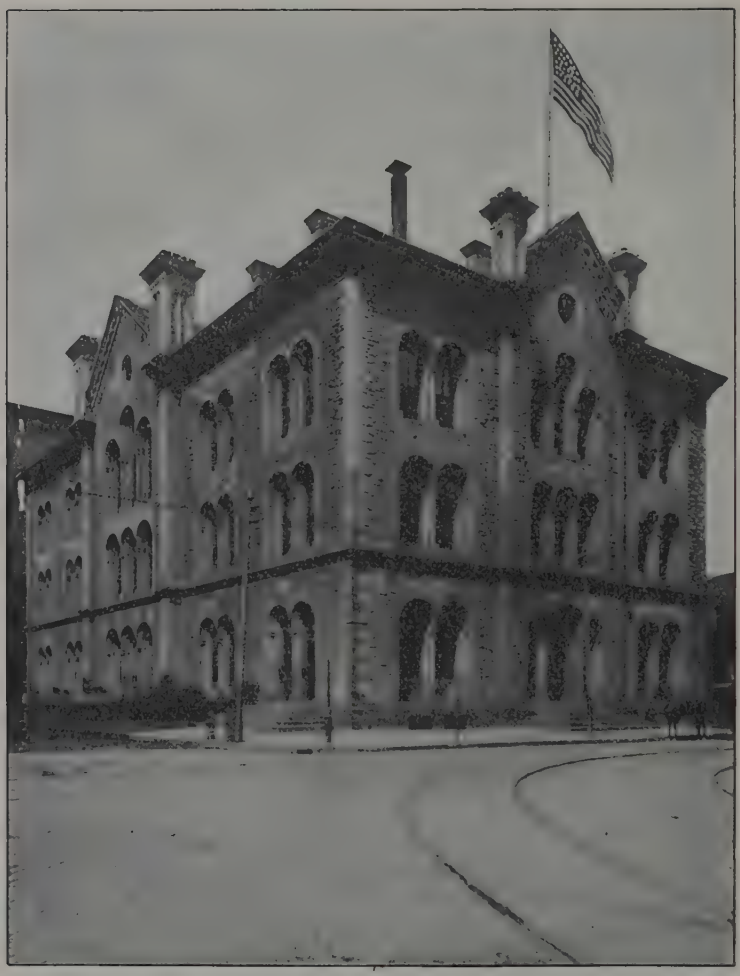
The excavations were extended and the concrete foundations laid in the summer of 1885. The building was completed in November, 1889, with exception of a passenger elevator and approaches, and was occupied at that time. The additional items were completed soon afterwards, making the total cost of the building, exclusive of site, $548,678.21.

In addition to the acts above noted, appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of March 3, 1883; March 3, 1885; August 4, 1886; March 3, 1887; October 2, 1888, and October 19, 1888. Under an act of August 5, 1892, repairs and painting were performed at the building at a cost of about $10,000.

An extension consisting of a basement and one story was authorized by an act of March 2, 1899, and appropriated for by an act of March 3, 1899. July 8, 1899, a contract was awarded for the erection of the same, together with certain alterations in the interior of the building, all of which work was completed in the summer of 1900, at a cost of $55,000. The extension is on the southwest side of the building, and is 30 feet 2½ inches wide by 151 feet 3 inches long.

The building, which is constructed of Berea (Ohio) sandstone, has a contents of 1,581,000 cubic feet. It is occupied principally by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, United States courts, civil-service board, and Weather Bureau. There are three elevators, one passenger and two freight, which, together with the steam-heating apparatus, are operated by five boilers equipped with Hawley downdraft furnaces.

In 1889 the postal receipts aggregated $296,487, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they amounted to $607,342.75. In 1880 the population of the city was 46,887, and in 1900 it was 202,718.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., ST. PAUL, MINN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., ST. PAUL, MINN.

This building is located on a plot of ground bounded on the east 105 feet by Wabasha street, and on the south 160 feet by Fifth street. The land was secured by purchase September 19, 1867, for $16,030, and the building was completed and occupied in 1873, the cost of construction being $429,299.38. It is constructed of Kaosta (Minn.) limestone, and has a contents of 661,300 cubic feet. Steam heat (direct and indirect radiation) is supplied from two boilers, which also furnish power for a freight elevator operating between the basement and first floor.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved July 28, 1866; July 20, 1868; March 3, 1869 (vol. 15, p. 305); March 3, 1869 (vol. 15, p. 314); April 20, 1870; July 15, 1870; March 1, 1871; May 18, 1872, and March 3, 1873.

Acts of Congress approved August 4, 1886, and March 3, 1887, made appropriations for the purchase of additional land, with a view to the extension of the building. The purchase was not effected, and by an act of August 5, 1892, after the new building described on page 321 had been authorized, Congress directed that these appropriations be covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury.

An act of February 16, 1891, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell this custom-house whenever in his judgment, after the completion of the new building, the public interests would admit.

During the calendar years 1873 and 1899 the internal-revenue and postal receipts were $162,053.44 and $59,459.86, and $2,567,688.23 and $491,121.26, respectively. In 1870 the population of the city was 20,030, and in 1900 it was 163,065.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

By an act of Congress approved February 16, 1891, this building was authorized, the cost limited at $800,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury given authority to accept, as a donation from the city of St. Paul, a suitable lot of land as a site for the same.

The site was accordingly donated by deed recorded June 12, 1891, and is bounded on the north 74.9 feet by Sixth street, south 161.63 feet by Fifth street, west 300 feet by Washington street, and east 288.77 feet by Market street.

Plans were prepared contemplating the erection of a building within the limit of cost fixed, and a contract for the excavation and the masonry of the subbasement was awarded February 2, 1893. On April 4, 1893, a contract was awarded for the cut stone and brickwork of the basement and superstructure. In 1898 the superstructure was completed and under roof, ready for the supply of the interior finish, when further work in this direction was suspended in view of an act of July 1, 1898, extending the limit of cost to $1,050,000, and authorizing the completion of the building according to modified plans. These plans provide for an extension at the north end, carrying out the building to the line of Sixth street, and making the principal entrance at that front. The excavations for this extension were made under a contract awarded September 19, 1898, and the foundations, superstructure, and roof covering supplied under a contract awarded October 5, 1899. The design shows a magnificent tower over the Sixth street entrance, but this is not at present to be carried above the roof line, pending anticipated legislation in the matter. The portion of the superstructure completed before July, 1898, may be distinguished from the incomplete extension in the accompanying illustration, which shows the condition of the work on December 5, 1900.

The interior finish of this completed portion, above the first floor, was supplied under a contract awarded May 5, 1899, and the rooms were occupied between August 27 and September 4, 1900, by the customs, internal-revenue, and secret services, special agent of the Treasury, pension examiner, and the circuit and district court officers.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved February 16, 1891, March 3, 1891, August 18, 1894, March 2, 1895, June 11, 1896, June 4, 1897, July 1, 1898, and March 3, 1899; and by December 1, 1900, there had been expended on account of construction, $940,865.25.

The illustration shows the Fifth and Market street façades. The building covers most of the lot, being 271 feet 3 inches long and 122 feet 2 inches wide at the Fifth street end, and contains a cubic space of 2 734,309 feet. The superstructure is of granite, from quarries of Messrs. Hennessy & Cox, St. Cloud, Minn., the contractors.

While the interior finish is not yet (December, 1900) completed throughout, in describing that portion of the work the building will be taken as a unit. The subbasement is devoted to the mechanical plant, while the basement proper is given over to the postal service.

The first story is assigned entirely to the post-office. The main entrance in the tower on Sixth street opens into a large entrance hall under the tower, which in turn opens into the post-office corridor, which extends through the building to the Fifth street entrance. These corridors and halls are wainscoted with marble, and have ornamented ceilings, enriched with gold and bronze, the floors throughout being of marble and terrazzo.

On one side of the corridor is the post-office working room, while on the other are the postmaster's private offices, money-order office, etc. With the exception of the corridors, etc., the entire first floor is finished in quartered white oak with floors in hard wood.

The marble wainscoting and floors are continued throughout the upper stories. The second story is devoted to the uses of the customs and internal-revenue services, while the third floor is assigned to the circuit and district courts, the circuit court being situated in the tower on Sixth street and extending through two stories, giving an opportunity for a gallery for spectators at the fourth-floor level. These rooms are in oak enriched by carving.

On the fourth floor is the circuit court of appeals, the room for which is finished in marble and has a barrel vaulted ceiling with stained-glass panels admitting light from above. On this floor also is a law library finished in mahogany, with adorned ceiling which, like that in the court room, is partly of stained glass.

The fifth and sixth stories are to be used as railway-mail service dormitories, file rooms, etc. All the stories are provided with ample vaults, toilet rooms, etc., of the most modern description, while the building is heated by low pressure and exhaust steam, and is ventilated by a combined plenum and exhaust system. It is equipped with three magnetic-control passenger elevators, built by the Otis Elevator Company, and has a boiler plant consisting of four Babcock & Wilcox water-tube boilers of 500 horsepower.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, WINONA, MINN.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, WINONA, MINN.

This building is located on the northwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, on a plot of ground fronting south 140 feet on the former, east 180 feet on the latter and bounded on the north by an alley.

The land was secured by purchase June 30, 1886, for $15,000. A contract for the erection of the building was entered into March 28, 1890, and the structure was completed and occupied October 22, 1891, the cost of construction being $144,580.72. The walls of the superstructure are of native limestone with Bedford (Ind.) limestone trimmings.

November 20, 1890, the Department authorized the use of a 10-foot strip on the north side of the lot as a passageway in connection with the alley, thus making the alley 20 feet wide.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, March 2, 1889, August 30, 1890, September 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891.

The cubic contents of the building are 528,584 feet. It is heated by steam and is occupied mostly by the postal service and United States courts, thirteen rooms being assigned, besides the entire first floor.

In 1891 the postal receipts amounted to about $25,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they aggregated $33,506.50. In 1890 the population of the city was 18,208 and in 1900 it was 19,714.

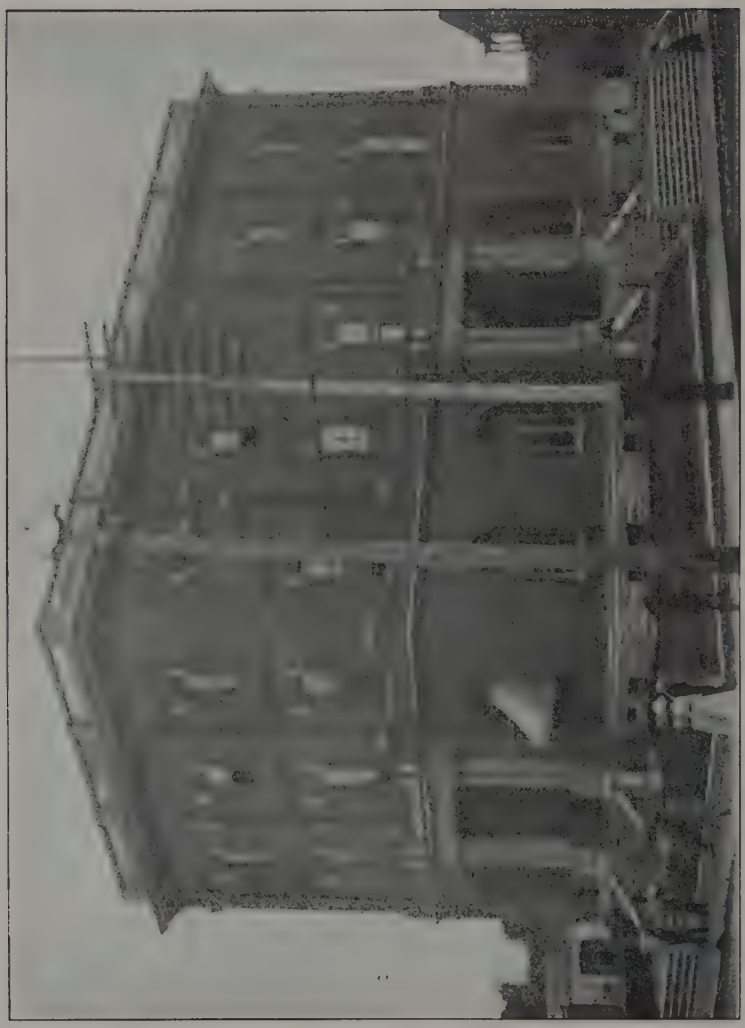
COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., ABERDEEN, MISS.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., ABERDEEN, MISS.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1885, and March 30, 1888. The site was secured by purchase August 5, 1885, for the sum of $4,000, and is located at the southwest corner of Commerce and Hickory streets, fronting north 130 feet on the former and east 100 feet on the latter.

The building was commenced under a contract awarded October 14, 1886, and was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1888, the cost of construction being $74,661.34. It is constructed of red brick with stone trimmings, contains a space of 230,000 cubic feet, and is heated by steam from one boiler and by open grates. The first floor is occupied entirely by the postal service and the second and third by the United States courts.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $5,139.20. In 1890 the population of the city was 3,449 and in 1900 it was 3,434.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, JACKSON, MISS.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, JACKSON, MISS.

This court-house and post-office was authorized and appropriated for by an act of Congress approved March 2, 1881, which was supplemented by an act of July 7, 1884, and is located on the southwest corner of Capital and West streets. The ground, which was secured by purchase October 11, 1882, for $4,375, is bounded on the east 160 feet by West street, and on the north 200 feet by Capital street. Work on the building was commenced in the latter part of 1883, and the structure was completed and occupied in the early part of 1885, the cost of construction being $110,492.08.

The building is constructed of brick, and contains a cubic space of 312,000 feet. It is heated by hot-water apparatus, and is occupied principally by the postal service and United States courts, the number of rooms assigned being twelve.

Acts of Congress approved March 2 and 3, 1899, provided for an addition to the building at a cost of not more than $31,000, and on December 28, 1899, a contract was awarded for the work. The extension, which is on the south side of the building, is three stories high, and covers an area of 40 by 53 feet. It is not shown in the accompanying illustration.

The gross postal receipts for the year ended June 30, 1885, were $10,515.87, and for the year ended June 30, 1899, $21,134.38. In 1880 the population of the city was 5,204, and in 1900 it was 7,816.

Prior to the construction of the court-house and post-office at Jackson, Miss., the United States courts occupied rooms in the city hall. This occupation was in pursuance of an agreement entered into in 1857 under authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1855, the sum of $20,000 having been paid to the city of Jackson for the use of the rooms.

POST-OFFICE, MERIDIAN, MISS.

POST-OFFICE, MERIDIAN, MISS.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved December 24, 1890, and the limit of cost fixed at $50,000, which sum was appropriated by an act of March 3, 1891. April 5, 1892, the site on the corner of Twenty-second avenue and Eighth street was secured by purchase for the sum of $6,000, and proposals for the erection of the building were under consideration when legislation was approved in act of August 27, 1894, requiring that accommodations be provided for the United States courts and their offices, thus rendering necessary a modification of the plans. This legislation was supplemented by an act of March 2, 1895, authorizing the exchange of the site already purchased and extending the limit of cost to $80,000. An appropriation of $30,000 was made by an act of June 4, 1897.

An additional strip of land fronting 25 feet on Twenty-second avenue was donated to the United States May 13, 1895, which, with the ground formerly purchased, gives the site for the building a frontage of 135 feet west on Twenty-second avenue and 125 feet south on Eighth street.

The necessary modifications of the plans were made to comply with legislative requirements, and a contract for the erection of the building was awarded September 1, 1896, all work being completed and the structure occupied January 1, 1898. The cost of construction was $73,848.78.

The building is constructed of brick, with Bedford (Ind.) limestone to the first-story window sills, and Georgia granite for the entrance steps, mailing platform, area copings, etc. It contains a space of 294,050 cubic feet, and is occupied by the post-office, United States courts, and Weather Bureau. Artificial heat is supplied by a hot-water apparatus.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $23,440.50. In 1890 the population of the city was 10,624, and in 1900 it was 14,050.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., OXFORD, MISS.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., OXFORD, MISS.

This building is located at the southeast corner of Pontotoc street and the public square, on a plot of ground fronting north 180 feet on the former, west 125 feet on the latter, and bounded on the east by an alley.

The site was secured March 24, 1884, by purchase, for the sum of $6,000. A contract for the basement and superstructure was awarded February 12, 1885, and the building was completed and occupied in February, 1887, the cost of construction being $60,610.94. It is built of brick and contains a space of 235,141 cubic feet; is provided with a hot-water heating system operated by one boiler, and is occupied by the postal service and United States courts.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved July 12, 1882; March 3, 1883; August 2, 1886; August 4, 1886 (approaches), and October 2, 1888 (approaches).

In 1887 the gross postal receipts amounted to about $2,800, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they aggregated $3,235.61. The population of the city in 1890 was 1,546, and in 1900 it was 1,825.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, VICKSBURG, MISS.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, VICKSBURG, MISS.

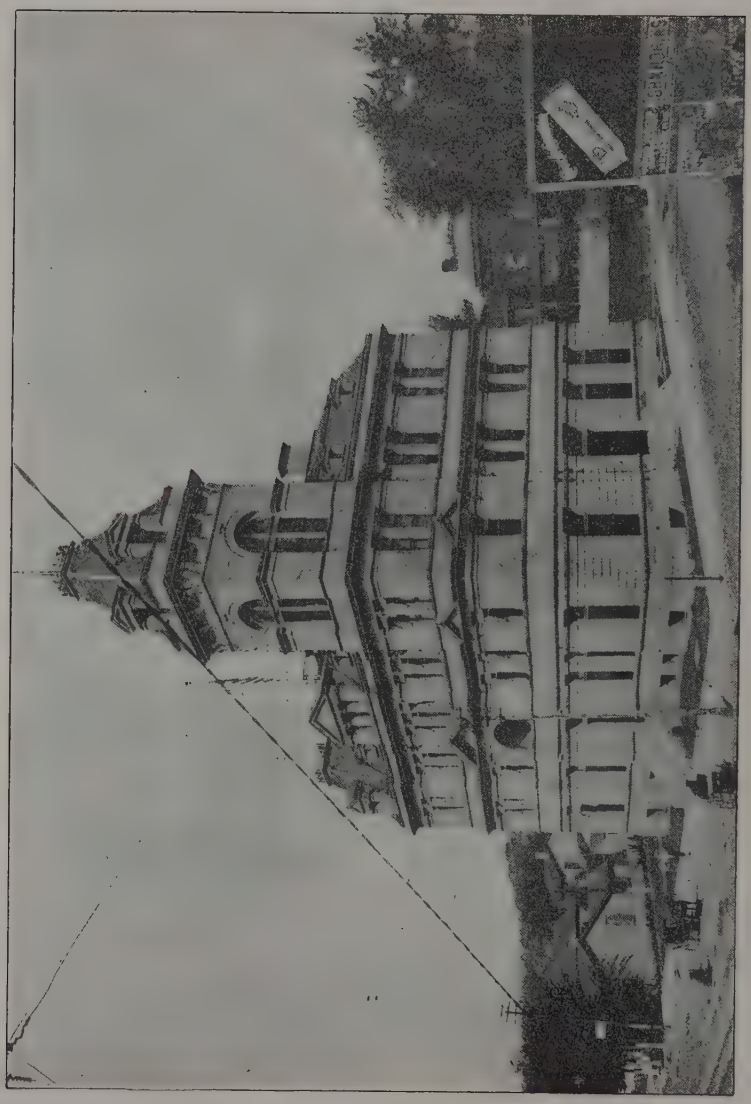
This building is located on the southwest corner of Crawford and Walnut streets, on a plot of ground 147 feet, 6 inches square, bounded on the north by the former and on the east by the latter.

The ground was secured by purchase July 22, 1889, for the sum of $9,000, and a contract for the erection of the building was awarded March 5, 1890. The structure was occupied in the summer of 1891 and was finally completed during the following year, the cost of construction being $100,232.63.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved June 6, 1888, October 2, 1888, March 2, 1889, March 3, 1891, and July 28, 1892.

The cubic contents of the building are 426,090 feet. It is supplied with steam heat. The number of rooms occupied is fifteen, they being assigned principally to the post-office, United States courts, and Weather Bureau.

During the first year the building was occupied the postal receipts amounted to about $14,400 and in the year ended June 30, 1899, they aggregated $28,312.48. In 1890 the population of the city was 13,373, and in 1900 it was 14,834.



POST-OFFICE, HANNIBAL, MO.

POST-OFFICE, HANNIBAL, MO.

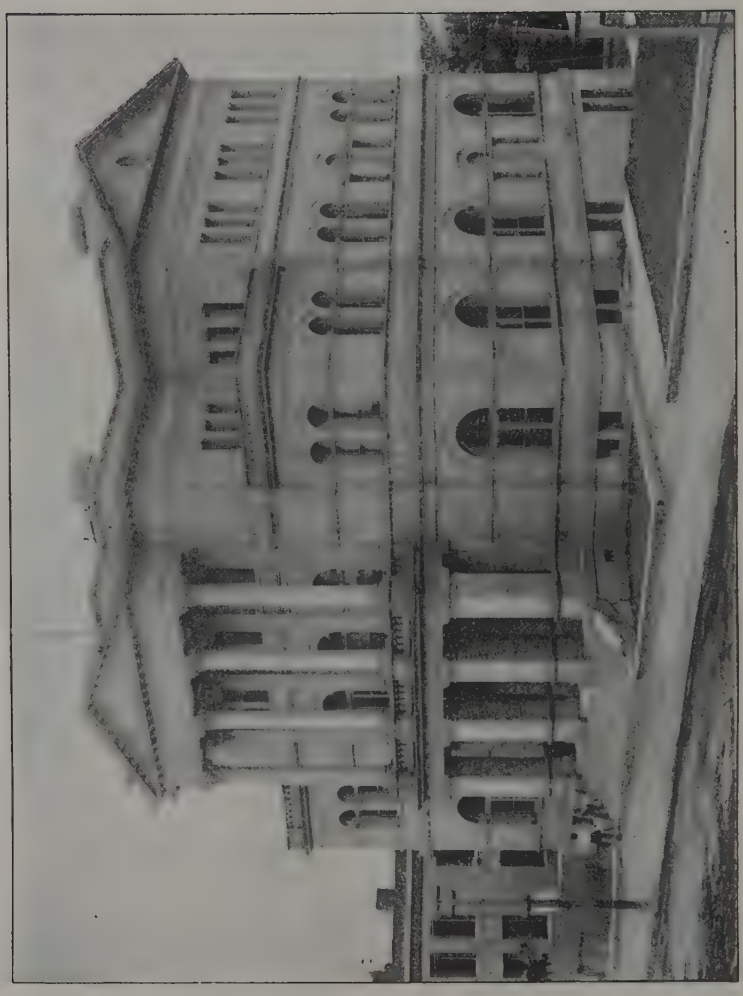
This building is situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixth street, on a plot of ground fronting south 142 feet on the former, east 131 feet on the latter, and bounded on the west by an alley.

The ground was secured by purchase August 18, 1883, for the sum of $12,500, and a contract for the erection of the building was awarded August 20, 1884, the structure being completed and occupied in 1888. The cost of construction was $122,689.28.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved May 25, 1882, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1885, June 30, 1886, March 3, 1887, and March 30, 1888. The building is constructed of Dark Hollow (Bedford, Ind.) limestone, and contains a cubic space of 357,073 feet.

It is provided with steam heat, and is occupied mainly by the postal and internal-revenue services, United States courts, Weather Bureau, and pension examiner. Besides the first floor, which is used exclusively by the post-office, the number of rooms occupied is twelve.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts were $20,329.87. In 1890 the population of the city was 12,857, and in 1900 it was 12,780.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

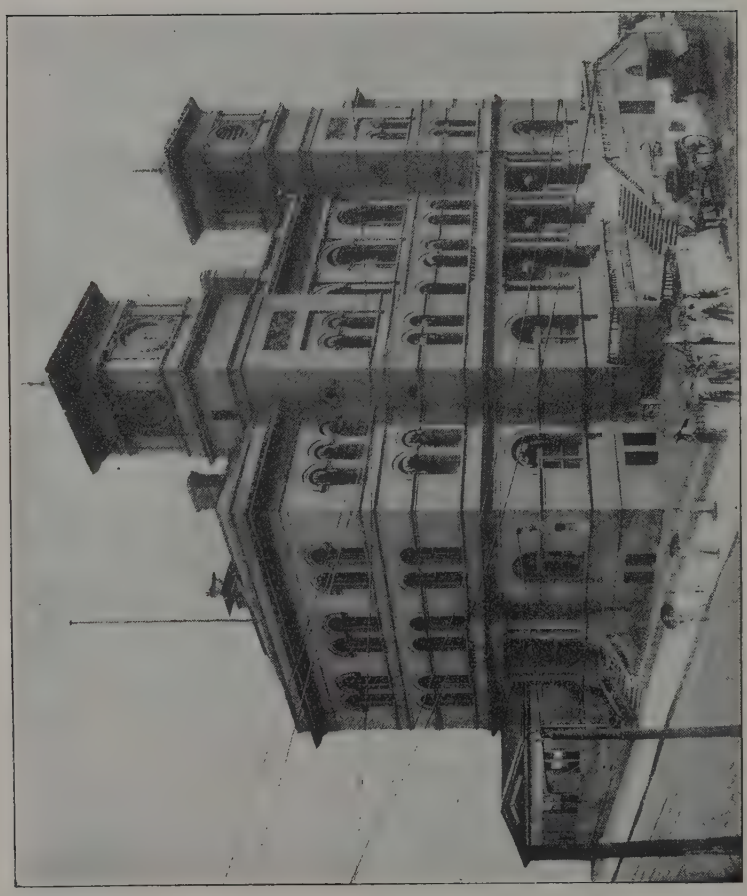
COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

This building fronts south on High street, and is situated between Jefferson and Washington streets. The site was secured by purchase, December 18, 1883, for the sum of $10,000, and has a frontage of 179 feet on High street, extending back 200 feet to Stewart street. Building operations were commenced in the summer of 1885, and the structure was completed and occupied in 1889, the cost of construction being $143,162.68.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1883, March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, February 1, 1888, March 30, 1888, and March 2, 1889.

The building is of Bedford (Ind.) limestone, and has a cubic contents of 375,400 feet. It is provided with steam heat and open grates, and is occupied mainly by the postal service and the United States courts. During the months of March, July, and November, 1896, and March, 1897, the courts of Cole County, Mo., held session in this building, the authority therefor being conveyed by a public resolution of Congress approved March 13, 1896.

During the years ended December 31, 1889, and December 31, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $12,880.86 and $21,267.40, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 6,742, and in 1900 it was 9,664.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., KANSAS CITY, MO.

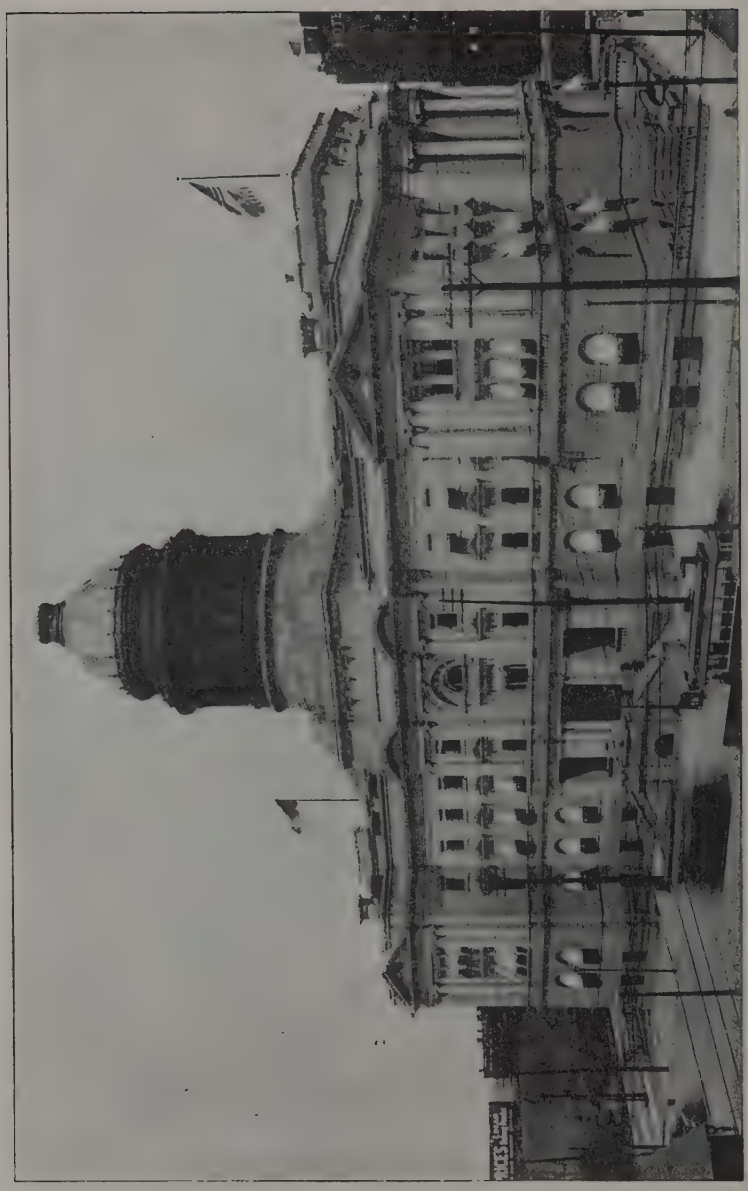
CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., KANSAS CITY, MO.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, on a plot of ground fronting north 115 feet 6 inches on the former, west 167 feet 6 inches on the latter, and bounded on the east by an alley. The site was purchased July 5, 1879, for the sum of $8,500, and a contract for excavation was awarded September 6, 1879. The building was practically completed and was occupied in September, 1885, the cost of construction being $364,609.12. The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved April 29, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885 (approaches, etc.), and August 4, 1886 (approaches, etc.).

The one-story frame annex at the northeast corner of the building, shown in the illustration, was constructed in 1890 for the accommodation of the post-office.

The main building is constructed of sandstone, and contains a cubic space of 796,200 feet. It is provided with steam heat and with a passenger elevator. Prior to the completion of the new building (post-office and court-house) at Kansas City, it was occupied principally by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, and United States courts.

In 1885 the postal and internal-revenue receipts aggregated $220,200 and $1,200,000, respectively, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they amounted to $637,864.77 and $1,988,481.50. In 1880 the population of the city was 55,785, and in 1900 it was 163,752.



POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

An act of Congress approved January 2, 1891, authorized this building and fixed the limit of cost at $1,200,000, which limit was extended by an act of June 11, 1896, to $1,316,000.

The site was secured December 21, 1891, by purchase, for the sum of $450,000. It is bounded on the north and south each 252 feet by Eighth and Ninth streets, respectively, on the west 289 feet 1½ inches by Grand street, and on the east 289 feet by McGee street.

A contract for the general excavation was awarded December 20, 1892, for the basement and area walls March 9, 1893, and for the superstructure February 19, 1895, and the building was completed and occupied June 28, 1900, the cost of construction being $899,421.67.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1891, August 18, 1894, March 2, 1895, June 11, 1896, June 4, 1897, and February 9, 1900 (painting and elevator in excess of limit).

The building occupies the western part of the block and has its main façade on Grand street. The retaining walls and the basement walls to the top of the water table are of South Park (Colo.) red granite, and Llano County (Tex.) gray granite is used for the superstructure. The building covers an area of 254 feet 10 inches by 115 feet 2½ inches, and contains a cubic space of 1,592,219 feet.

The interior finish is classic in design, the most striking feature being a spacious rotunda extending from the first floor to a height of 116 feet and terminating in a vaulted ceiling pierced by a score of glazed openings.

In each story of the rotunda, fluted columns on pedestals, and supporting richly ornamented cornices, are used with good effect. Wide galleries at each floor, with ornamental bronze railings and chip mosaic floors, communicate on three sides with the main building through semicircular and elliptical-arched openings.

In the basement are located the custodian's office, carriers' room, mailing division for second and third class matter, receiving room, locker and toilet rooms, as well as the engine and boiler rooms. Plaster, cement, marble, and wood wainscoting and chip mosaic are the finishing materials used.

On the first floor are located the rooms of the postmaster and assistant postmaster, the money-order and registry divisions, the post-office workroom, and public lobbies. Marble and hard-wood wainscots, chip mosaic, and ornamental plaster are the principal finishing materials used on this floor. The second floor is given over entirely to offices, and the finishing materials are the same as in the first story.

On the third floor are located the United States court and judges' rooms, the law library, and offices. The court room is elaborately finished in marble and paneled hard-wood wainscoting, pilasters, and pediments. The remaining rooms and corridors are finished as in the first and second stories. On the fourth floor are the railway mail clerk's dormitory, jury and toilet rooms, the finishing materials being the same as in the stories below.

The building is lighted by gas and electricity and is provided with a high-pressure water-tube boiler plant, an electric generating plant, exhaust steam heat, and mechanical ventilation, two electric passenger elevators, one electro-hydraulic mail lift, and one hydraulic ash lift.

POST-OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

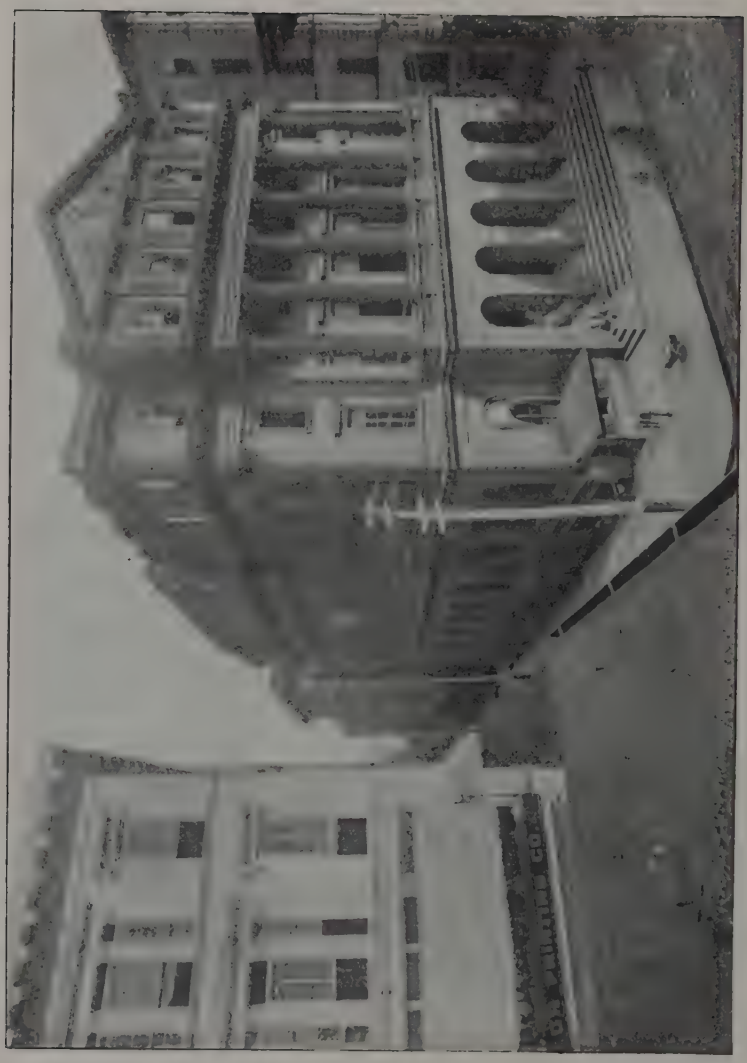
POST-OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Eighth and Edmond streets, on a plot of ground fronting west on the former 155 feet, north on the latter 140 feet, and bounded on the east by a 20-foot alley.

The land was secured by purchase February 10, 1883, for $11,500, and work on the basement and area walls was commenced under a contract awarded September 24, 1885. The structure was completed and occupied about January, 1891, the cost of construction being $349,450. It is built of limestone, from a quarry of Voris, Norton & Co., Bedford, Ind., contains a space of 806,600 cubic feet, is heated by steam, and is provided with a hydraulic passenger elevator. The post-office is located on the first floor and the United States courts on the second. Other portions of the building are assigned to the customs, internal-revenue, and railway-mail services, and pension examiner.

The appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved August 5, 1882, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, March 3, 1887, March 30, 1888, August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891, the last two for tower clock, etc.

In 1891 the postal receipts amounted to about $120,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, to $155,829.68. The population of the city in 1890 was 52,324, and in 1900 it was 102,979.



APPRAISERS' STORES, ST. LOUIS, MO.

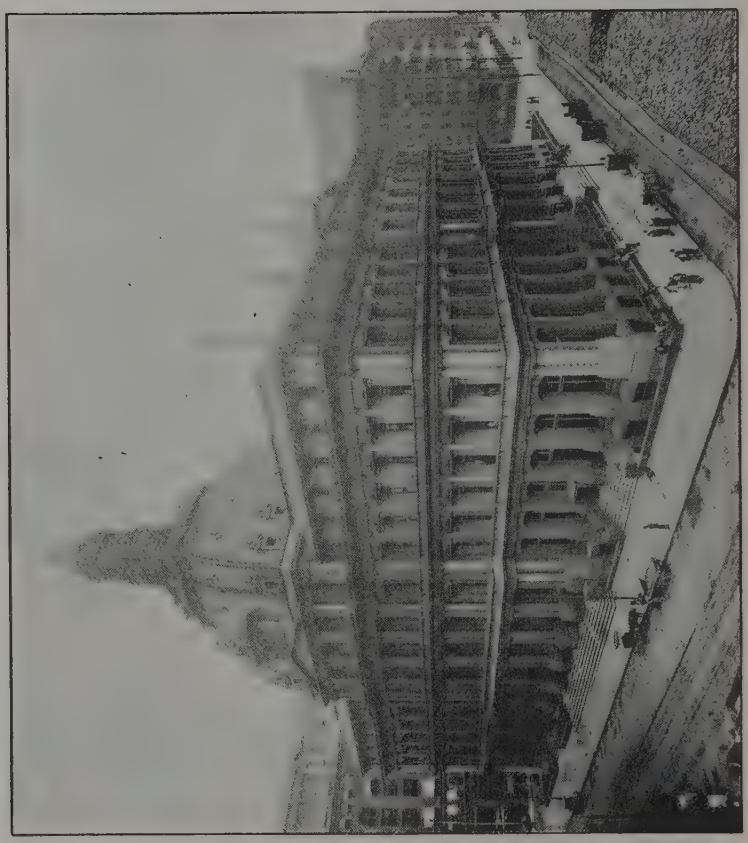
APPRAISERS' STORES, ST. LOUIS, MO.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Third and Olive streets, on a plot of ground bounded on the west 105 feet 9 inches by the former, on the north 152 feet by the latter, and on the east 105 feet 9 inches by a 15-foot alley. The land was secured by purchase October 31, 1851, and May 1, 1852, for $37,000, and the building was completed and occupied in 1859, the cost of construction being $321,987.08.

The appropriations on account of the same were made by acts of Congress approved September 30, 1850, March 3, 1851, July 21, 1852, March 3, 1853, August 4, 1854, June 12, 1858, and February 9, 1861 (furnishing, etc.).

Under appropriations made by acts of March 3, 1887, October 2, 1888, and August 30, 1890, the building was overhauled and repaired and an additional story added at a cost of $170,000. With this additional story, which is of north St. Louis prairie limestone, the building has a cubic contents of 4,500,000 feet. A portion of the first floor is used by the postal service, in connection with the main city post-office, and the other rooms are occupied principally by the United States appraisers, United States Army, Marine-Hospital Service, pension examiners, Railway Mail Service, and assay office. The quarters for the assay office were fitted up under an appropriation of $10,000, made for the purpose by an act of Congress approved February 1, 1881. The building is provided with steam heat and elevator service—one passenger and one freight. Originally the title of the building was "Custom-house," but in 1897 it was changed to "Appraisers' stores."

When it was first constructed the population of the city was about 150,000. In 1900 it was 575,238.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

This building occupies the block bounded on the north 270 feet by Locust street, on the south 270 feet by Olive street, on the east 228 feet 1½ inches by Eighth street, and on the west 228 feet 1½ inches by Ninth street. The main front is on Olive street.

The site was secured under condemnation proceedings instituted June 4, 1872, the decree of the circuit court being rendered September 13, 1872. An appeal was taken by certain of the defendants, and on May 23, 1874, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed by the supreme court. The total cost of the site was $368,882.65. A contract was awarded September 2, 1873, for the foundation stone subbasement piers and area walls, and the building was completed in 1884, during which year it was occupied. It rests on a pile foundation covered with a thick bed of concrete. The stone used in the basement walls is a local red granite, and that in the superstructure a gray granite from Hurricane Island, Maine. This latter stone was cut under a 15 per cent contract similar to those in connection with the court-houses and post-offices at New York and Philadelphia.

The appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of July 15, 1870, March 27, 1872, March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, January 28, 1875, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, March 3, 1877, April 30, 1878, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, May 1, 1884, and August 4, 1886 (paving).

The building has a contents of 5,885,000 cubic feet and cost $5,686,854.68, exclusive of site. In the subbasement is located the hot-water heating, lighting, and power plants, and machinery of the two passenger, one freight, and two mail hydraulic elevators. The main basement and first floor are occupied by the post-office and the third floor by the United States courts and court offices. The other occupants of the building are principally officials of the customs and internal revenue services, assistant treasurer, post-office inspectors, railway-mail clerks, light-house inspectors, steamboat inspectors, and United States engineers.

Under a contract entered into on September 23, 1873, with the St. Louis Tunnel Railroad Company, in the sum of $150,000, a tunnel was constructed along the Eighth street side of the building to facilitate the transmission of mail. The tunnel is the full width of the street at this point, with a large platform at the level of the basement floor. The purpose for which it was projected has proved to be impracticable and its use for such has been abandoned.

During the years ended June 30, 1884, and 1889, the internal-revenue receipts have increased from $4,995,427.53 to $14,380,593.84, and during the same period the postal receipts have increased from $829,331.32 to $1,826,742.99. In 1880 the population of the city was 350,518, and in 1900 it was 575,238.

POST-OFFICE, SEDALIA, MO.

POST-OFFICE, SEDALIA, MO.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Second and Lamine streets, on a plot of ground fronting north 110 feet 5 inches on the former, west 120 feet on the latter, and bounded on the south by a 12-foot alley.

It was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved February 13, 1889 and March 2, 1889, respectively. The land was donated to the United States March 11, 1890, and a contract for the erection of the building was entered into November 8, 1890. The structure was completed and occupied early in 1892, the cost of construction being $49,581.33. It is built of brick trimmed with stone, contains a space of 190,701 cubic feet and is occupied by the postal and internal-revenue services and special pension examiner. Steam heat is supplied from one boiler.

During the first year of the occupation of the building the postal receipts amounted to $24,680 and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $26,048.22. In 1890 the population of the city was 14,068 and in 1900 it was 15,231.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

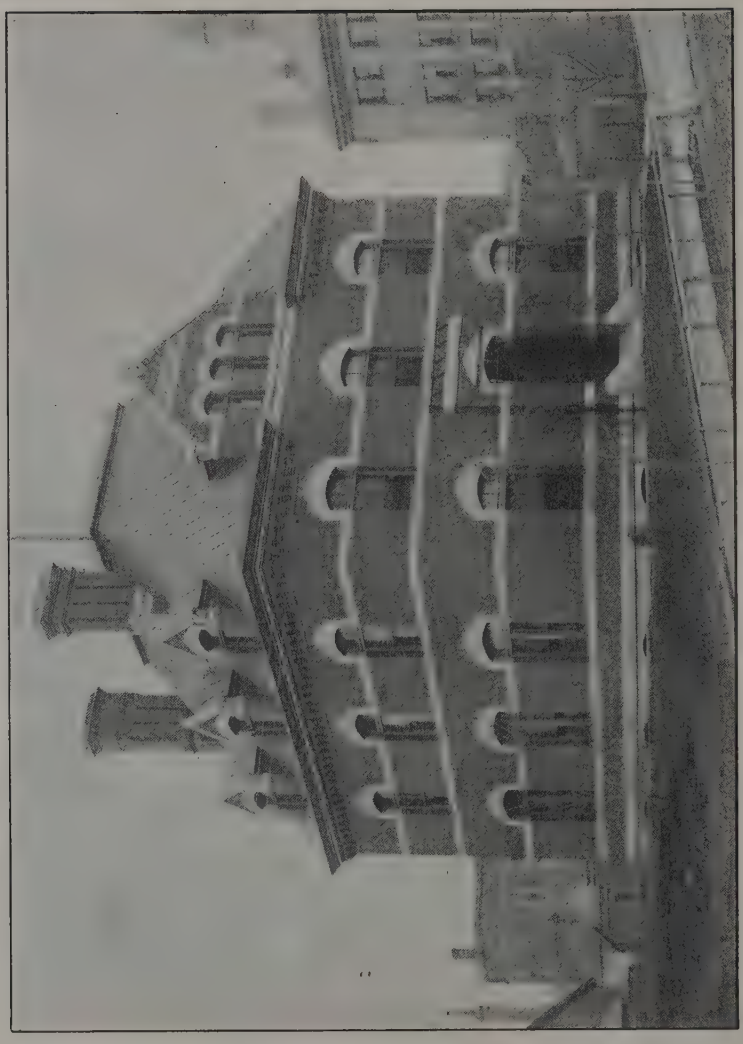
This building is located on the northeast corner of Bower and Boonville streets, on a plot of ground fronting south 121 feet on the former, and extending back 200 feet between Boonville street on the west, and an alley on the east. The north line of the lot is 130 feet.

The site was secured by purchase March 28, 1890, for the sum of $20,000. A contract was awarded May 23, 1891, for the excavation, basement and area walls, and the building was completed and occupied in June, 1894, the cost of construction being $133,960.57.

It is constructed of limestone quarried at Stinesville, Ind., with entrance steps and platforms, sills, etc., of granite; contains a space of 403,544 cubic feet, and is equipped with a steam-heating apparatus operated by two boilers; also an electric passenger elevator. There are twenty rooms occupied, they being assigned to the postal and internal-revenue services, United States courts, land office, and Weather Bureau.

The building was authorized by an act of Congress approved March 29, 1888, and the limit of cost was increased by act of July 2, 1890. The appropriations on its account were made by acts of October 2, 1888, March 3, 1891, and March 2, 1895 (elevator).

The postal receipts have increased from about $36,000 in 1894 to $44,957.51 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 21,850, and in 1900 it was 23,267.



ASSAY OFFICE, HELENA, MONT.

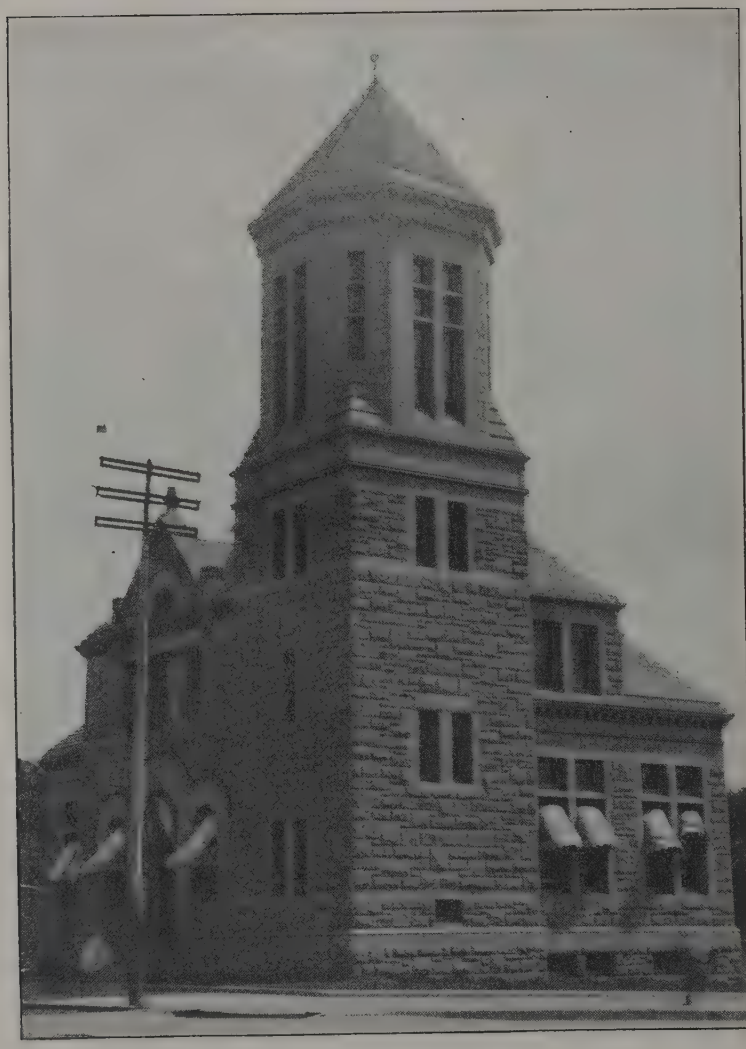
ASSAY OFFICE, HELENA, MONT.

November 6, 1874, a lot on the northeast corner of Broadway and Warren streets, fronting south 150 feet on the former and west 100 feet on the latter, was purchased for $1,500. Soon afterwards the present building was commenced, and it was completed in the summer of 1876, the cost of construction being $58,506.18.

The building, which is of brick, with stone trimmings, is located at about the center of the lot, and fronts south on Broadway. There has since been a one-story addition constructed at the rear, extending east close to the lot line.

The appropriations for the building and machinery were approved May 12, 1874, July 31, 1876, August 15, 1876, and June 20, 1878.

The amount of business transacted annually in the assay office since it was first erected has increased from about $100,000 to $2,500,000 in 1899. During the interval the population of the city has increased from about 2,500 to 10,770 in 1900.



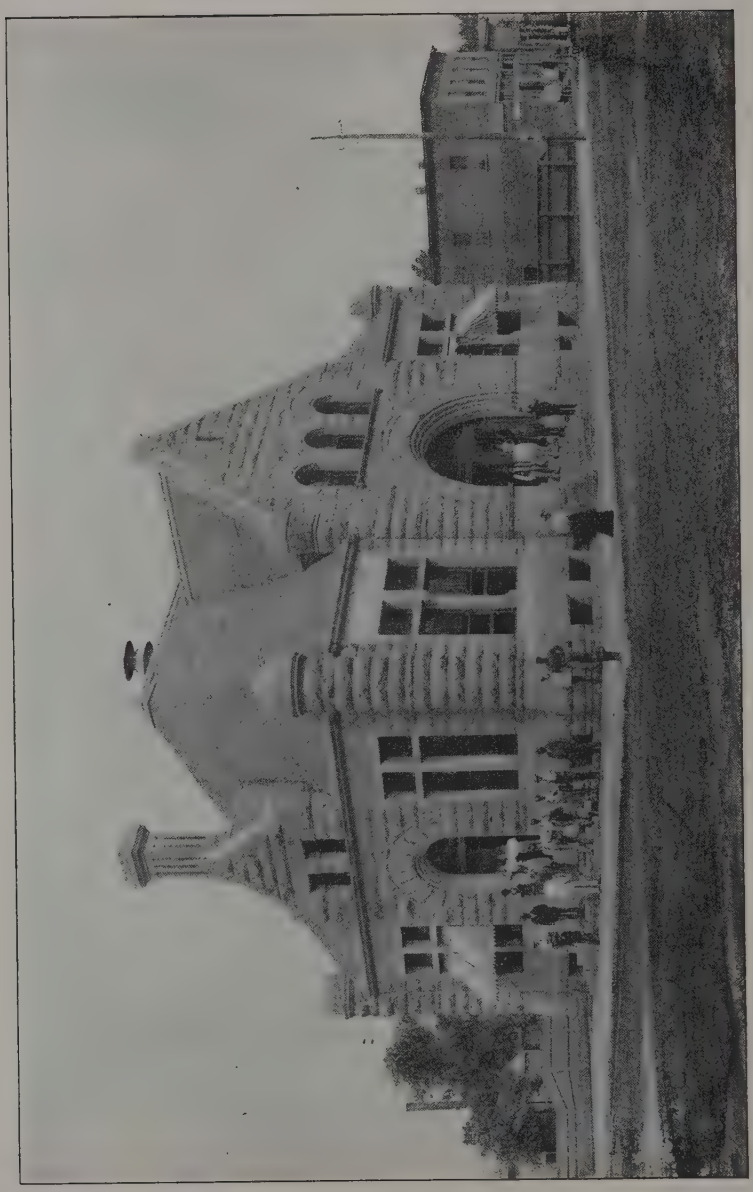
POST-OFFICE, BEATRICE, NEBR.

POST-OFFICE, BEATRICE, NEBR.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved December 27, 1890, and appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1891, and August 5, 1892. It is located on the northeast corner of Ella and Sixth streets, on a plot of ground secured October 19, 1891, by purchase, for the sum of $15,000, and bounded on the south 120 feet by Ella street, west 140 feet 3 inches by Sixth street, and on the north 120 feet by an alley.

A contract was awarded April 9, 1892, for the erection of the building, and it was completed and occupied in the latter part of October, 1893, the cost of construction being $49,719.34. The material used in the superstructure is a gray sandstone, from Warrensburg, Mo. The cubic contents of the building are 160,167 feet. It is provided with steam heat and is occupied principally by the postal service.

The gross receipts of the post-office aggregated $17,684.22 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 13,836, and in 1900 it was 7,875.



POST-OFFICE, FREMONT, NEBR.

POST-OFFICE, FREMONT, NEBR.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved May 5, 1890, and was appropriated for also by acts of August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891.

On December 12, 1891, the Government secured by purchase, for $6,000, a lot of ground on the northwest corner of Broad and Sixth streets, fronting east 126 feet on the former and south 132 feet on the latter. September 7, 1892, a contract was awarded for the construction of the building, and it was completed and occupied in February, 1895, the cost of construction being $53,936.19.

The building is constructed of Colorado sandstone, and contains a cubic space of 181,600 feet. It is provided with steam heat and is occupied entirely by the postal service.

The gross receipts of the post-office during the year ended June 30, 1899, were $17,741.37, which are slightly in excess of those during the first year of the occupancy of the building. The population of the city in 1890 was 6,747, and in 1900 it was 7,241.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, LINCOLN, NEBR.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, LINCOLN, NEBR.

This building is located on the south side of what was formerly called Market square, which is 300 by 300 feet and is bounded on the north by P street, south by O street, east by Tenth street, and west by Ninth street. It was donated to the United States by the city of Lincoln April 2, 1873.

The building was commenced in 1874, but owing to difficulties encountered in securing suitable materials it was not completed until 1879. The cost of construction was $198,243.98. It is of a sileceous limestone, quarried at Laplatte, Sharpy County, Nebr., and contains a space of 445,300 cubic feet, is heated by steam from one boiler, and is provided with electric passenger elevator service. There are twenty-four rooms occupied, they being assigned principally to the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, United States courts, land office, and pension agency.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved February 21, 1873, July 31, 1876, June 20, 1878 (approaches), March 3, 1879 (approaches), June 16, 1880 (approaches), August 4, 1886 (fountain), March 2, 1887 (paving), and March 3, 1891 (improving grounds).

At the rear of the building is a fountain, constructed over an artesian well 3,000 feet deep. This well was sunk by the city with a view to establishing a salt industry, there being extensive deposits of salt in the vicinity. A condition of the deed transferring the property to the Government is that the water flowing from this well "shall not be obstructed," but if necessary may be carried off in suitable pipes. The fountain is visited by a great many people who drink the water, which, besides containing salt, is highly impregnated with other minerals and is powerfully magnetic.

During the first year the building was occupied the postal receipts amounted to $25,503, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $110,677.97. In 1880 the population of the city was 13,003 and in 1900 it was 40,169.

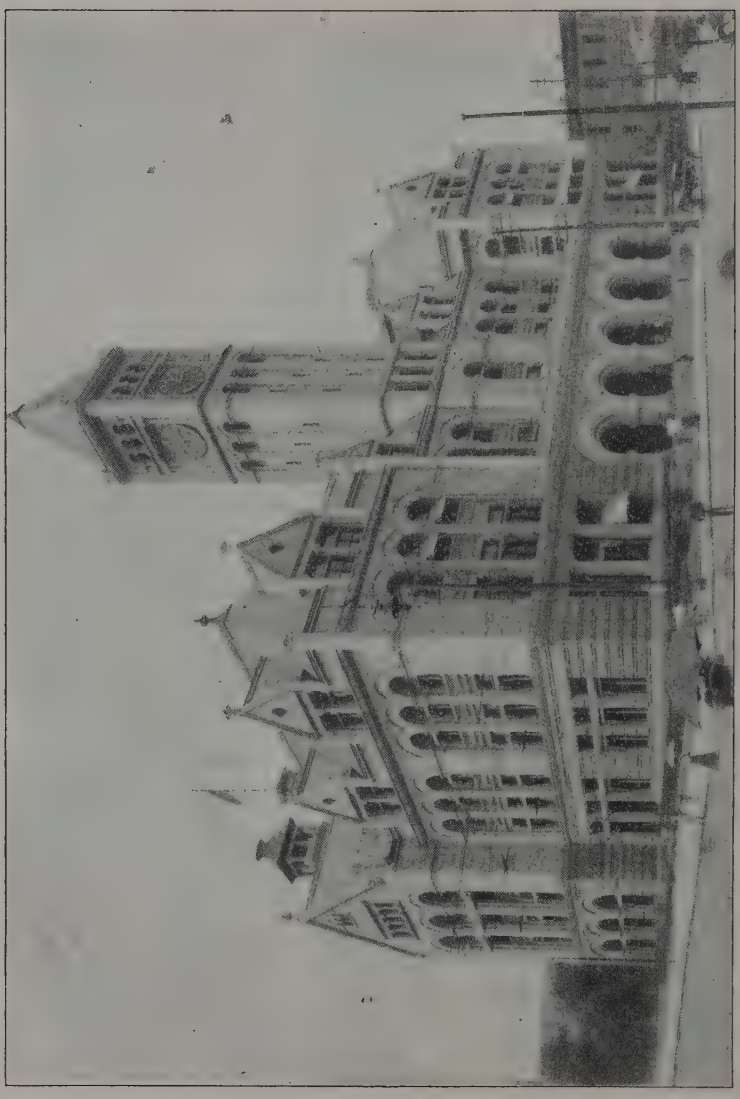
COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., NEBRASKA CITY, NEBR.

COURT HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., NEBRASKA CITY, NEBR.

This building is located on the southwest corner of First Corso and Eighth street, on a plot of ground fronting north 144 feet on the former, east 120 feet on the latter, and bounded on the south by a public alley. It was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, and March 3, 1887. Title to the land was secured August 22, 1885, by purchase, for the sum of $5,000.

The building was commenced under a contract awarded June 24, 1886, and was completed and occupied January 1, 1889, the cost of construction being $105,652.87. It is constructed of brick with stone trimmings, and has a cubic contents of 506,300 feet. The first floor is occupied entirely by the post-office. The building is heated by steam supplied by one boiler, and open fireplaces.

In 1889 the gross postal receipts amounted to about $10,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they aggregated $11,574.42. The population of the city in 1890 was 11,941, and in 1900 it was 7,380.



COURT-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, OMAHA, NEBR.

COURT-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, OMAHA, NEBR.

This building fronts west on Sixteenth street, and extends from Capital avenue on the north to Dodge street on the south. It was authorized by an act of Congress approved January 21, 1889. The site was secured by condemnation, the total amount of the awards being $399,281, payment of which was made May 14, 1890. The land extends 240 feet from Capital avenue to Dodge street, and 264 feet from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.

The excavations, etc., were commenced under a contract awarded November 14, 1891, and the building was completed and occupied throughout March 1, 1899. The first floor, however, was occupied by the post-office in 1898.

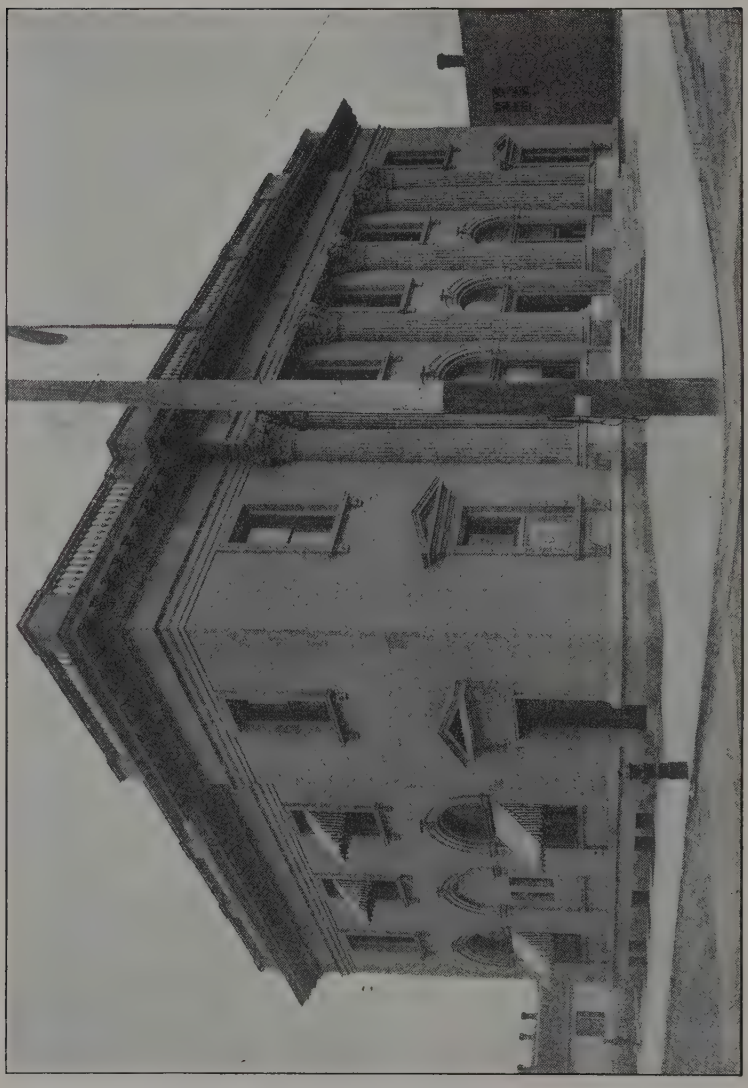
The structure is of No. 1 South Park (Colo.) granite, and has a cubic contents of 1,968,325 feet. Generally the interior finish is in oak, with marble mosaic corridor floors throughout. The main entrance, under the tower and the post-office corridor, are wainscoted in marble, also the stair halls generally, while the stair finish is of wrought and cast iron, with marble treads. The circuit and district court rooms, which are on the north and south sides of the third story, are finished in marble and plaster, with oak-beamed ceilings. There are about fifty office rooms in the building, which are occupied principally by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, United States courts, and Weather Bureau. Steam heat is supplied from a plant operated by four boilers, which also supply power for the pumps connected with the two hydraulic passenger elevators and the two hydraulic lifts.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved January 21, 1889, August 5, 1892, March 3, 1893, August 18, 1894, March 2, 1895, June 11, 1896, and June 4, 1897, and the cost of construction was $833,982.94.

An act of March 2, 1899, increased the limit of the cost of the building and site to $1,800,000, and an act of March 3, 1899, made an appropriation therefor. Accordingly, drawings and specifications were prepared for extending the building 80 feet to the rear, the addition to be the same height and width as the structure now completed, and a contract was entered into June 7, 1900, for the erection of the same.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal and internal-revenue receipts amounted to $367,226.81 and $3,428,079.38 respectively. During the last four decades the population of the city has been as follows: 1870, 16,083; 1880, 30,518; 1890, 140,452; 1900, 102,555.

Prior to the construction of this building the Government occupied as a court-house and post-office a building located on the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Dodge streets, the site for which was donated to the United States June 29, 1870. The building was commenced in 1870 and completed in 1875 at a cost of $339,071.78. The appropriations on account of the same were made by acts of March 3, 1869, July 15, 1870, March 3, 1871, June 10, 1872, March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, and March 3, 1875. The act of January 21, 1889, authorizing the new building, provided also that this old building should be transferred to the War Department for use of officers of the Department of the Platte. This transfer was ordered by the Treasury Department, February 17, 1899.



POST-OFFICE, SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR.

POST-OFFICE, SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR.

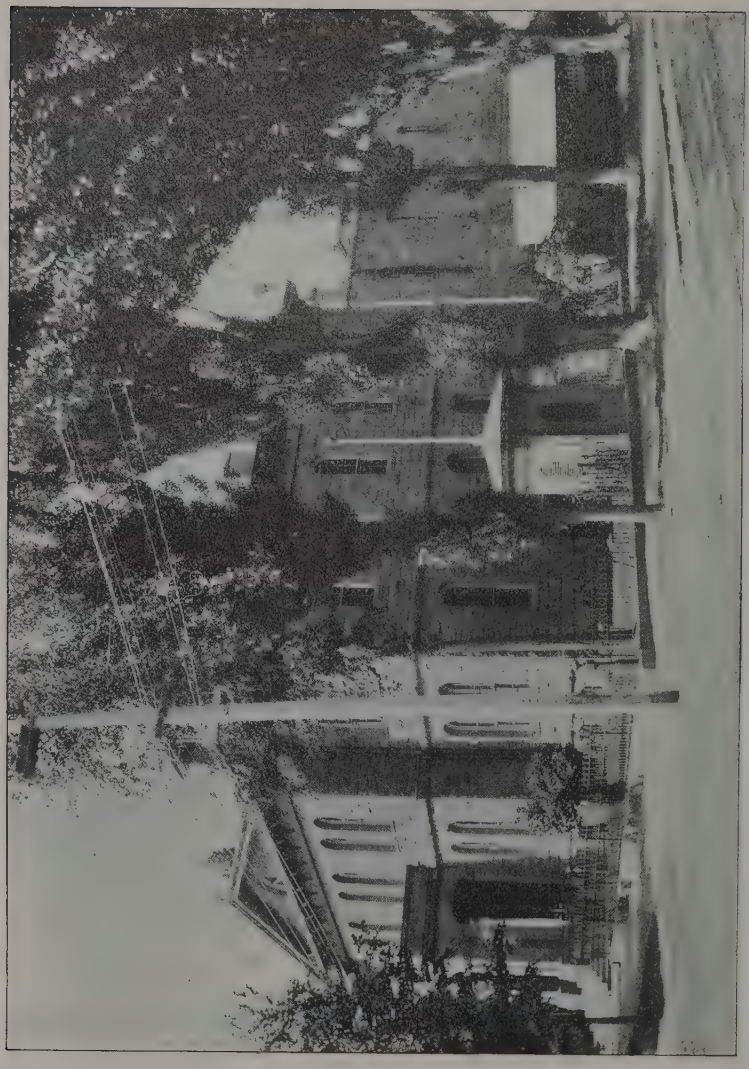
This building is located on the northwest corner of M and Twenty-fourth streets, on a plot of ground bounded on the south by the former 150 feet, on the east by the latter 130 feet, and on the west by a 20-foot alley 130 feet.

It was authorized by an act of Congress approved February 20, 1895, and appropriated for by acts of March 2, 1895, and June 4, 1897.

The site was secured by purchase March 15, 1897, for the sum of $15,000. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded February 21, 1898, and the structure was completed and occupied July 29, 1899, the cost of construction being $84,756.37.

It is constructed of buff brick, trimmed with terra cotta, with basement walls of Bedford (Ind.) limestone, and entrance steps and platforms of granite, has a cubic contents of 336,337 feet, and is heated by a low-pressure return-circulation steam apparatus operated by one boiler. The flooring and wainscoting of the lobby and first and second story corridors is of marble, and the finish of the office rooms generally is in oak. The entire first floor is occupied by the postal service and most of the second by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts aggregated $57,767.21. In 1890 the population of the city was 8,062, and in 1900 it was 26,001.



BRANCH MINT, CARSON CITY, NEV.

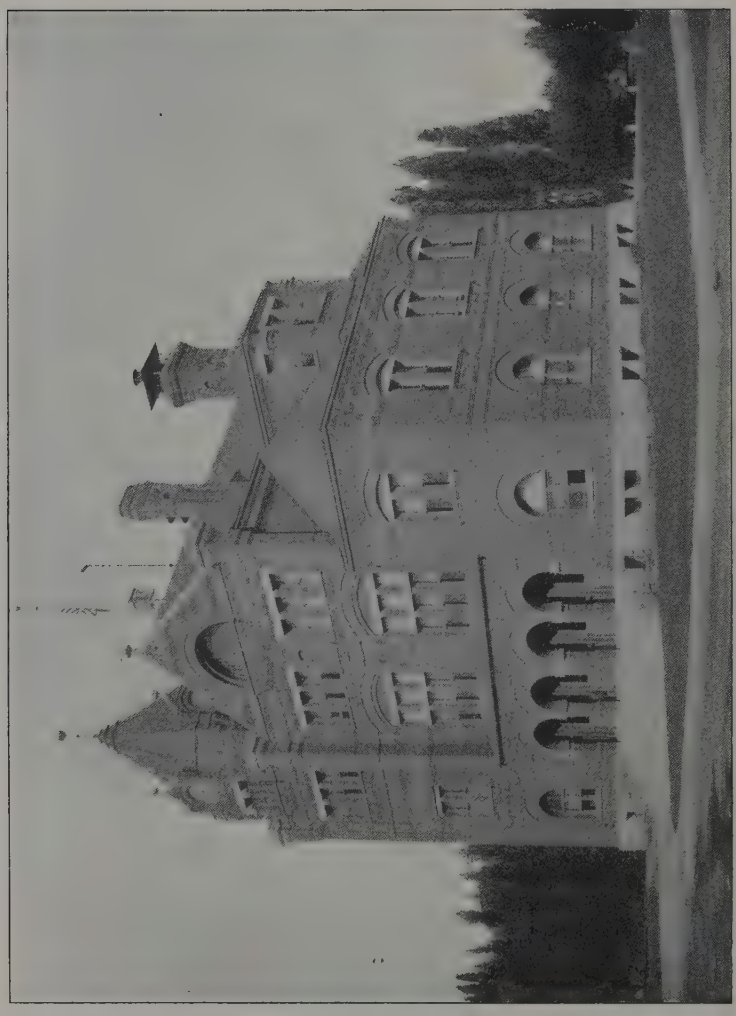
BRANCH MINT, CARSON CITY, NEV.

This building faces east on Carson street, and is located on a plot of ground 170 feet square, bounded also on the south by Robinson, west by Curry, and north by Caroline streets. The land was secured by donation July 13, 1865, the authority for the acceptance of the property being contained in an act of Congress approved February 23, 1865. The building was completed and opened for business on January 8, 1870, the cost of construction, including machinery, being $426,787.66. In 1874 a two-story extension was constructed at the rear, at a cost of about $6,000.

The building is of sandstone, from the Nevada State prison quarry, and covers an area of 90 by 170 feet. It was used as a mint until May, 1893, since which time it has been operated practically as an assay office.

The appropriations on account of the building were approved March 3, 1863; July 20, 1868; March 3, 1869; July 15, 1870; March 3, 1871; June 19, 1878 (boilers).

The population of the city in 1880 was 4,229, and in 1900 it was 2,100.



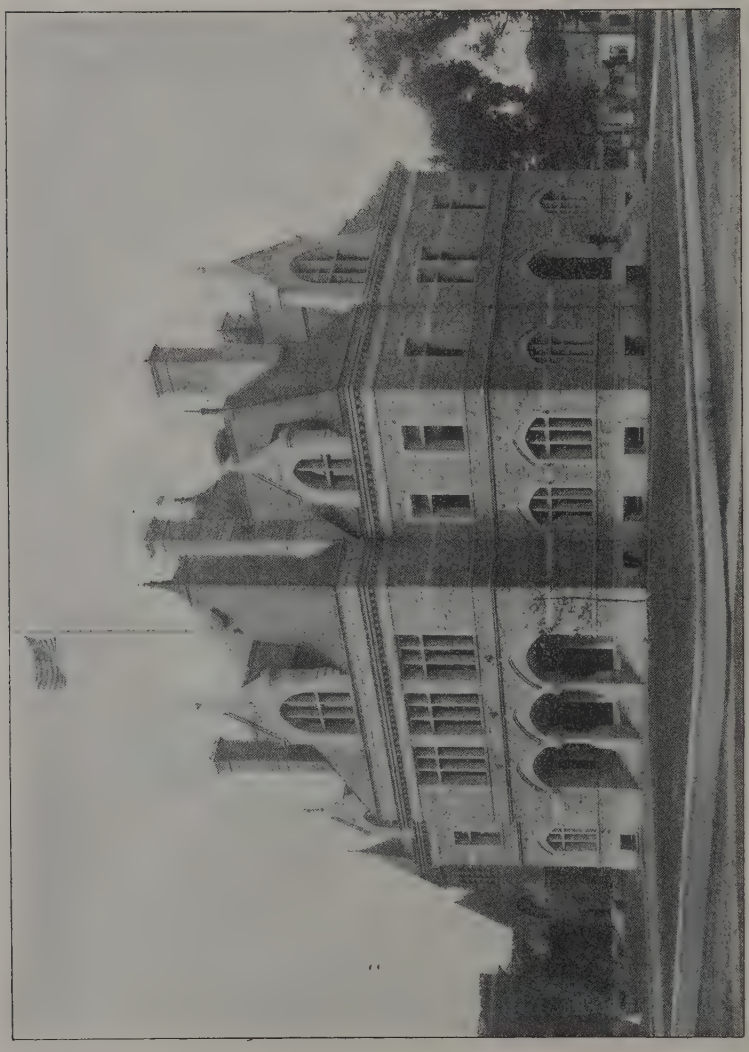
COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., CARSON CITY, NEV.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., CARSON CITY, NEV.

This building is located on a block 170 feet square, bounded on the north by Spear street, south by Telegraph street, east by Plaza street, and west by Carson street. The main entrance is on the Carson street side. The land was secured by purchase March 1, 1886, for the sum of $11,000. A contract was awarded May 25, 1888, for the erection of the building, and the structure was completed and occupied May 19, 1891, the cost of construction being $134,605.53.

The cubic contents of the building are 421,528 feet. It is heated by steam and open fireplaces, and is occupied by the post-office, land office, United States courts, and Weather Bureau; the number of rooms assigned being sixteen.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved January 13, 1885; March 30, 1888, and March 3, 1891. During the years ended March 31, 1891, and March 31, 1900, the postal receipts amounted to $6,666.16 and $7,057.89, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 3,950, and in 1900 it was 2,100.



POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., CONCORD, N. H.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., CONCORD, N. H.

The building shown in the accompanying illustration is located at about the center of a block bounded on the north 267 feet 10 inches by Park street, on the south 304 feet 10 inches by Capitol street, on the east 222 feet 11 inches by State street, and on the west 221 feet 6 inches by Green street, the principal approach being from State street.

The ground was secured by purchase September 10, 1883, for the sum of $52,275. A contract for the masonry was awarded September 5, 1885, and the building was completed and occupied January 20, 1889, the cost of construction being $174,465.79.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved June 10, 1882, March 3, 1885, March 3, 1887, March 30, 1888, and October 19, 1888.

The building is of a local granite and contains a cubic space of 578,018 feet. It is heated by steam, and is occupied by the postal service, United States courts, and pension agency.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $47,959.21. In 1880 the population of the city was 13,843; in 1890, 17,004; and in 1900, 19,632.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., MANCHESTER, N. H.

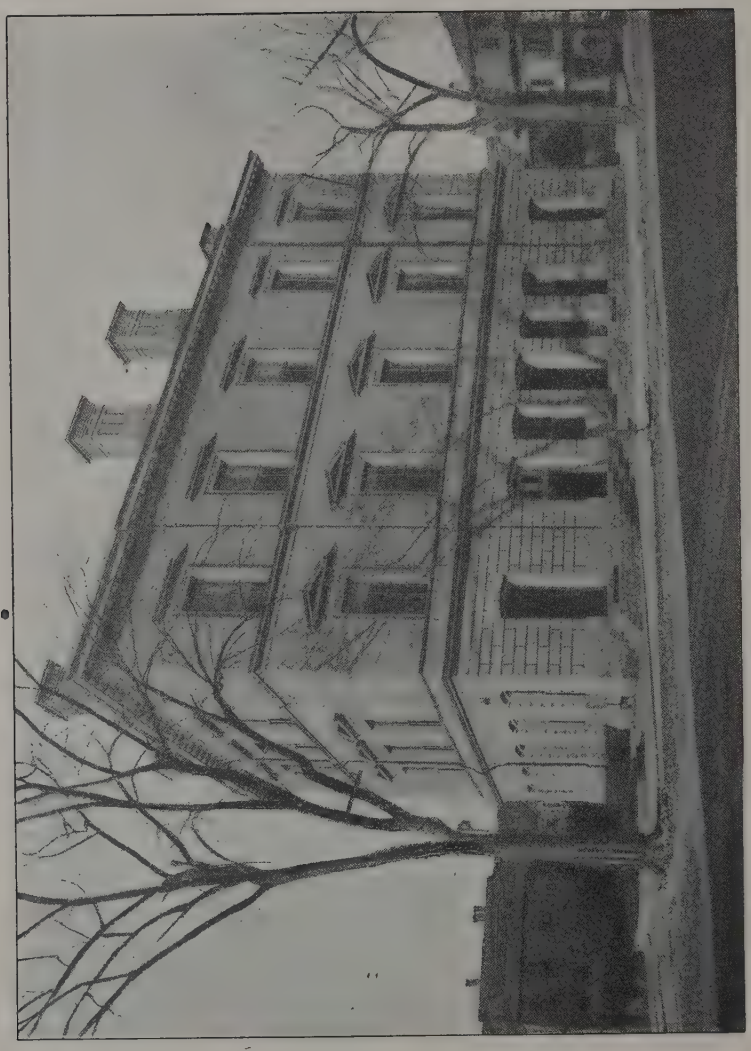
POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., MANCHESTER, N. H.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, authorized this building and appropriated $100,000 on its account. May 8, 1886, the United States secured title to the site by purchase, for the sum of $38,602.40. The land is bounded on the south 220 feet by Hanover street, on the west 146 feet by Chestnut street, and on the north 220 feet by Derryfield lane, a passageway 20 feet wide. A contract for the excavation was awarded June 9, 1887, and the building was completed and occupied in February, 1891, the cost of the same, exclusive of site, being $212,934.99.

The building, which is of granite, has a cubic contents of 482,000 feet. The first floor is occupied by the postal service, and rooms on the other floors are assigned to pension examiners and the district attorney. The building is heated by a system of indirect radiation, supplied by one boiler.

In addition to the act above referred to appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of March 3, 1887, March 30, 1888, and April 4, 1890.

When the building was first occupied the gross postal receipts amounted to about $45,000 per annum, and during the fiscal year 1898–99 they were $65,372.41. In 1890 the population of the city was 44,126, and in 1900 it was 56,987.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

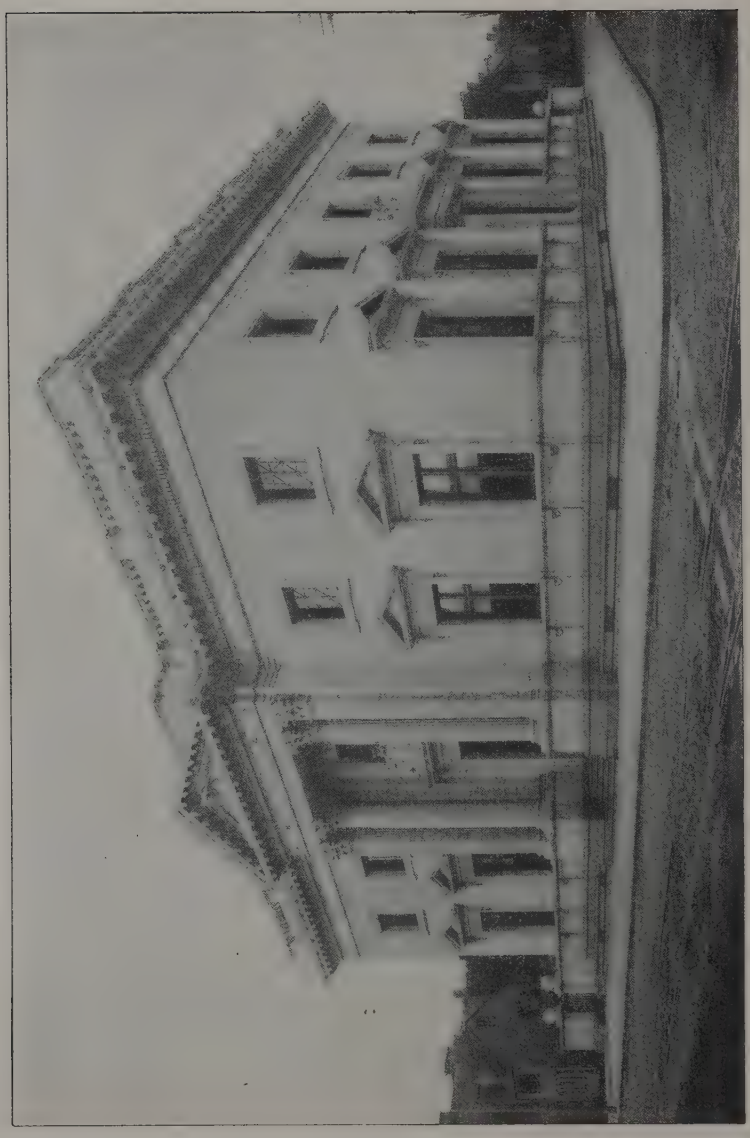
CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

This building is located on the block bounded on the north by Porter street 82 feet 4 inches, on the south by State street 79 feet 3 inches, on the east by Pleasant street 147 feet 9 inches, and on the west by Church street 148 feet. The main front is on Pleasant street. The land was secured July 7, 1857, by purchase, for the sum of $19,500, and the building was completed and occupied in September, 1860, the cost of construction being $145,116.01. It is constructed of Concord (N. H.), granite, contains a space of 312,500 cubic feet, and is occupied by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services and the United States courts, the first floor being assigned to the post-office and the third floor to the courts. Steam heat is furnished by two boilers.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved August 18, 1856, and June 12, 1858.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the internal-revenue receipts amounted to $1,341,036.09, this district comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In 1860 the postal receipts were about $10,000, and during the fiscal year 1898–99 they were $27,542.10. The census of 1870 gives the population of the city as 9,211, and that of 1900 as 10,637.

Under the provisions of a general act of Congress approved April 30, 1816, providing for custom-houses, warehouses, etc., the Government on August 21, 1817, purchased for the sum of $8,000 a three-story brick structure on the southeast corner of Daniel and Penhallow streets, and occupied the same as a custom-house until the present custom-house was erected. It was sold at public auction May 11, 1867, for the sum of $2,700, under authority of an act of March 2d of that year.



POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., CAMDEN, N. J.

POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., CAMDEN, N. J

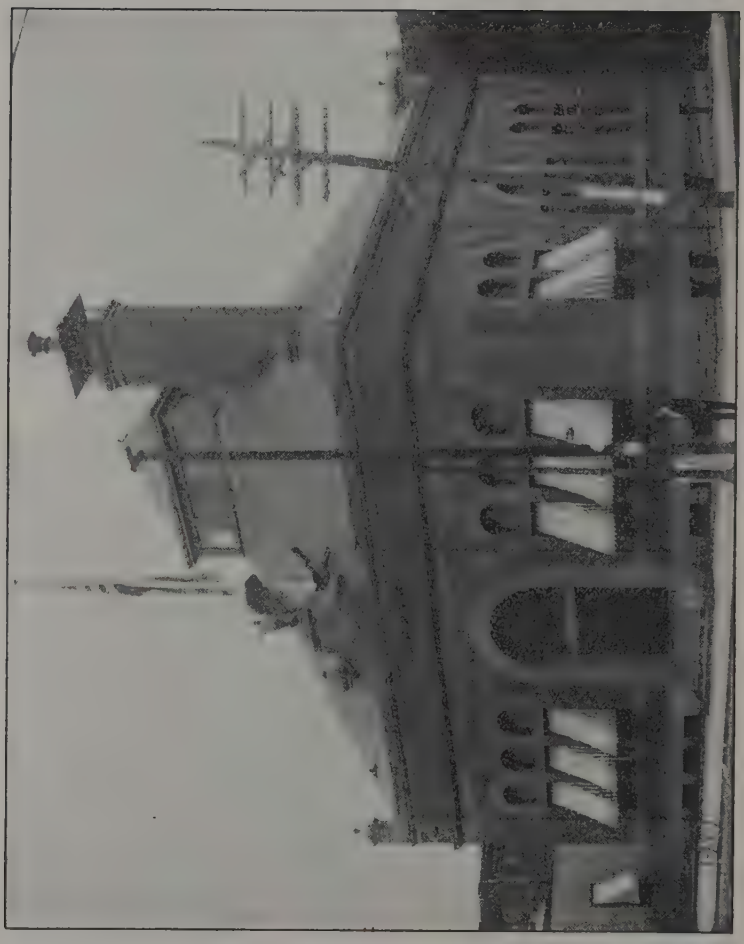
An act of Congress approved January 26, 1887, authorized this building and limited the cost at $100,000. An act of March 3, 1887, appropriated $40,000 for purchase of the site, and this was followed by an act of October 2, 1888, appropriating $60,000 on account of construction. Early in 1889 land at the northeast corner of Third and Arch streets was secured, by purchase and condemnation, at a cost of $27,650. Plans were then prepared but active building operations were not commenced. Additional legislation is embodied in acts of June 11, 1896, and June 4, 1897, extending the limit of cost of the building and authorizing the purchase of additional land. December 10, 1897, a piece of ground was purchased for $5,000, adjoining the Government lot on the north, making the total cost of the site $32,650, and giving it a frontage of 150 feet 5 inches west on Third street and 124 feet south on Arch street.

Designs were submitted in competition March 1, 1898, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved February 20, 1893, and award was made to Messrs. Rankin & Kellogg, of Philadelphia, Pa., with whom a contract was entered into March 26, 1898, for the preparation of working drawings, etc., and for the local supervision of the erection of the building. A contract for the construction of the building was awarded November 16, 1898, and the structure was completed and occupied November 30, 1899, the cost of construction being $189,193.47.

The building is of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, rectangular in form, and measuring 103 feet on Third street by 82 feet on Arch street. The exterior is simple, with the main entrance on Third street, marked by a pediment carried up to the height of the building, and a subordinate entrance on Arch street, the first story being marked by large pedimented windows and the second story by smaller windows with plain architrave, and the structure crowned by a rich marble cornice in keeping with the style of the design. The building rests on a granite base 3 feet high, the walls above this being of white marble, from quarries of the Vermont Marble Company, near Proctor, Vt.

The interior finish generally is in mahogany, with the first-story lobby floored and wainscoted in marble. The first floor is occupied entirely by the postal service, and the second by the customs, internal-revenue and civil services, and pension examiner. The building has a contents of 260,388 cubic feet, is lighted by gas and electricity, and is heated by steam, the heating system being a combination of direct and indirect radiation, with ventilation induced by aspirating coils.

The population of Camden in 1890 was 58,313, and in 1900 it was 75,935.



POST-OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J.

POST-OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J.

March 18, 1889, a plot of ground 100 feet square, bounded by River street on the west and Newark street on the south, was secured by purchase for the sum of $30,000, and on October 19, 1891, a contract was awarded for the construction of the present building thereon. The work was completed and the structure occupied in March, 1893, the cost of construction being $44,400.72.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved June 18, 1888, October 2, 1888, September 29, 1890, and August 23, 1894 (outstanding liabilities).

The building is constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, is 60 feet square, and contains a cubic space of 164,377 feet. It is provided with steam heat and is occupied entirely by the postal service.

The postal receipts in 1893 amounted to $38,952.16, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they amounted to $49,629.51. In 1890 the population of the city was 43,648, and in 1900 it was 59,364.

POST-OFFICE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

POST-OFFICE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

In pursuance of acts of Congress approved March 3, 1873, and March 3, 1875, a plot of ground fronting south 150 feet on Sussex street and east 100 feet on Washington street, with a brick building thereon, which had been used as a residence, was purchased October 21, 1875, for the sum of $70,000.

In 1877, under authority of an act of July 31, 1876, the building was remodeled, and was occupied in the latter part of that year. An act of August 7, 1882, appropriated $4,000 for improvement of grounds, which work was performed in 1884. In 1889 a one-story addition was built on the north side along the line of Washington street and some minor changes made at a cost of about $12,000, which sum was appropriated by an act of March 30, 1888.

The building is of brick and contains a cubic space of 126,000 feet. It is provided with steam heat and is occupied principally by the postal and internal revenue services, the number of rooms assigned being ten.

In 1889 the postal receipts amounted to about $120,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they aggregated $225,391.04. In 1880 the population of the city was 120,722, and in 1900 it was 206,433.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

Under authority of acts of Congress approved August 4, 1854, and June 12, 1858, a plot of ground on the northwest corner of Broad and Academy streets was purchased June 14, 1855, for $50,000, and a custom-house and post-office erected thereon.

An act of March 1, 1888, authorized the purchase of additional land and the erection of an addition to the building. Under this authority the First Baptist Church property, fronting on Academy street, was purchased October 12, 1888, for $60,000. An act of May 2, 1890, modified previous legislation by authorizing the removal of the old custom-house and post-office and the construction of a new building. Accordingly the church building was fitted up to accommodate the Government offices, and the custom-house was torn down. April 20, 1891, a contract was awarded for the foundations and basement and area walls of the new building, and the structure was completed at a cost of $403,427.07, exclusive of land, the upper floors being occupied in June, 1896, and the first floor by the post-office in June, 1897.

The building is of Belleville (N. J.) gray sandstone, and is in plan 93 by 104 feet. It is occupied principally by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, and United States courts, the first floor being assigned to the post-office and the third floor to the courts. In the basement there are three boilers which supply steam heat for the building and pressure for the hydraulic passenger elevator. The old church building, shown in the illustration, is constructed of a red sandstone, and is used in connection with the post-office.

January 15, 1898, a plot of ground, extending from the north side of the custom-house 54 feet along Broad street to the Morris Canal, was secured by purchase for $250,000. This last purchase gives the Government lot a frontage of 168 feet on Broad street, and it extends back 218 feet along Academy street.

Additional appropriations on account of the completion of the building and the purchase of the land on the north side were made by acts of March 3, 1891, March 2, 1895, June 11, 1896, and June 4, 1897.

During the years ended June 30, 1896, and June 30, 1899, the gross internal revenue receipts were $3,881,805.79 and $4,657,854.51, respectively. The postal receipts increased from $369,751.86 during the fiscal year 1897–98 to $374,688.83 during the year 1898–99. In 1870 the population of Newark was 105,059, and in 1900 in was 246,070.

Post-Office, Paterson, N. J.

POST-OFFICE, PATERSON, N. J.

This building occupies the block bounded on the north 259.73 feet by Ward street, east 76.34 feet by Clark street, south 250 feet by Lee place, and on the west 146.77 feet by Hamilton street, the main front being on the last-named street. It was authorized by an act of Congress approved June 7, 1888, which limited the entire cost to $80,000. This limit was extended by an act of February 20, 1895, to $200,000.

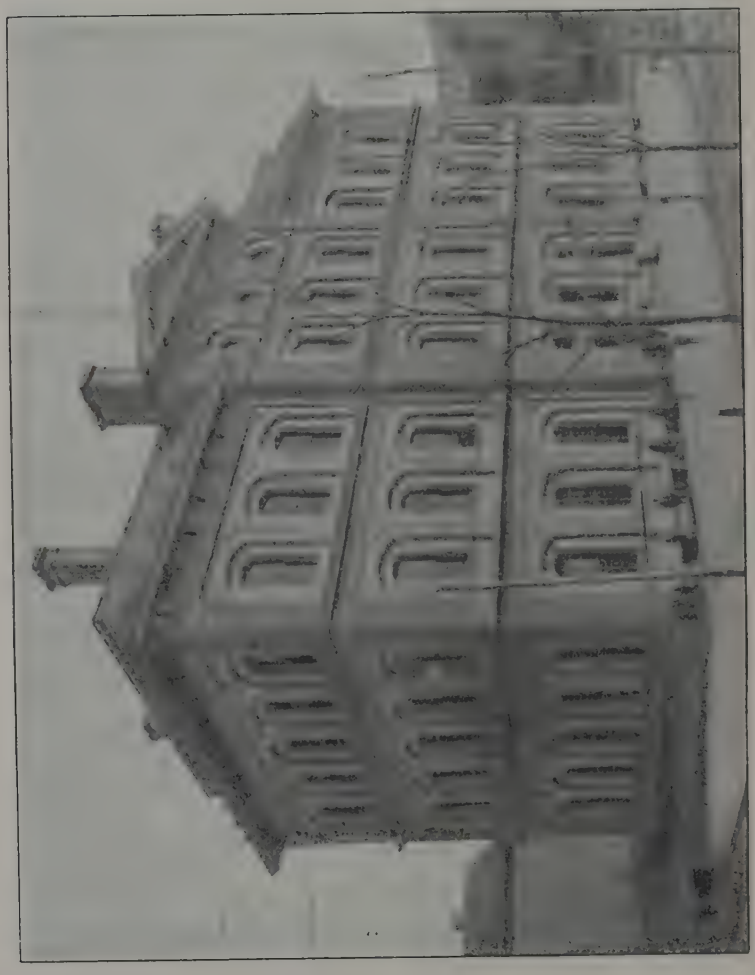
The site was purchased January 27, 1893, for $22,000, and on October 5, 1897, a contract was awarded for the construction of the building, the same being occupied by the post-office October 1, 1899, the other offices moving in November 1, 1899. The cost of construction was $177,739.68.

The superstructure is of red brick, trimmed with Bedford (Ind.) limestone, all stone work below the first floor line, including entrance steps and cheek blocks, being pink granite from quarries at Pochuck, Orange County, N. Y. The building is heated by steam supplied by two boilers and is provided with an electric freight elevator. It is occupied by the postal and internal-revenue services.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of June 7, 1888, March 2, 1895, and June 4, 1897.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $81,962.44. In 1900 the population of the city was 105,171.

The building shown in the background in the accompanying illustration is the Passaic County court-house.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J.

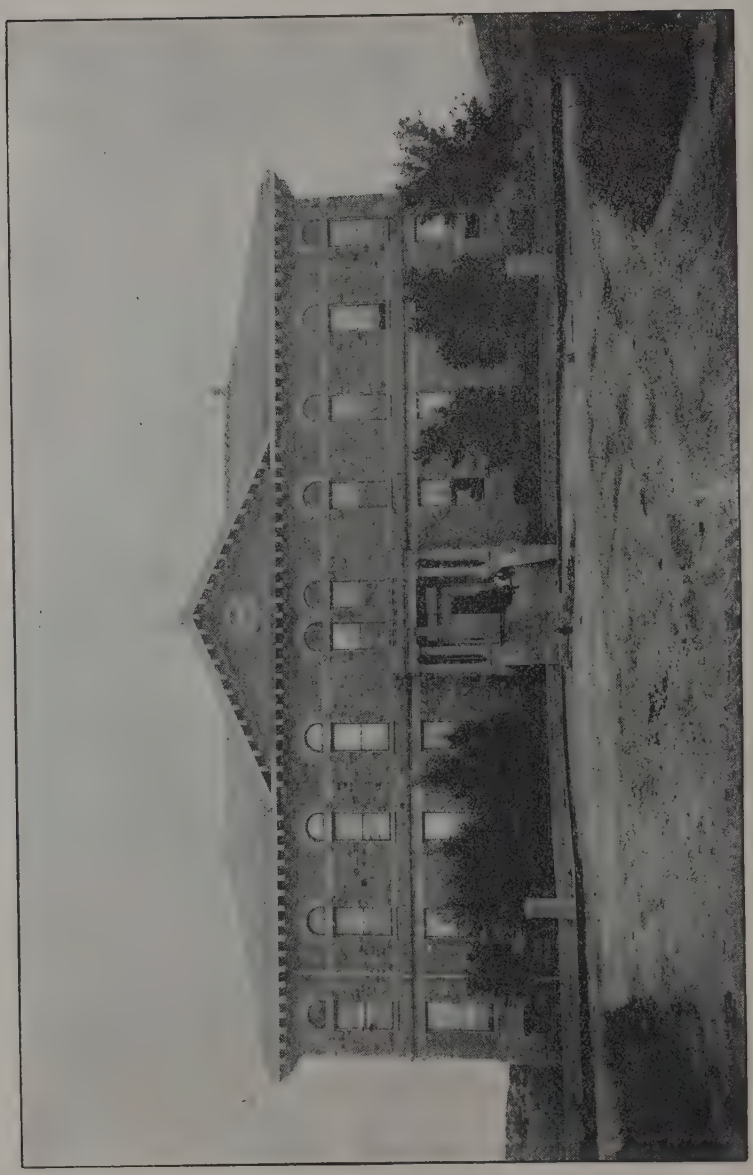
This building is located on a plot of ground bounded on the south 200 feet by East State street, on the west 143 feet by Montgomery street, on the north 199 feet by a 12-foot alley, and on the east 145 by private property.

The land was secured by purchase August 22, 1873, for $80,000, and the building was commenced in the latter part of the same year. It was completed and occupied throughout in 1878, the post-office portion being occupied, however, July 1, 1877. The cost of construction was $326,382.26. The exterior walls are of sandstone, quarried at Amherst, Ohio.

The appropriations on account of the structure were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1871, March 18, 1872, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, March 3, 1877, April 30, 1878, and June 20, 1878 (approaches).

The cubic contents of the building are 649,200 feet. It is heated by hot water and is provided with an electric passenger elevator. The rooms occupied are twelve in number, they being assigned principally to the post-office and United States courts.

The postal receipts during the year ended June 30, 1899, aggregated $107,702.54. The population of the city in 1870 was 22,874; in 1880, 29,910, and in 1900, 73,307.



COURT-HOUSE, ETC., SANTA FE, N. MEX.

COURT-HOUSE, ETC., SANTA FE, N. MEX.

This building fronts south on Catson avenue, between Washington avenue on the east, Grant avenue on the west, and Federal place on the north. The site is a part of land which at the signing of the treaty of 1848 belonged to the Government of Mexico, and was then conveyed to the United States.

Under authority of an act of Congress approved September 30, 1850 (the territorial government being established by act of September 9, 1850), providing for public buildings for New Mexico, this building, designed as a capitol, was commenced in 1853, and the walls of the structure carried to the first-floor line, when the work was discontinued, and was not resumed until January 13, 1888, when a contract was awarded for its completion. It was completed in the latter part of 1889, the total cost being $142,240.50.

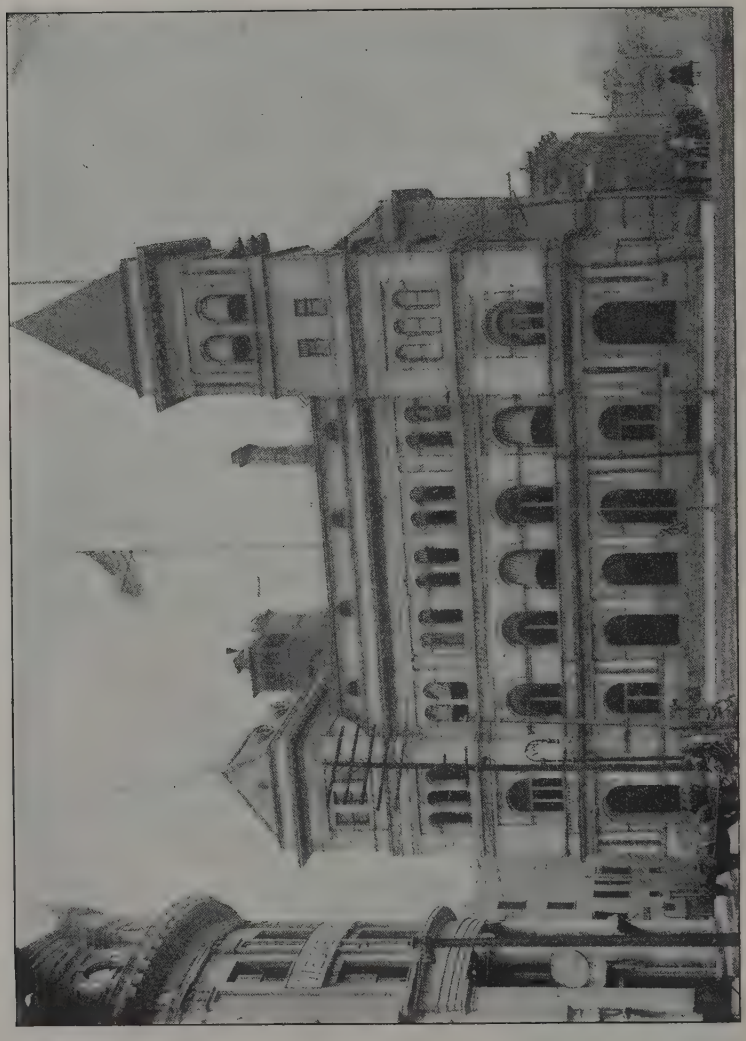
Provision for a statehouse was made by the Territorial legislature in the winter of 1883, and an act of Congress, approved February 9, 1887, authorized the completion of this building for the accommodation of the United States courts and other Government offices.

It contains a space of 513,696 cubic feet, and is occupied principally by the internal-revenue service, land office, and United States land court. Steam heat is furnished from one boiler.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of September 30, 1850, May 31, 1854, June 25, 1860, March 3, 1887, October 2, 1888, March 2, 1889 (furniture), and March 3, 1891 (outstanding liabilities).

In 1890 the population of the city was 6,185, and in 1900 it was 5,603.

On the north side of the plaza at Santa Fe is an adobe "palace," a portion of which is now occupied by the post-office. It was constructed about 1680, and was used as an executive mansion under the Mexican régime. Since the acquisition of the Territory by the United States it has been occupied by various Government offices. On May 19, 1892, it was transferred from the Treasury to the Interior Department, and by an act of Congress, approved April 9, 1900, was conveyed, with other property, to the city of Santa Fe. In July, 1900, the city had not yet taken formal possession of the building.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ALBANY, N. Y.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ALBANY, N. Y.

The building shown in the accompanying illustration is located on a plot of ground bounded on the west 138 feet 10 inches by Broadway, on the south 150 feet 6 inches by State street, and on the east 167 feet by Dean street. The main front is on Broadway. On the north side of the lot, and located thereon, is an alley extending from Broadway 157 feet 11 inches to Dean street.

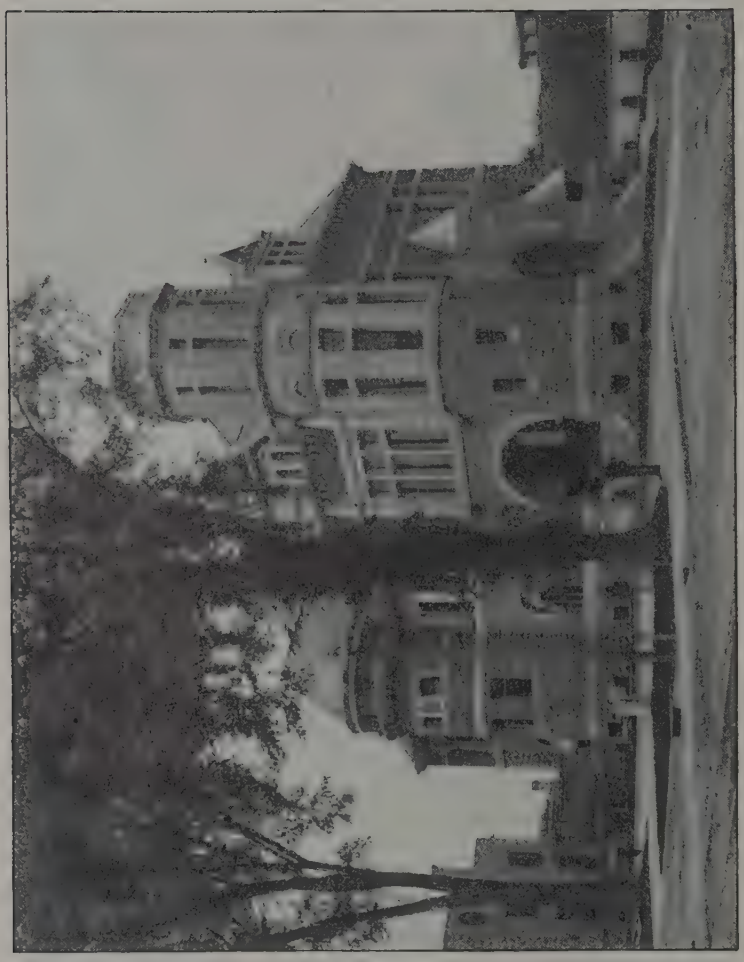
An act of Congress approved March 12, 1872, authorized the construction of a custom-house and post-office on land to be donated by the city or citizens of Albany. Acts of March 3, 1873, and June 23, 1874, appropriated $155,000 toward the purchase of a site, on condition that the city or citizens would subscribe the balance necessary. The present site was purchased June 6, 1874, for $275,000, with the exception of a strip 28 feet 8 inches wide (Exchange street) extending from Broadway to Dean street, which was donated to the Government by the city of Albany.

The building was commenced in June, 1877, and completed in the latter part of 1884. It was occupied, however, about January 1, 1884. The cost of construction was $623,565.21.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, March 3, 1877, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, May 1, 1884, July 7, 1884, and June 6, 1900 (repairs).

The cubic contents of the building are 1,404,600 feet. It is heated by steam and provided with elevator service. Besides the first floor, which is occupied by the city post-office, the number of rooms occupied is forty-three, assigned principally to the postal, customs, internal-revenue, steamboat-inspection, and Weather Bureau services, the United States courts, and the pension department.

The following is a comparative statement of internal-revenue and postal receipts during fiscal years ending June 30: Internal revenue, 1885, about $800,000; 1899, $3,880,171.25; postal, 1885, about $160,000; 1899, $251,288.70. In 1880 the population of the city was 90,758, and in 1900 it was 94,151.



POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., AUBURN, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., AUBURN, N. Y.

This building is located on the northwest corner of Genesee and Green streets, on a plot of ground fronting south 167 feet 1 inch on the former, and east 199 feet on the latter. The land was secured by condemnation for the sum of $49,500, payment of which was made December 27, 1886.

A contract for the erection of the building was awarded July 24, 1888, and the structure was completed and occupied May 1, 1890, the cost of construction being $149,620.90. The stone used in the walls of the superstructure is a blue limestone.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1885, March 30, 1888, and March 3, 1891 (approaches, etc.).

The building contains a cubic space of 356,516 feet. It is provided with steam heat, and is occupied principally by the postal and internal-revenue services, the United States courts and pension office, 16 rooms being assigned.

During the first year the building was occupied the postal receipts amounted to about $36,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they aggregated $49,478.45. In 1890 the population of the city was 25,858, and in 1900 it was 30,345.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

The United States Government building at Binghamton, N. Y., was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1887, and March 3, 1891.

January 18, 1888, the site was secured by purchase for the sum of $15,000, and has a frontage on the west of 200 feet on Wall street, and on the north of 125 feet on Henry street. The building was commenced under a contract awarded June 23, 1888, and was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1891, the cost of construction being $137,687.82.

The building contains a cubic space of 558,690 feet. It is heated by steam, and is occupied principally by the postal and Weather Bureau services.

When it was first occupied the postal receipts amounted to $70,000 per annum. They had increased to $125,909.48 during the year ended June 30, 1899.

In 1890 the population of the city was 35,005, and in 1900 it was 39,647.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

This building is located on the north side of Johnson street and extends from Adams street on the east to Washington street on the west. The main front is on Johnson street, there being a public entrance also from Washington street.

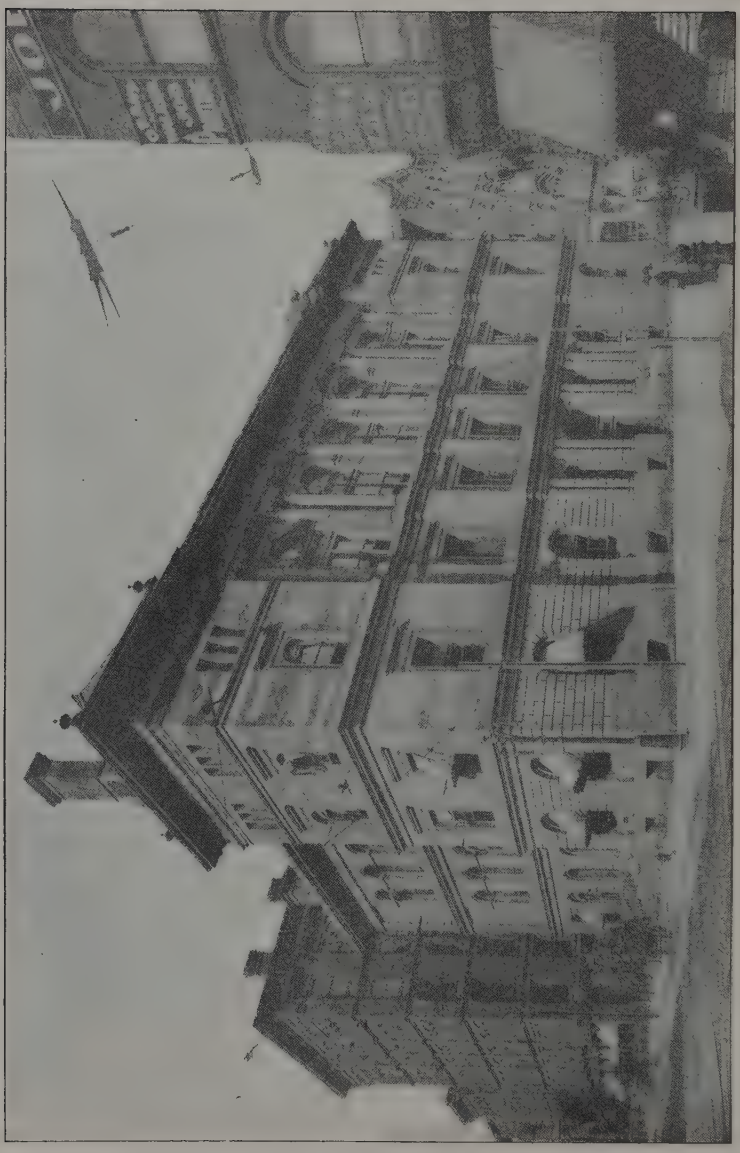
The site was secured by purchase June 21, 1884, for the sum of $408,500, and has a frontage of 236 feet on Johnson street and 175 feet on Adams and Washington streets. September 8, 1899, additional land was secured by purchase for $20,000, fronting 22 feet 4½ inches on this latter street and 121 feet deep, thus making the Washington street front of the Government lot 197 feet 4½ inches. This latter purchase was authorized and appropriated for by acts of March 2 and 3, 1899, respectively.

Work on the building was commenced in the spring of 1885, and had been considerably advanced when it was suspended and the plans altered by reason of the limit of cost having been extended by an act of February 25, 1887, from $800,000, including site, to $1,500,000, exclusive of site. It was completed and occupied March 28, 1892, the cost of construction being $1,499,945.26. The building was constructed of Bodwell granite, from Maine. It covers an area of 236 by 135 feet, (excepting the one-story annex at the rear, which was constructed at the same time as the main building and is 132 by 40 feet) and contains a cubic space of 3,600,000 feet. The number of rooms occupied is seventy-seven, they being assigned principally to the postal and Internal-Revenue Services and the United States courts. The building is heated by steam and is provided with elevator service and an electric-lighting plant.

The legislation on its account, in addition to the acts above noted, is contained in acts approved July 12, 1882, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, March 3, 1885, September 20, 1890, and March 2, 1895 (outstanding liabilities).

The gross internal-revenue receipts for the years ended March 31, 1892 and 1900, were $5,300,484.95 and $8,139,947.21, respectively. The postal receipts for the years ended June 30, 1892, and 1899 were $813,262.19 and $1,325,047.83, respectively.

The census of 1890 gave the population of the city of Brooklyn as 806,343, and that of 1900 gave the population of the borough of Brooklyn as 1,166,582. This increase is due somewhat to the annexation by the city, in 1894, of the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, and New Utrecht. On January 1, 1898, Brooklyn became a borough and now forms part of New York City.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Washington and Seneca streets, on a plot of ground fronting west on the former about 125 feet and south on the latter 140 feet. The site was secured by purchase May 12, 1855, for the sum of $45,050, and the building as originally constructed was completed and occupied in October, 1858. The Washington and Seneca street façades set back from the lot lines 7 feet 4 inches and 32 feet 6 inches, respectively. The extension, which was carried out to the lot line on Seneca street, and is 127 feet 8 inches long, was commenced early in 1884 and was completed in 1886. October 9, 1896, a contract was awarded for the construction of a one-story brick annex extending along the north side of the building from the northeast corner about 62 feet, and along the east side about 24 feet, which was completed and occupied in January, 1897.

The cost of construction, including the two extensions, is about $330,000. The exterior walls of the main building and the extension of 1886 are faced with Ohio sandstone. It contains a cubic space of 689,000 feet, is heated by hot-water system, and is provided with elevator service. The first floor is devoted exclusively to the uses of the postal service, and the second to the customs and internal-revenue officials. On the third floor is located the United States court room and the offices of the court officials, the fourth story, or attic, being assigned for storage of records, etc. It is believed, however, that this building will be vacated by the Government officials when the new post-office at Buffalo, N. Y. (see page 401), is ready for occupancy.

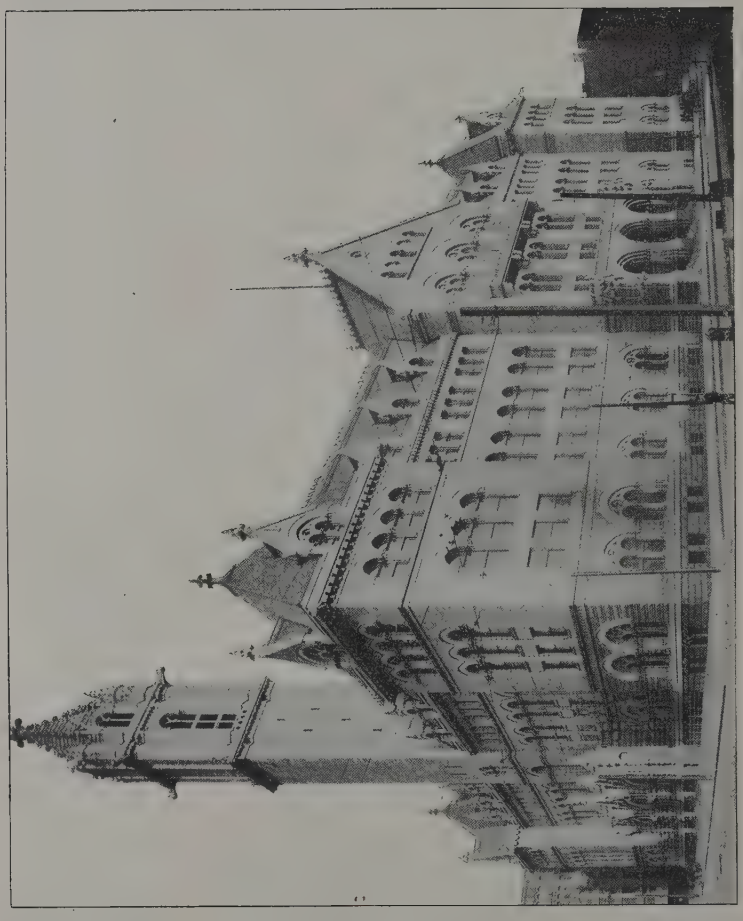
The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved August 4, 1854, April 5, 1856, March 3, 1857, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, March 30, 1888, and June 11, 1896.

From 1860 to 1899 the postal revenues increased from $3,533.82 to $790,309.60. In 1870 the population of the city was 117,714, and in 1900 it was 352,387.

In connection with the customs service at Buffalo, the United States Government owns two small wooden structures which are occupied as offices by deputy collectors.

The Ferry street customs office is two stories high, about 22 by 30 feet in plan, and stands on ground rented from the Auckinvole estate. It is located on the north side of Ferry street, near the bank of the Erie Canal and about 300 feet from the Niagara River, this being the landing for the ferry plying between Fort Erie, Canada, and the city of Buffalo. The building was constructed in 1875 for the sum of $1,400, authorized by the Treasury Department on March 19 of that year.

The other customs office is located at the side of the Grand Trunk Railroad depot near the approach to the international bridge, and is bounded on the west by Niagara street and on the south by Porter square. It is two stories high and was constructed in 1872.



POST-OFFICE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

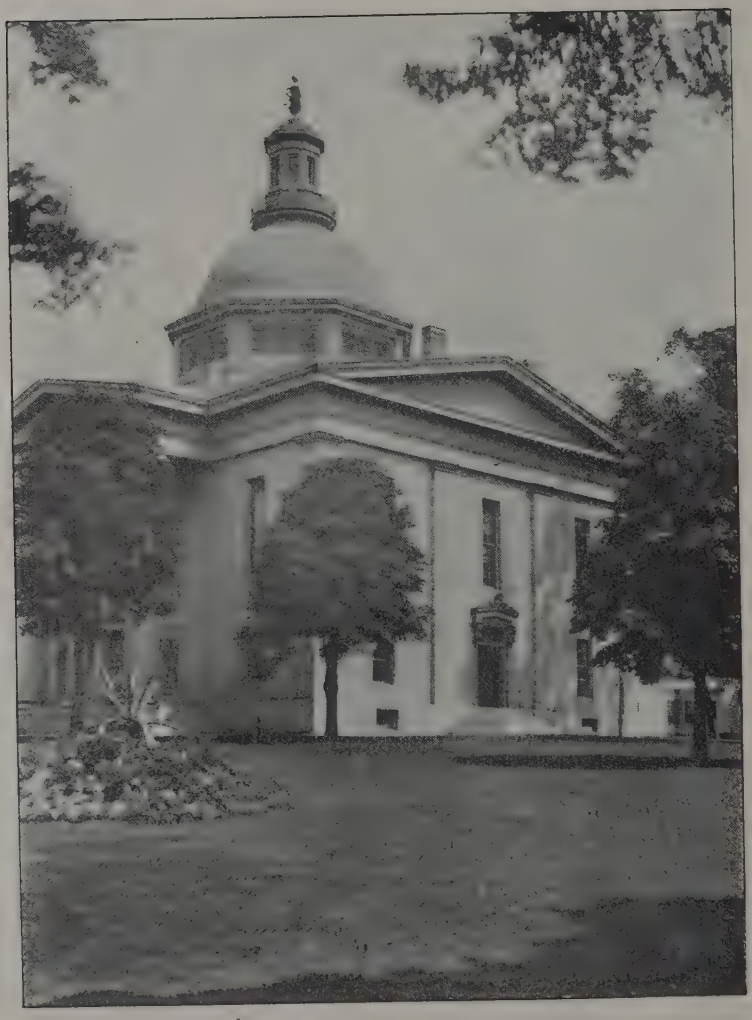
POST-OFFICE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

This building is located on the square bounded on the north 300 feet by South Division street, south 300 feet by Swan street, east 241 feet by Oak street, and on the west 241 feet by Ellicott street, the main façade being on the latter, there being entrances also from Swan and South Division streets.

The ground was secured by purchase February 6, 1892, for the sum of $476,250 and excavations for the foundations were commenced under a contract awarded September 6, 1894. The structure is now (December, 1900) practically complete and will be occupied early in the coming year.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved April 5, 1888, March 3, 1891, March 3, 1893, August 18, 1894, March 2, 1895, June 11, 1896, June 4, 1897, July 1, 1898, and March 3, 1899.

The building is constructed of a pinkish granite from quarries at Jonesboro, Me., is 260 by 220 feet in plan and contains a space of 4,704,782 cubic feet, the cost of construction to the present being about $1,522,000. Above the basement floor there are one hundred and fifty-six office rooms, assigned to the postal, custom, and internal-revenue services; United States courts, pension agency, Steamboat-Inspection Service, Light-House Board, etc. In its interior as well as exterior treatment it is a successful example of the adaptation of the Gothic style of architecture to the necessities of a Government business building. The public corridors and lobbies of the first floor are finished in polished white marble and have groined ceilings decorated in colors and springing from marble columns or pilasters. The main corridor extends around three sides of the cortile, which has a glazed ceiling, giving ample light for the working force of the post-office occupying this portion of the building. Above this ceiling the cortile is open clear to the skylight, four stories above, each story having an open gallery or corridor facing the cortile and well lighted therefrom. The walls of these corridors have enameled brick wainscots with floors of terrazzo and mosaic, which is the material used for all the floors of the public portions of the building. On the fourth floor are located the circuit and district court rooms, which are spacious and lofty apartments having high wainscots of marble and paneled oak. The wood finish throughout is generally mahogany for the public portions and oak for the offices. In the basement are located four horizontal tubular heating boilers provided with smokeless furnaces. The building is supplied with fresh warmed air, heated to the proper degree by indirect radiators in the basement, and is ventilated by the plenum, vacuum, and aspiration systems combined. There are also direct radiators distributed throughout the rooms and corridors to assist the indirect system of heating. Adjoining the Ellicott and Swan street entrances are located four electric passenger elevators which are to be operated by current obtained from an outside plant.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

June 29, 1860, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, the county of Ontario leased permanently to the United States four rooms in this building for the sum of $12,000, and under authority of an act of January 24, 1873, $18,000 were paid to the county for the perpetual use, repair, and care of half of the building.

The structure is located in a block bounded on the north by Gorham, east by Court, south by Ontario, and west by Main streets, and fronts on the latter street. It is faced with yellow pressed brick, and was completed in 1859. The post-office is located on the first floor and the United States courts on the second.

Since the occupation of the building by the post-office the annual gross postal receipts have increased from about $5,000, to $15,000 in 1899. The population of the city in 1870 was 4,862, and in 1900 it was 6,151.

POST-OFFICE, NEWBURG, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE, NEWBURG, N. Y.

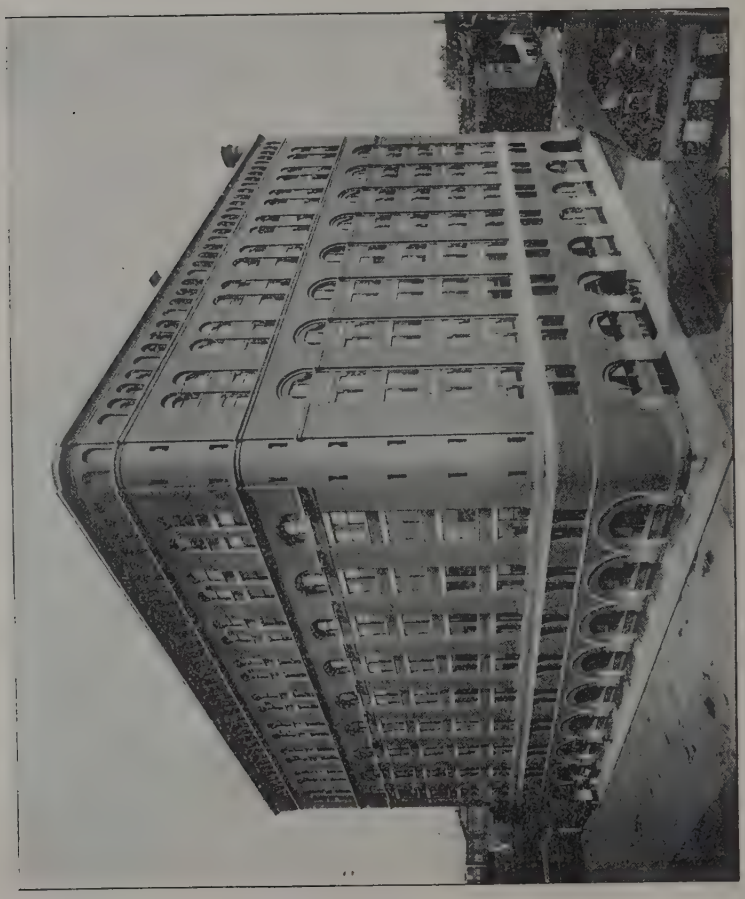
This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved January 12, 1891, and appropriated for by an act of March 3, 1891. The site was secured by purchase July 12, 1892, for the sum of $36,500, and is located on the southeast corner of Second and Montgomery streets, with a frontage of 125 feet north on the former, and 100 feet west on the latter. There is a fall of 26 feet in the grade of the lot from the southwest to the northeast corner.

The concrete foundations were laid under a contract awarded September 7, 1895, and the building was completed and occupied October 9, 1898, the cost of construction being $63,047.96. The walls of the basement are of Vermont brownstone, and those of the superstructure of handmade selected red brick, with Vermont brownstone trimmings.

The style of architecture is semigothic, designed on picturesque lines to suit the location, which is on the slope to the Hudson River.

The building contains a space of 187,851 cubic feet, and is occupied by the postal and internal-revenue services. Steam heat is supplied by the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $53,842.07. In 1890 the population of the city was 23,087, and in 1900 it was 24,943.



APPRAISERS' WAREHOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

APPRAISERS' WAREHOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The appraisers' warehouse in New York city is bounded on the north by Christopher street, east by Greenwich street, south by Barrow street, and west by Washington street, the north and west fronts being shown in the accompanying illustration.

It was authorized by acts of Congress approved September 14, 1888, and June 28, 1890. The site was secured under dates of March 18, 1891, and November 17, 1891, by purchase and condemnation, for the sum of $492,954.69. The ground has a frontage of 238 feet 11¾ inches on Christopher street, 290 feet on Greenwich street, 208 feet 2⅞ inches on Barrow street, and 214 feet 3 inches on Washington street. The erection of the building was commenced under a contract awarded November 19, 1892. On account of the limited appropriation, however, but two stories were constructed under this contract, and a temporary roof supplied. An act of March 2, 1895, extended the limit of cost, and on July 3, 1896, a contract was awarded for steel and iron construction in carrying the building up to the tenth story. The structure was completed and occupied in April, 1899, the total cost of construction being $1,818,373.04.

It contains a space of 9,700,454 cubic feet, and has one hundred and fifty-three rooms occupied entirely by the customs service. The various floors are carried over the entire area of the building (with the exception of elevator shafts and stair hall), the examining rooms, etc., being arranged along the outer walls. In the center is an elevator shaft 66 feet by 42 feet 9 inches, in which are ten freight elevators. Besides, there are two passenger elevators near the stair hall on the Washington-street side. The building is heated by steam from four boilers.

In addition to the legislation above noted, appropriations on account of the construction of the building were made by acts of Congress approved June 8, 1896, June 11, 1896, June 4, 1897, and July 7, 1898.

During the years ended April 30, 1899, and April 30, 1900, the number of packages received at this warehouse for appraisement amounted to 405,993 and 429,245, respectively.

ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

This building is located on the north side of Wall street (Nos. 30 and 32), between William and Nassau. The assay office in New York was established by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, and an act of August 4, 1854, authorized the purchase of this property. The building and land was purchased August 30, 1854, from the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of the State of New York for the sum of $530,000, the eastern half of the structure being occupied by the former institution and the western half by the latter. The land conveyed with the building consists of a frontage of 74 feet 11 inches and a depth of 120 feet 3 inches on the eastern line, and 119 feet 3¾ inches on the western. With this purchase the Government received full interest in the alley 11 feet 4 inches wide between the assay office and subtreasury. The façade of this building is of Westchester marble, except the columns above the entrance, which are of French marble. The sides and rear are of brick.

The main building is 66 feet deep, and at its rear, separated by an open court 18 feet wide, is a six-story brick refinery building, 35 feet wide, and extending from the west to the east line of the main structure. This refinery was constructed in 1853–54, Capt. G. W. Cullum, United States Engineer Corps, being superintendent of construction.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, there was deposited at this assay office gold and silver in value $54,127,533.45 and $8,208,912.29, respectively.

At the rear of the refinery, and extending 74 feet north to Pine street, with a frontage on this street of 23 feet 3 inches extending east from the subtreasury, is a Government lot used in connection with the assay office, and generally designated as No. 23 Pine street. It came into the possession of the United States in the satisfaction of a judgment obtained May 17, 1843, against Mr. Jesse Hoyt, collector of customs. Under authority of an act of Congress approved August 4, 1854, the property was bid in by the United States for the sum of $14,000, at a public auction March 18, 1857. Under an act of March 3, 1859, a mortgage on the same was satisfied, in amount $10,000, with accrued interest. The building on the lot was removed in 1875, and the ground is now used for a carpenter shop, tank, etc., in connection with the assay office. On the Pine street line there is constructed a high-brick wall.

BARGE OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

BARGE OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The building shown in the accompanying illustration is located on a portion of the old Battery Park, at the most southerly point of Manhattan Island, and between the Staten Island ferry slip on the east and what is known as the New Whitehall boat slip on the west.

The establishment of the Barge Office at this point was authorized by an act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, and on April 13, 1867, the United States purchased from the city of New York, for $10,000, a piece of ground west of and adjoining the Staten Island ferry slip, with a frontage north of 225 feet, south 250 feet, east 256 feet, and west 227 feet 6 inches. June 19, 1879, a triangular piece of ground extending along the water's edge westerly to the New Whitehall boat slip was purchased from the city for $4,000.

Under appropriations made by acts of March 2, 1867, July 20, 1868, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, a granite seawall and slip were constructed and completed in 1871, at a cost of $214,752.82. The slip, which is between the Barge Office and the Staten Island ferry pier, is 102 feet wide at its north end, and 125 feet wide at its mouth, the east line being 239 feet 11½ inches and the west line 201 feet.

A contract for the foundations of the building was awarded April 8, 1880, and the structure was completed and occupied in December, 1882. It is of granite quarried at East Blue Hill, Hancock County, Me. In addition to the stone building which fronts on Battery Park, there was constructed at the same time an iron structure, or annex, at its rear, extending to within about 10 feet of the dock line. The cost of constructing the entire building was about $300,000. It has a cubic contents of 360,700 feet, and is provided with steam heat from two boilers.

Appropriations on its account were made by acts of June 15, 1878, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, and March 3, 1883 (tower clock, etc.).

Since the destruction by fire of the immigration buildings on Ellis Island, June 14, 1896, the greater portion of the Barge Office building has been occupied by the officials of the immigration service pending the construction of a new immigrant station on the island.

The first Barge Office at New York was located on the shore of a strip of land formed by the junction with the river of two small inlets, one running up what is now Broad street and the other up Whitehall street. After the war of 1812 the Barge Office was established at the foot of Whitehall street, where it remained until the erection of the present building.

At the head of the slip east of the Barge Office is a two-story frame structure built on the Barge Office site. About 1883 the first story of this structure was erected jointly by the Associated Press and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and subsequently the second story was added, it being occupied by the Marine Hospital Service August 6, 1884. The first floor is at present occupied by the shipping news office and the New York Sun, and the second floor is used as a marine hospital office and dispensary.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

This building was authorized by acts of Congress approved August 18, 1856, and January 22, 1867. April 16, 1867, the United States purchased from the city of New York for $500,000 a piece of ground at the south end of the City Hall Park described as follows: Beginning on the easterly side of Broadway, at a point 17 feet 1 inch south of the projected northerly line of Park Place, extending thence southerly along Broadway 300 feet, thence in a circular line 150 feet to a point on Park Row, northeasterly on Park Row 300 feet, thence westerly 320 feet 2 inches to point of beginning. The property was deeded to the United States exclusively for a court-house and post-office, and a condition of the deed is that if at any time the premises cease to be "used for the purposes above limited, or for some one of them, or if the same shall be used for any other purpose than those above specified," the title to the property shall revert to the city of New York.

Excavations for foundations were commenced March 17, 1869, the same being extended 33 feet below the street level, and the building was occupied August 25, 1875. Some items in completion and alterations in the building still remained, and it was not finally finished until 1880. The cost of constructing and furnishing the building was $8,549,832.63.

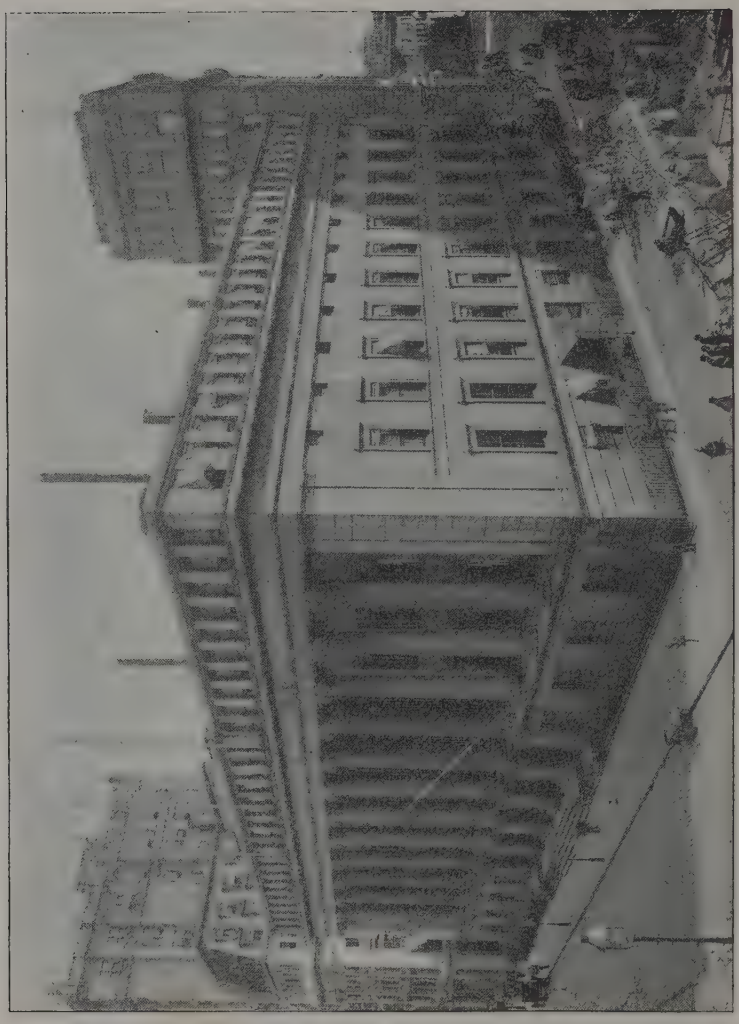
The granite of which the exterior walls are constructed was obtained from Dix Island, Maine. The Government purchased the stone quarried at a specified rate per cubic foot. It was then cut and delivered at the building by a contractor, who was allowed 15 per cent above his actual expenditures. It was laid by day labor employed by the United States.

The building covers most of the site and contains a space of 8,334,200 cubic feet. In the subbasement is located the mechanical plant, consisting of boilers, engines, pumps, etc. The post-office occupies the entire basement and first floor, nearly all the mezzanine gallery, and twenty-six rooms on the second floor, besides fifteen rooms on the fifth floor used for storage and as railway mail clerks' dormitories. The registry division is located on the mezzanine gallery and the money-order division on the second floor. Most of the remaining portion of the building is occupied by the United States courts and court officials. Steam heat is supplied throughout, from eight boilers, and the building is well equipped with passenger and freight elevators and mail lifts.

The appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved August 18, 1856, January 22, 1867, March 3, 1869, April 20, 1870, July 15, 1870, March 3, 1871 (vol. 16, p. 509), March 3, 1871 (vol. 16, p. 515), February 5, 1873, March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, August 14, 1876, April 30, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880 (elevators), March 3, 1881 (approaches), August 5, 1892, and August 18, 1894 (improvements), June 11, 1896 (altering rooms), July 1, 1898 (mailing platform, etc.), March 3, 1899 (pneumatic tube plant), and June 6, 1900 (repairs).

The gross receipts of the post-office during the year prior to the occupation of this building were $3,129,813.58, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $8,811,547.83. In 1870 the population of the city was 942,292; in 1890 it was 1,515,301, and in 1900, 3,437,202. The census of 1900 includes Kings County, Richmond County, the larger part of Queens County, and a small part of Westchester County, which became a part of New York City on January 1, 1898. Prior to the consolidation of 1898 the city consisted of what is now the borough of Manhattan and the greater part of the borough of Bronx.

Prior to the occupation of this building the city post-office was located in the old Reformed Protestant Dutch Church on the east side of Nassau between Liberty and Cedar streets, which property was purchased October 29, 1860, for $200,000, under authority of an act of August 18, 1856, and was sold October 18, 1882, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for $650,000, under authority of an act of July 21, 1882.



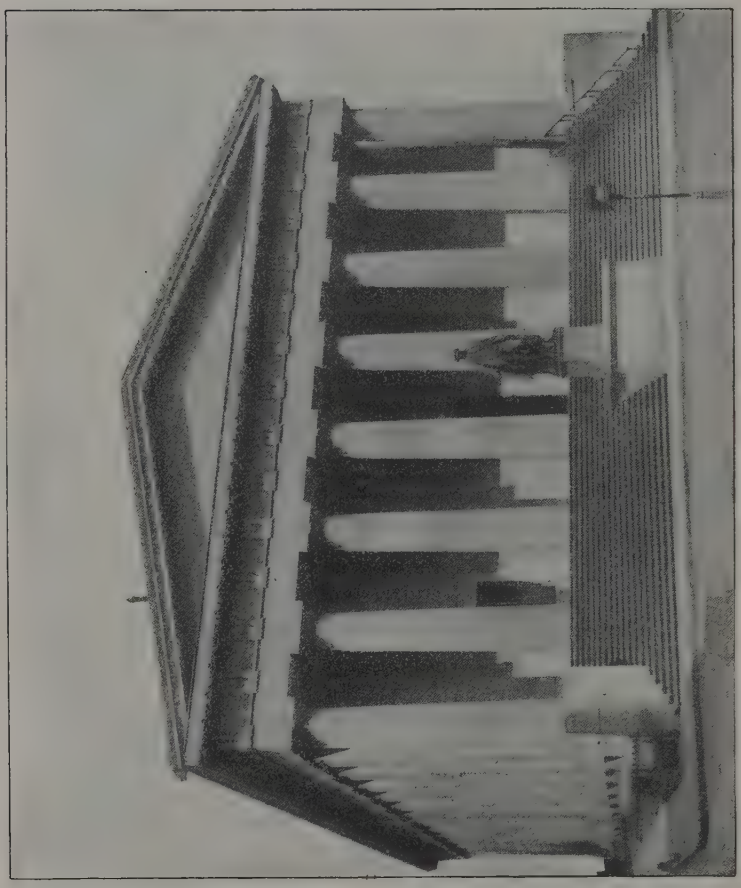
CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

This building fronts on Wall street, and occupies the block bounded on the north by Wall street, east by Hanover street, south by Exchange place, and west by William street. In 1862 the customs officials vacated what is now the subtreasury building, and occupied a portion of the present custom-house then rented by the Government. April 29, 1865, the United States purchased the property from the New York Exchange Company for $1,000,000, under authority of an act of Congress approved January 25, 1865. The American Bank Note Company occupied a portion of the building under a ten-year lease, and vacated the premises in May, 1866, in consideration of the payment to them by the United States of $40,250. Alterations and repairs were made under acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868.

The structure is of marble, and has a cubic contents of 3,410,000 feet. It is heated by steam and hot water, provided by four steam boilers and four hot-water heaters, and is equipped with two passenger elevators, operated by electricity generated in the building.

Provision for the sale of the property at public auction was made by acts of March 3, 1891, March 2, 1895, and March 2, 1899, and on August 18, 1899, a contract was entered into with the National City Bank of New York for the conveyance to the bank of the building and land for $3,265,000, it being the highest sum offered. A cash payment in the sum of $750,000 was made when the contract was executed, and another payment shortly afterwards, the balance to bear 4 per cent interest until paid. When final payment is made, title to the property is to be conveyed to the bank, and in the event that this is before the completion of the new custom-house to be constructed on the south side of Bowling Green the United States is to lease the building at the annual rental now paid, viz, $130,600, or 4 per cent of the purchase price. Other conditions of the agreement are that the United States is to make all repairs necessary to the building, and is to notify the bank in writing six months in advance of the conveyance of the property and of the occupation of the new custom-house. The yearly average value of the exports and imports at the port of New York from 1885 to 1899 was $361,215,191 and $471,994,612, respectively. In 1860 the population of New York was 813,669, and in 1900 that of Greater New York (see page 413) was 3,437,202.



SUBTREASURY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SUBTREASURY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The building shown in the accompanying illustration fronts south on Wall street and is bounded on the north by Pine street, west by Nassau street, and is separated from the assay office on the east by a passageway extending from Wall to Pine street.

The land was secured by purchase December 2, 1816, December 8, 1832, December 14, 1832, and January 11, 1833, for the total sum of $270,000. The purchase of 1816 was a site for the old custom-house, which occupied the ground until it was embraced in a site for the present subtreasury building. This building was constructed for use of the customs service and was occupied by such from the time of its completion (May 1842) until 1862, when it was occupied as a subtreasury.

It is constructed of marble from West Stockbridge, Mass., has walls about 5 feet thick, and cost $939,301, exclusive of ground. The building contains a cubic space of 1,146,600 feet, and has twenty-two rooms. Artificial heat is supplied by one hot-water boiler, and power to operate a hydraulic freight elevator by a small steam boiler through a Worthington pump. The entrances are from Wall and Pine streets, and to the basement from Nassau street.

The volume of business transacted by the subtreasury during the year ended June 30, 1899, amounted to about $3,588,000,000.

On this site stood the building in which the first meeting of Congress was held after the adoption of the Constitution, and in which Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States. This event was commemorated November 25, 1883 (the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British), by the presentation to the Government by the Chamber of Commerce of the large bronze statue of Washington placed at the Wall street entrance to the building.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Bridge avenue and Whirlpool street, on a plot of ground fronting south 75 feet on the former, and west 86 feet 7 inches on the latter. The ground, with building thereon, was purchased August 15, 1867, for $6,000, which purchase was authorized by an act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. The east line of the lot extends northerly 117 feet 11 inches to Bath avenue, on which avenue the lot has a frontage of 16 feet.

Bridge avenue, which passes in front of the building, forms the approach for railroad tracks crossing the suspension bridge, which is but a portion of a block west of Whirlpool street. Besides the main entrance on this avenue there is also a public entrance on the east side which affords direct access to the post-office lobby.

The building was constructed for a bonded warehouse. In 1868 the interior was remodeled, at a cost of about $20,000, and it was occupied early in 1869. It contains a cubic space of 204,800 feet and is heated by steam from one boiler.

The principal business conducted in the building is customs, there being also a branch post-office located therein. The value of the imports received in the district during the year ended December 31, 1899, were, dutiable, $1,901,120; free, $709,408. In 1900 the population was 19,457. An act of March 21, 1898, changed the name of this port from Suspension Bridge, by which it was formerly known, to Niagara Falls.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

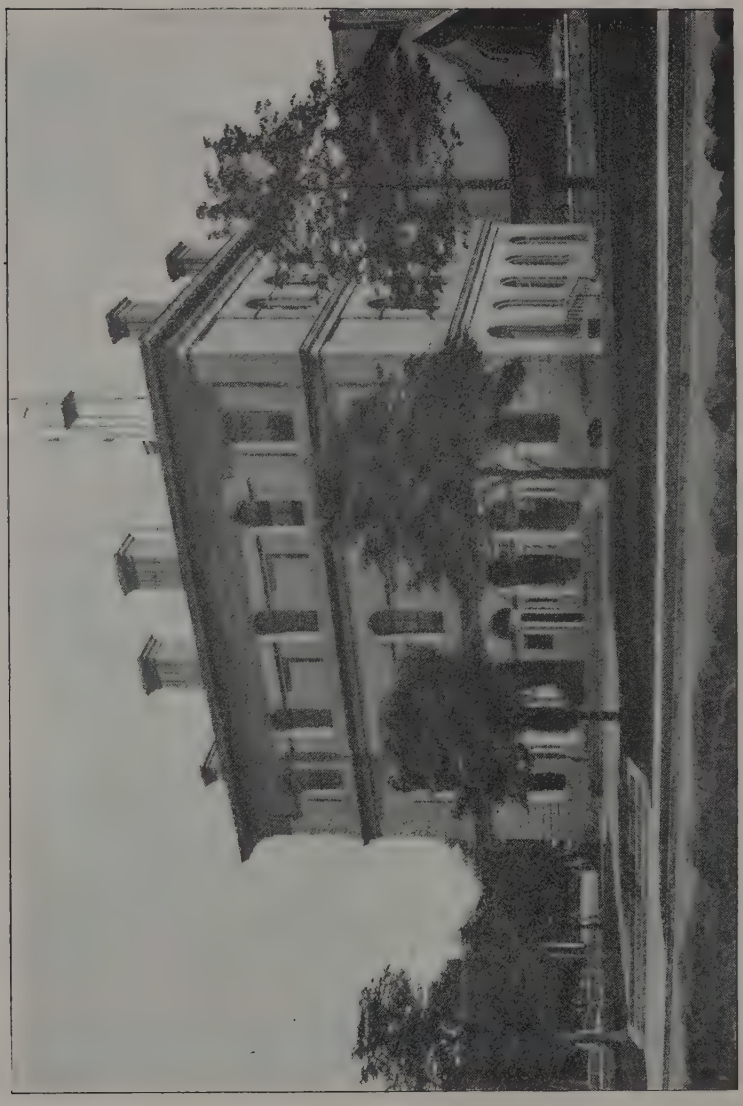
CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

An act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, authorized the erection of a custom-house and post-office building at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and made an appropriation therefor. Under date of February 19, 1857, the site was secured by purchase for $8,000. It is bounded on the north 141 feet 8½ inches by Spinner street, east 145 feet 7 inches by State street, south 117 feet 6 inches by Knox street, and on the west 147 feet 7 inches by South Water street. In 1867 the building was commenced, and it was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1869, the cost of construction being $220,650.58.

The building fronts on State street, with entrances also from Spinner and Knox streets, that from the latter street leading directly to the post-office working room. It is constructed of Berea (Ohio) sandstone, and contains 447,600 cubic feet. The southern part of the first story, including the central pavilion, is occupied by the post-office, and the north part by other offices. On the second floor, a space corresponding to that used by the post-office is fitted up for and assigned to the United States courts, but not so used at present, sessions of court not being held in the building. The northerly portion of the second story is used by the customs service. The third floor is on the line of the molded course shown in the illustration, and excepting that portion under the dome is lighted principally by the fan lights over the second-story windows. This floor is unoccupied except for storage purposes. The building is provided with a steam-heating plant operated by two boilers.

In addition to the act of August 18, 1856, appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1857, July 20, 1868, March 3, 1869, April 7, 1869, April 20, 1870 (v. 16, p. 84, approaches), April 20, 1870 (v. 16, p. 86, furniture), July 15, 1870 (outstanding liabilites), and June 10, 1873 (approaches).

In 1870 the postal receipts amounted to about $8,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, to $20,688.30. The population of the city in 1870 was 10,076, and in 1900 it was 12,633.



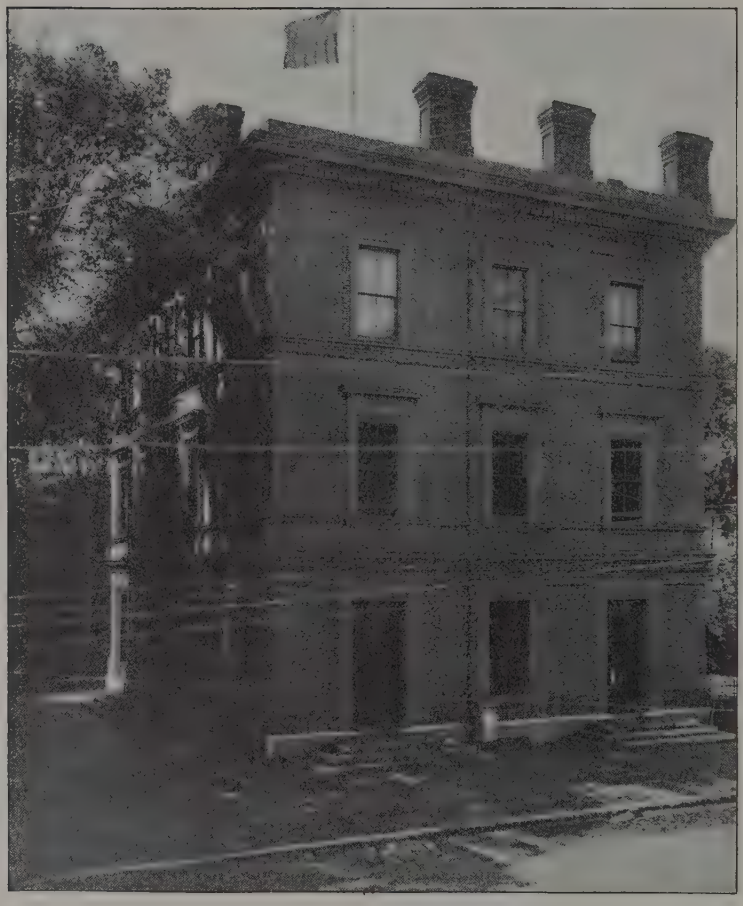
CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y.

An act of Congress approved August 4, 1854, authorized the purchase of a suitable site at Oswego, N. Y., and the construction thereon of a stone building for the accommodation of the customs and postal services, United States courts, and steamboat inspectors. Under dates of April 7 and 21, 1855, a plot of ground on the south side of Oneida street, with a frontage of 200 feet by 132 feet deep, was secured by purchase for the sum of $12,000, and the present building constructed thereon, it being completed in 1858, at a cost of $113,977.98 exclusive of site. Additional appropriations on its account were made by acts of August 18, 1856, and June 12, 1858.

The structure contains 328,200 cubic feet, is provided with steam heat, and is occupied by the postal and customs service, steamboat inspectors, and Weather Bureau officials, the number of rooms assigned being eighteen.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts aggregated $27,356, and the value of the exports and imports entered at this port were $1,820,230, and $500,556, respectively. The population of Oswego in 1870 was 20,910, and in 1900 it was 22,199.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PLATTSBURG, N. Y.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PLATTSBURG, N. Y.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1855, authorized this building and made an appropriation therefor, and on May 9, 1857, the site was purchased for the sum of $5,000. The land is located on the southwest corner of Brinkerhoff and Margaret streets, being bounded on the north by the former 345 feet and on the east by the latter 148 feet, the south and west lines being 250 and 130 feet, respectively. At the corner of this lot these two streets form an angle of about 54 degrees, Brinkerhoff street extending east and west. An additional appropriation on account of construction, etc., was made by an act of June 12, 1858.

The building is located on Brinkerhoff street, about 175 feet from Margaret street, and cost, exclusive of site, $66,425.17. It was occupied January 22, 1858, while still in an unfinished condition. The entrances on the east front and the east side of the north front are to the post-office lobby, and the other on the north front to the customs offices, which are on the second floor. The building is constructed of red brick with stone trimmings, and contains 170,000 cubic feet. It is provided with a steam heating apparatus operated by one boiler.

There are about forty elm trees on the lot, most of them being between the building and Margaret street.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $17,723.56. When the building was constructed the population at Plattsburg was about 4,500; in 1900 it was 8,434.

POST-OFFICE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This building is located on the southwest corner of Union and Market streets, on a plot of ground fronting north 120 feet on the former and east 112 feet on the latter.

The land was purchased October 11, 1883, for the sum of $37,000, and the building was commenced early in the following year, it being completed and occupied November 13, 1886. The cost of construction was $72,801.40. The structure is built of red brick with stone trimmings and has a cubic contents of 281,300 feet. It is heated by steam supplied from one boiler, and is occupied principally by the postal service, to which is assigned the entire first floor.

Legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved July 15, 1882, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, and March 30, 1888, the last two acts appropriating funds on account of approaches, etc.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $56,987.72. In 1880 the population of the city was 20,207 and in 1900 it was 24,029.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

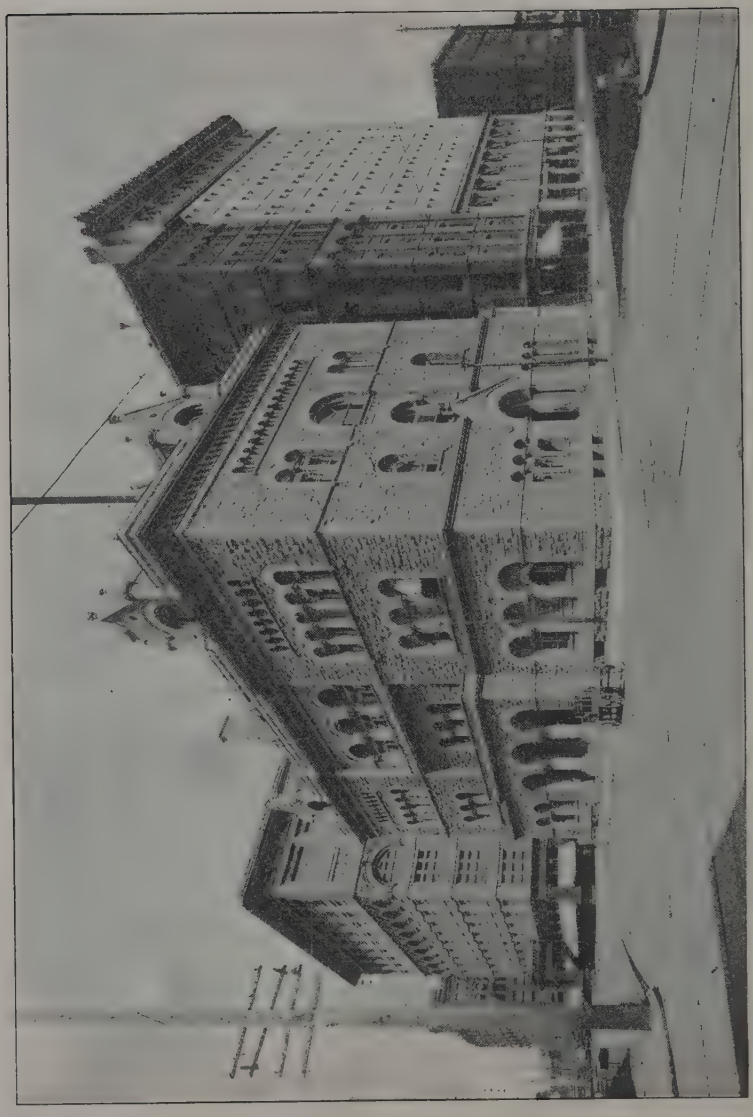
This building is located on the northeast corner of Fitzhugh and Church streets, on a plot of ground fronting west 213 feet 2 inches on the former, south 159 feet 4 inches on the latter, and bounded on the east by Pendall alley, which is 14 feet 6 inches wide.

The ground was secured by purchase July 10, 1883, for the sum of $74,500, and masonry work on the basement was commenced under contracts awarded December 29, 1884. The stonework had been set to the second-story sill course, when the limit of cost of the building was extended from $300,000 to $500,000 by an act of May 3, 1886. This necessitated new sketch plans, etc., for an extension of the original design and the rebuilding of portions of the walls already constructed. The building was completed and occupied in January, 1891, the cost of construction being $513,440.41.

The building is constructed of brown sandstone from quarries at Portland, Conn., with steps, platforms, buffer, and door sills of basement and first story of granite. It has a cubic contents of 1,311,000 feet, and is occupied principally by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, United States courts, Weather Bureau, and secret service. The post-office occupies the first floor and the courts the third. Steam heat is supplied by four boilers, which also furnish power for the pumps operating the three hydraulic elevators—one passenger, one freight, and one ash lift.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved May 25, 1882, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, March 3, 1885, May 3, 1886, August 4, 1886, March 3, 1887, March 30, 1888, October 2, 1888 (heating and elevators), March 2, 1889, and March 3, 1891 (mailing entrance, shelving, etc.). The acts subsequent to that of March 3, 1887, carried with them appropriations in excess of the limit of cost fixed May 3, 1886.

During the years ended June 30, 1891, and June 30, 1899, the internal-revenue and postal receipts were $1,031,081.18 and $334,630.11 and $2,249,591.55 and $425,319.35, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 133,896, and in 1900 it was 162,608.



POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

This building is located on a lot fronting south 132 feet on Fayette street, east 100 feet on Warren street, and west 100 feet on Bank alley. It is bounded on the north by the Snow Building.

The land was secured by purchase June 18, 1883, for the sum of $70,000. The building was commenced under a contract awarded June 4, 1884, and was completed and occupied March 4, 1889, the cost of construction being $330,793.49. The walls are of Onondaga limestone from the Indian reservation near Syracuse.

An act of Congress approved May 25, 1882, authorized this building and it was appropriated for by acts of August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, March 30, 1888, March 2, 1889 (elevator), August 30, 1890 (vaults, etc.), and August 23, 1894 (outstanding liabilities).

The building has a cubic contents of 879,599 feet, and has twenty-five rooms occupied, they being assigned principally to the postal, internal-revenue, and customs services and the United States courts. It is heated by steam, and is provided with an elevator operated by hydraulic pressure.

In 1889 the postal receipts were $156,696.16, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $255,654.78. Between the same periods the internal-revenue receipts increased from $1,070,922.90 to $2,800,146.55. In 1890 the population of the city was 88,143, and in 1900 it was 108,374.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., TROY, N. Y.

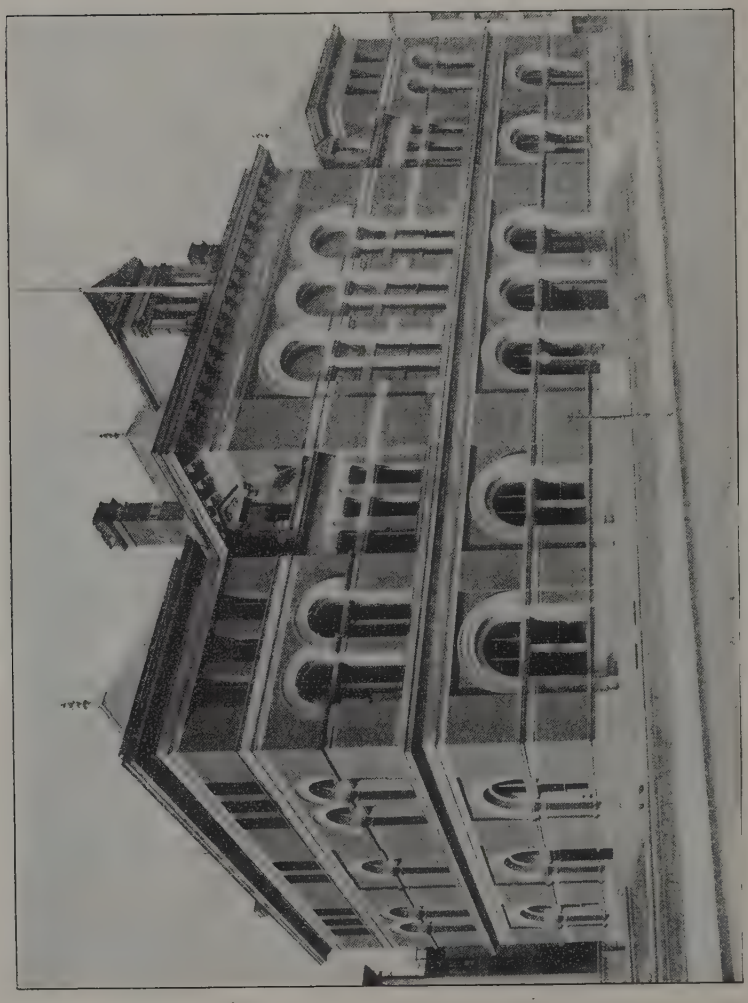
POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., TROY, N. Y.

This building fronts south on Broadway, and is bounded on the east by William street and on the west by Fourth street. The site was secured by purchase in June and September, 1886, for the sum of $99,000, and has a south frontage of 130 feet 11 inches and an east and west frontage each of 150 feet 4 inches. The building was commenced under a contract awarded September 26, 1890, for the excavation, concrete foundations, and masonry of basement and area walls, and was completed in the summer of 1895, the post-office portion, however, being occupied in April, 1894. The cost of construction was $421,091.20. The stone used in the exterior walls is granite.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved February 14, 1885, March 3, 1885, February 25, 1887, March 3, 1887, April 26, 1890 (fire limit), March 3, 1891, August 5, 1892, March 3, 1893, March 2, 1895 (vol. 28, p. 847), and March 2, 1895 (vol. 28, p. 913).

The building has a cubic contents of 1,119,908 feet, and is heated by steam. The basement and first floor are occupied by the post-office.

The postal receipts have increased from $116,171.34 in 1894 to $132,250.28 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 60,956, and in 1900 it was 60,651.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, UTICA, N. Y.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, UTICA, N. Y.

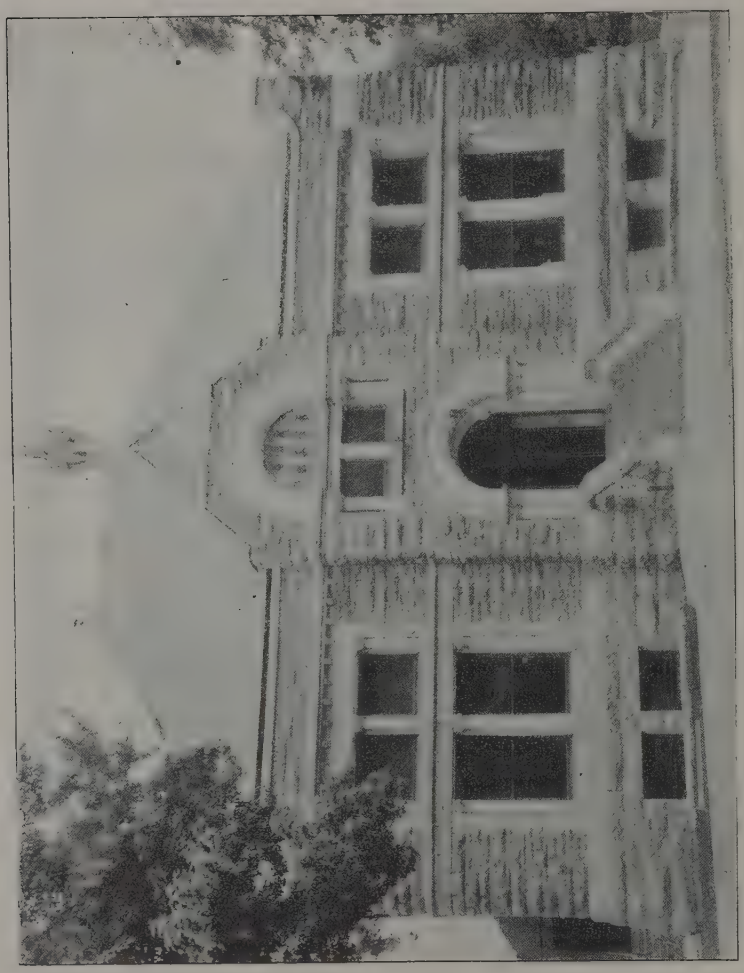
This building fronts northeast on Broad street, between Franklin street on the northwest and John street on the southeast. The site, which has a frontage of 190 feet on Broad street and is 140 feet deep, was secured between November 29, 1873, and April 10, 1874, by condemnation proceedings, at a cost of $161,192.25. The building was commenced in 1877, and completed in November, 1882. It was occupied, however, by the post-office April 1, 1882, and other offices April 26, 1882. The cost of construction was $252,307.30.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved May 31, 1872, March 3, 1877, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, July 7, 1884 (vol. 23, pp. 196 and 237, outstanding liabilities), and March 3, 1888 (outstanding liabilities).

The cubic contents of the building are 630,300 feet. It is heated by hot water and by open fireplaces. The number of rooms occupied is nineteen, they being assigned principally to the postal and internal-revenue services, and the United States courts.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $121,851.72. In 1880 the population of the city was 33,914, and in 1900 it was 56,383.

Prior to the occupation of this building the United States courts occupied rooms in the city hall under the terms of a deed or lease executed May 25, 1857, the authority for the same being contained in an act of Congress approved September 30, 1850. These rooms were reconveyed to the city under authority of an act of August 1, 1888.



POST-OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

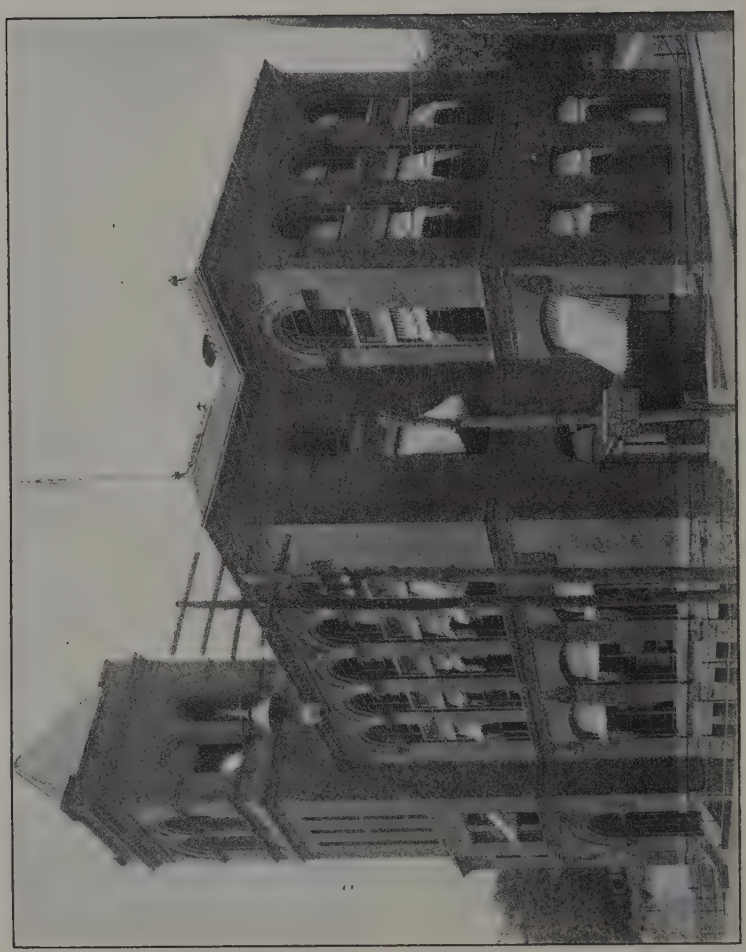
POST-OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

This building, which was authorized and appropriated for by an act of Congress approved October 1, 1888, is located on a plot of ground fronting northeast 147 feet 2 inches on Arsenal street, and about 250 feet deep. The land was secured by purchase July 26, 1889, for the sum of $15,000.

A contract was awarded October 15, 1890, for the erection of the building, and it was completed and occupied April 1, 1892, the cost of construction being $59,942.67. The walls of the superstructure are of marble.

It contains a cubic space of 170,566 feet, and is occupied almost entirely by the postal service. The building is provided with steam heat.

In 1892 the postal receipts aggregated about $32,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they amounted to $44,343.52. In 1890 the population of the city was 14,725, and in 1900 it was 21,696.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The court-house and post-office at Asheville, N. C., is located on the northwest corner of Patton avenue and Haywood street, on a triangular plot of ground bounded on the south 255 feet 4 inches by the former, on the east 149 feet 1 inch by the latter, and on the northwest 262 feet 9 inches by Government street.

The building was authorized and appropriated for by an act of Congress approved May 19, 1888. The site was donated to the United States August 8, 1889, and the structure was commenced under a contract awarded April 24, 1890. It was occupied in May, 1892, and finally completed in the latter part of that year. The cost of construction was $99,255.13. The cubic contents of the building are 384,851 feet. It is heated by steam and is occupied by the postal and internal revenue services and United States courts, twenty-one rooms being assigned to the same.

During the first year the building was occupied the internal revenue and postal receipts amounted to $1,448,293.76 and $19,762.70, respectively. The corresponding figures for the year ended June 30, 1899, were $2,624,540.82 and $29,026.92. In 1890 the population of the city was 10,235, and in 1900 it was 14,694.

ASSAY OFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ASSAY OFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The establishment of a branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., was authorized by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1835. On the 25th of November in that year the Government purchased for $1,500 a plot of ground bounded on the southwest about 300 feet by West Fourth street, on the southeast about 387 feet by Mint street, and on the northeast about 336 feet by West Trade street.

A building was constructed on the site and in 1844 it was destroyed by fire. The legislation on account of this old building was approved March 3, 1835, March 3, 1837, April 6, 1838, August 8, 1840, and June 17, 1844.

The present building was authorized by an act of March 3, 1845, and was completed at a cost of $31,572.97 and occupied in 1846. The exterior walls are of brick and granite, covered with stucco. It fronts northeast on West Trade street and is separated by about 50 feet from the court-house and post-office which is located at the corner of Mint and West Trade streets.

Appropriations for this building and its machinery were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1845, March 3, 1855, July 20, 1868, and March 3, 1869.

The building was used for coinage purposes up to May 20, 1861, since which time it has been used as an assay office. In 1846 the coinage business amounted to $76,995. In 1899 the assay business expressed in coinage values amounted to $278,500.25. During the civil war the building was used as a Confederate headquarters.

An act of Congress approved February 8, 1895, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to grant to the city the privilege of using part of this land as a public park, and the city now occupies as such a portion of the lot on the corner of Mint and West Fourth streets, fronting about 209 feet on the former and about 200 feet on the latter, having laid off the same with walks and constructed a fountain in the center and a pavilion in its rear.

In 1846 the population of the city was about 2,000, and in 1900 it was 18,091.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This building is located on the west corner of West Trade and Mint streets. The main front is on the former, there being a public entrance also from Mint street.

The land upon which it is located is a part of that purchased November 25, 1835, in connection with the establishment of the assay office. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded October 15, 1889, and the structure was completed and occupied early in 1891. Its cubic contents are 441,233 feet, and it is supplied with steam heat. Besides the first floor, which is used entirely by the post-office, fifteen rooms are assigned, they being occupied principally by the postal service, Weather Bureau, and United States courts.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved August 13, 1888, October 2, 1888, and September 30, 1890.

When the building was first occupied the annual postal receipts amounted to about $22,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $39,317.40. In 1890 the population of the city was 11,557, and in 1900 it was 18,091.

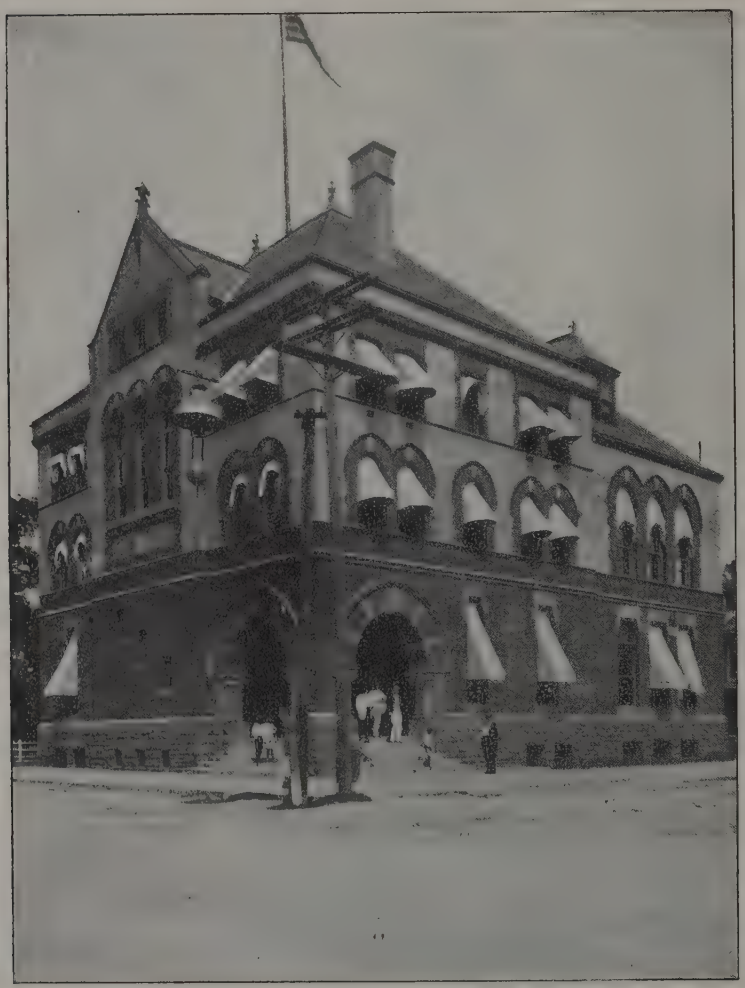
COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., GREENSBORO, N. C.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., GREENSBORO, N. C.

The building shown in the accompanying illustration is located on the southeast corner of East Market and South Elm streets, on a plot of ground fronting north 123½ feet on the former and west 148½ feet on the latter. The site was secured by purchase May 1, 1883, for $13,000.

Building operations were commenced under a contract awarded March 28, 1885, and the structure was completed and occupied about March 1, 1887, the cost of construction being $52,688.23. The building was authorized by an act of Congress approved May 25, 1882, and appropriated for by acts of August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, March 3, 1885, and July 26, 1886. It is constructed of brick, and contains a cubic space of 288,659 feet. It is heated by hot water and is occupied by the postal service and United States courts.

The postal receipts during the first year of the occupancy of the building were $8,369.10, and for the year ending June 30, 1899, they were $26,056.21. In 1890 the population of the city was 3,317 and in 1900 it was 10,035.



POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEWBERN, N. C.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEWBERN, N. C.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, and appropriated for by acts of August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891. Under date of August 14, 1891, the site was secured by purchase for $6,000, it being located on the northwest corner of Craven and Pollock streets, with a frontage of 120 feet east on the former, and 108 feet 10 inches south on the latter. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded March 1, 1895, and the structure was completed and occupied April 1, 1897, the cost of construction being $68,746.60.

It rests on a pile foundation, with concrete filling. The basement walls are of a local brown sandstone from the quarries of the Aldrich Stone Company, with steps, doorsills, etc., of hard limestone. From the water table to the second-story window sill course the walls are of red pressed brick, and above this line of buff brick with red brick trimmings. The cubic contents of the building are 298,422 feet. The basement is occupied by the steam-heating plant (operated by one boiler), carriers' swing room, storage room, etc. On the first floor is located the post-office, and on the second and third floors the United States courts and the customs and internal-revenue services, the court room being located at the north end of the second story extending full width of the building.

In 1897 the gross postal receipts amounted to $9,285.95, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $10,315.73. In 1890 the population of the city was 7,843, and in 1900 it was 9,090.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

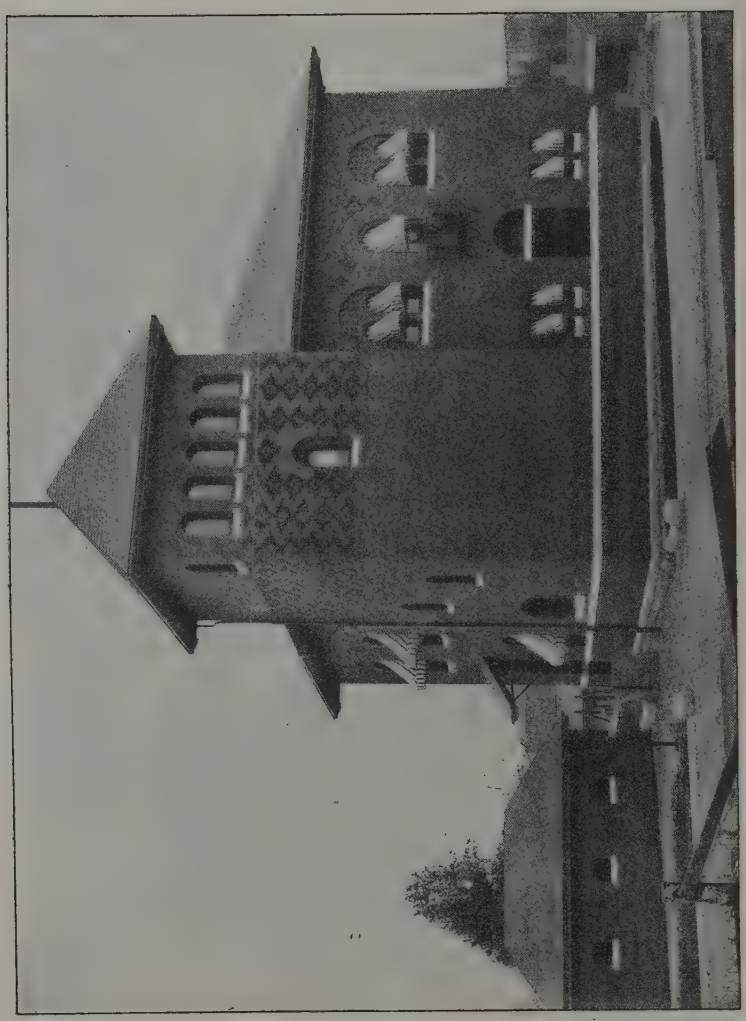
The court-house and post-office at Raleigh, N. C., is located on the southwest corner of Fayetteville and Martin streets on a plot of ground bounded on the east 125 feet by the former, on the north 210 feet by the latter, and on the west 125 feet by Salisbury street. At the rear of the building there is a grass plot fronting about 105 feet on Martin street and extending back along Salisbury street the full depth of the lot.

The first appropriation on account of the building was made by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, out of which a portion of the land was purchased January 15, 1861, for the sum of $7,700, the ballance in 1864 being transferred to the surplus fund. December 6, 1873, the city of Raleigh donated to the United States an adjoining strip of ground fronting 20 feet on Fayetteville street and 210 feet deep.

Work on the building was commenced in the early part of 1874 and the structure was completed in 1879, the cost of construction being $341,496.87. The first and second floors, however, were occupied in 1878, and the other floors during the following year. The building is constructed of granite from quarries at Goldsboro, N. C., and contains a space of 590,700 cubic feet. It is heated by steam, supplied from one boiler, and is occupied principally by the postal and internal-revenue services and the United States courts.

In addition to the act above referred to, legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of June 10, 1872, March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, March 3, 1877, December 15, 1877, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, and March 2, 1881 (extra for stone furnished).

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the internal-revenue and postal receipts amounted to $2,296,476.09 and $38,380.03, respectively. In 1870 the population of the city was 7,790 and in 1900 it was 13,643.



POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, REIDSVILLE, N. C.

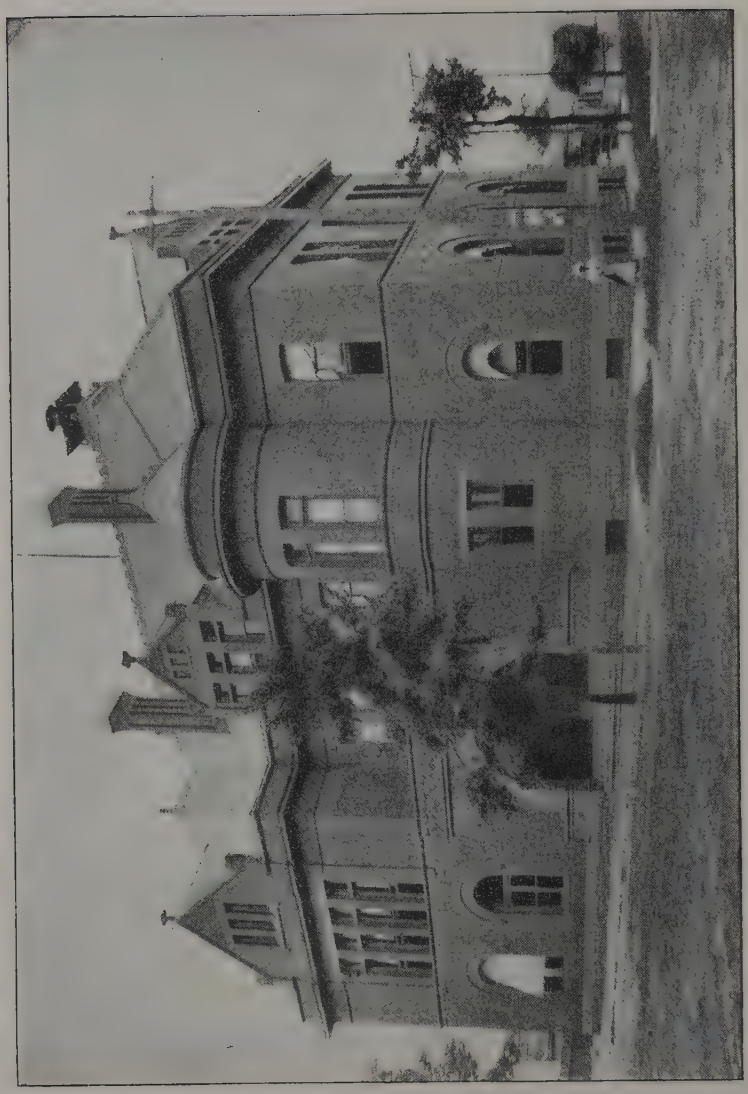
POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, REIDSVILLE, N. C.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved January 2, 1891, and appropriated for by an act of March 3, 1891. February 4, 1892, the site was purchased for the sum of $3,600, fronting east 100 feet on Scales street and south 90 feet on Morehead street, and on May 29, 1893, an additional strip with a 10-foot frontage on Morehead street, and full depth was purchased for $400.

The construction of the building, which fronts south on Morehead street, was commenced under a contract awarded April 26, 1893, and it was completed and occupied in the early part of 1894, the cost of construction being $20,935.89.

It is of red brick with stone trimmings, contains a space of 70,420 cubic feet, and is heated by open grates. The first floor is occupied by the postal service, and the second by the internal-revenue service and United States commissioner.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $5,600.89. In 1890 the population of Reidsville was 2,969, and in 1900 it was 3,262.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, STATESVILLE, N. C.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, STATESVILLE, N. C.

An act of Congress approved August 8, 1888, authorized this building, and it was appropriated for by acts of October 2, 1888, and July 29, 1892 (heating apparatus). Under date of March 4, 1889, the site was secured by purchase for the sum of $4,000, it being bounded on the south 100 feet by Front street, and on the west 140 feet by Main street.

A contract for the erection of the building was awarded June 24, 1890, and the structure was completed and occupied in March, 1891, the cost of construction being $72,972.27. It is constructed of red brick, with terra-cotta and brownstone trimmings, and contains a space of 349,842 cubic feet. The first floor is assigned to the postal service, and the second and third principally to the United States courts.

Since the building was first occupied, the postal receipts have increased from about $6,000 per annum, to $7,897.68 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 2,318, and in 1900 it was 3,141.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., WILMINGTON, N. C.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., WILMINGTON, N. C.

This building is located on the east side of North Water street, between Princess street on the north and Market street on the south, facing the Cape Fear River, which is about 50 feet west of Water street. It was constructed between 1844 and 1846, at a cost of about $40,000.

On April 16, 1819, the lot on which this building stands was purchased, with a custom-house building located thereon, for $14,000, the funds having been transferred from the appropriation: "Custom-houses and public warehouses." The building was destroyed by fire January 17, 1840.

The appropriations for the present building were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1843, June 17, 1844, August 10, 1846, and August 12, 1848 (furniture, etc.).

Bounding the Government property between Water, Princess, and Market streets are three alleys—Ewings, Smith, and Grabies alleys running at right angles to Water street, and Wright alley running parallel thereto. Smith alley is immediately south of the custom-house and is shown in part in the accompanying illustration.

The act of June 17, 1844, above referred to, also provided for the purchase of additional ground, and accordingly a lot at the rear, extending northerly along the west side of Wright alley, from Smith alley on the south to Ewings alley on the north, with a two-story brick building thereon, was purchased November 17, 1845, for $1,000. This purchase, with that of 1819, secured an L-shaped piece of ground fronting west about 39 feet on Water street, extending east along the north side of Smith alley 100 feet 5 inches, thence north along Wright alley about 78 feet to Ewings alley, on which it has a frontage of about 29 feet. They also secured to the United States the right to the free use at all times of all the wharf property on the west side of Water street, between the lines of Ewings alley on the north and Smith alley on the south.

About 1875 there was constructed at the southeast corner of the lot at the intersection of Smith and Wright alleys a small two-story brick structure for use as wood house and toilet.

Under authority of an act of February 20, 1885, additional property was purchased December 14, 1885, for $25,000 for use of the revenue cutter and other branches of the customs service. This purchase consisted of the two-story brick building shown in part at the right of the custom-house in the accompanying illustration, which is on a plot of ground fronting 30 feet 6 inches on Water street and extending back 99 feet 8 inches between Smith alley on the north and Grabies alley on the south; and two pieces of water-front property between Water street and the river, one extending south from the south line of Princess street, about 101 feet to the line of Ewings alley and the other extending south from the line of Smith alley about 68 feet toward Market street, thus giving the United States the free use of about 265 feet of continuous water front.

The cubic contents of this custom-house are 120,000 feet. It is heated by stoves and grates and is occupied almost exclusively by the customs service. From the time of its construction until August, 1874, it was occupied also by the post-office, after which that office was moved to a rented building. The brick warehouses at the rear and at the south of the custom-house are used for storage purposes.

The population of Wilmington has increased from about 5,800 in 1842 to 20,976 in 1900.

POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., WILMINGTON, N. C.

POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., WILMINGTON, N. C.

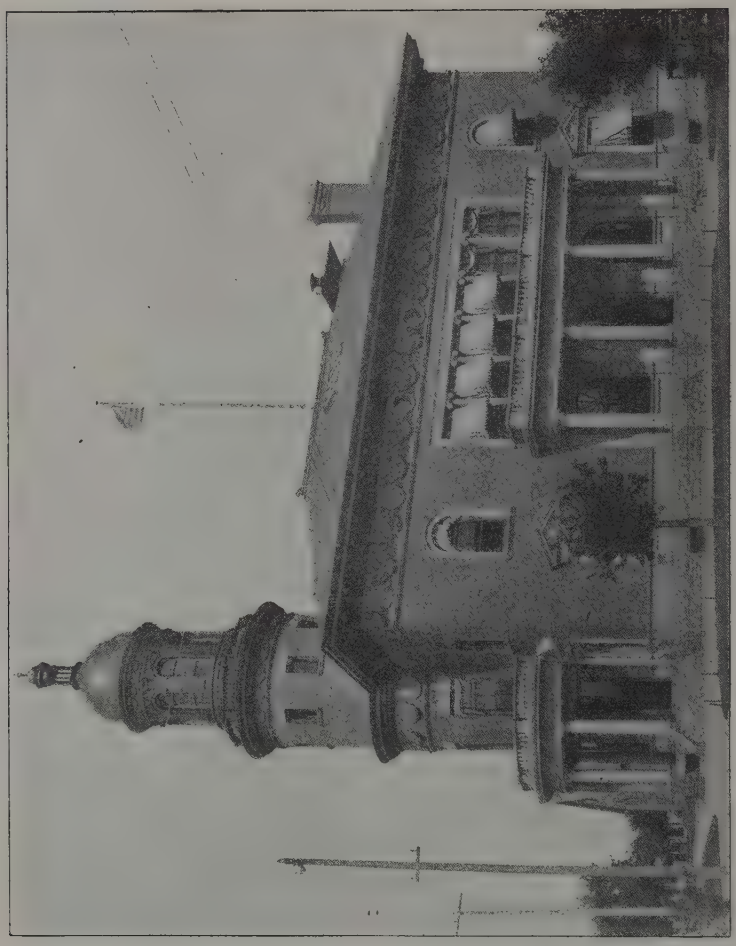
This building is located on the southeast corner of Front and Chestnut streets, on a plot of ground facing west 165 feet on the former and extending back along the latter 330 feet to Second street, on which it has a frontage of 165 feet.

The land was secured by purchase August 25, 1887, for the sum of $40,000. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded December 14, 1888, and the structure was completed and occupied in 1891, the cost of construction being $156,513.36. The walls of the superstructure are of sandstone from quarries located at Sandford, N. C.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved February 4, 1887, March 3, 1887, and October 2, 1888.

The cubic contents of the building are 486,746 feet. It is heated by hot-water system. The number of rooms occupied is twenty-four, they being assigned principally to the post-office, courts, United States engineers, and Weather Bureau.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts aggregated $39,971.69. In 1890 the population of the city was 20,056, and in 1900 it was 20,976



POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, FARGO, N. DAK.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, FARGO, N. DAK.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved December 27, 1890, and March 3, 1891. It is located on the northwest corner of First avenue and Roberts street, on a plot of ground 140 feet square, bounded on the south by the former, east by the latter, and on the west by an alley.

The land was secured by purchase April 14, 1892, for the sum of $4,000. The building was commenced under a contract awarded September 9, 1893, for basement walls, etc., and was completed and occupied in March, 1897, the cost of construction being $95,892.06.

It is constructed of buff brick, with Bedford (Ind.) limestone and buff terra-cotta trimmings, the interior being finished in quartered white oak. It contains a cubic space of 327,000 feet, and is heated by steam. Fourteen rooms are occupied, assigned to the postal and internal-revenue services, United States courts, and land office.

During the years ended March 31, 1897, and March 31, 1900, the gross postal receipts amounted to $33,306.10 and $41,177.03, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 5,664, and in 1900 it was 9,589.

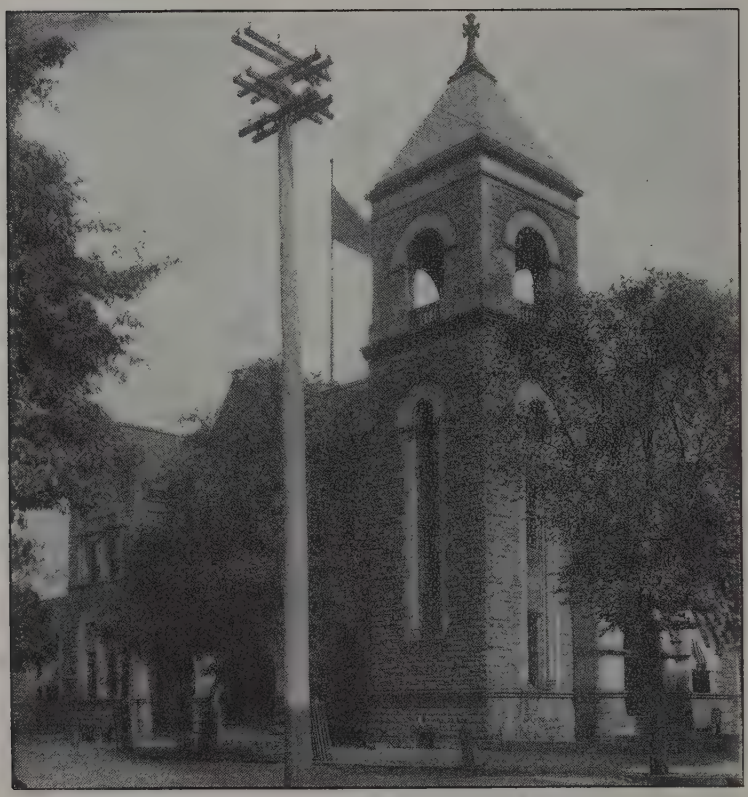
POST-OFFICE, AKRON, OHIO.

POST-OFFICE, AKRON, OHIO.

An act of Congress approved January 26, 1891, limited the cost of this building at $75,000, and an act of March 3, 1891, appropriated that amount. The site was purchased May 10, 1892, for $10,000, and fronts west 119.56 feet on High street, north 134.33 feet on Market street, east 107.80 feet on Wheeler's lane, and south 132.10 feet on adjoining property. The construction of the building was commenced under a contract awarded July 21, 1898, and it was completed and occupied in the latter part of July, 1899, the total cost exclusive of site being $64,820.44.

It is constructed of brick, with Bedford (Ind.) limestone base and trimmings, is 106 feet 4 inches by 68 feet in plan, and has a contents of 383,728 cubic feet. The post-office occupies the main floor, the principal entrance to which is on Market street. The entrance on High street leads to the second story, which consists of a gallery extending along the north and west sides, a railway mail clerks' dormitory being fitted up at the southwest corner. The post-office working room extends the full height of the building. Steam heat is supplied throughout.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $122,022.11. In 1890 the population of the city was 27,601 and in 1900 it was 42,728.



POST-OFFICE, CANTON, OHIO.

POST-OFFICE, CANTON, OHIO.

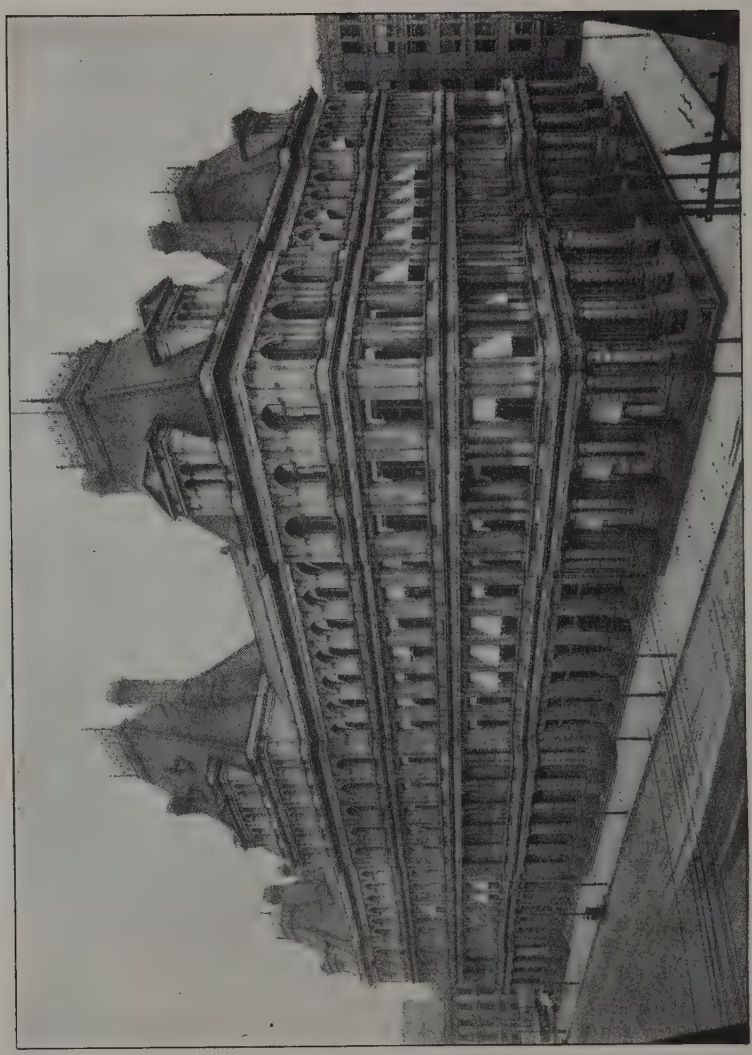
The post-office at Canton, Ohio, is located at the northwest corner of South Cleveland avenue and Eighth street, on a plot of ground bounded on the east 95 feet by the former, south 200 feet by the latter, and on the west 95 feet by Dewalt street. The land was secured by purchase June 16, 1891, for the sum of $22,200.

Work on the excavations was performed under a contract awarded September 30, 1891, and the building was occupied February 18, 1894. Some additional work in completing the interior finish, however, was subsequently performed under an appropriation of August 23, 1894. The cost of the structure, exclusive of site, was $82,655.42. The legislation on account of this building as originally constructed was approved June 2, 1890, August 30, 1890, March 3, 1891, and August 23, 1894.

An act of March 2, 1899, authorized the construction of an addition for the accommodation of the post-office, at a cost not exceeding $15,000, and this amount was made available by an act of March 3, 1899. A contract for the work was awarded October 6, 1899. Building operations were suspended until the following spring, and the extension was completed during the summer of 1900. It is one story high and has a frontage of 32 feet at west end of main structure, and is 44 feet deep.

The building contains a cubic space of 297,536 feet. It is heated by hot air, and is occupied by the postal and internal-revenue services, United States circuit judge, and pension examiner. The first floor is occupied entirely by the postal service.

The gross receipts of the post-office during the years ended June 30, 1894 and 1899, were $50,518.54 and $65,548.36, respectively. The population of the city in 1890 was 26,189, and in 1900 it was 30,667.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

This building is situated on a lot about 180 by 400 feet, bounded on the east by Main street, south by Fifth street, west by Walnut street, and north by Patterson alley, the main façade being on Fifth street. The ground was secured on November 8, 1873, by condemnation, at a total cost, including incidental expenses, of $708,026. Work was commenced in 1874, and the building was completed and occupied May 1, 1885, the cost of construction being $5,088,382.35. The basement walls are of red granite, and those of the superstructure of gray granite, from Fox Island, Maine.

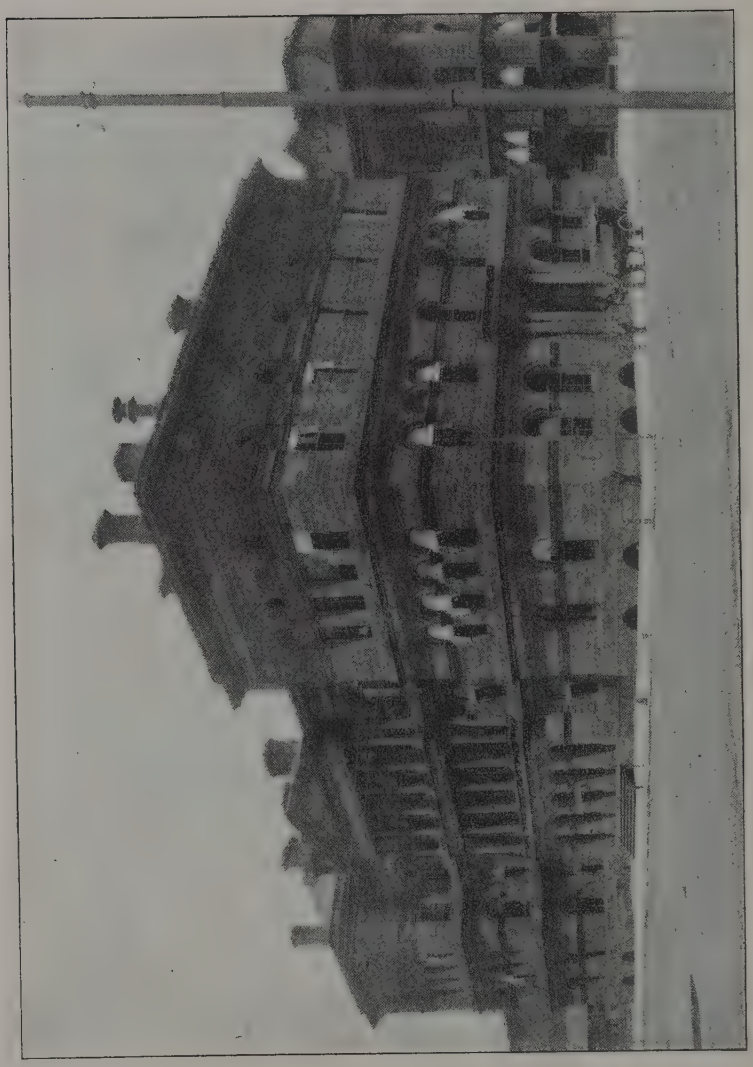
The appropriations on account of the purchase of the site and completion of the building were approved March 12, 1872, June 10, 1872, March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, March 3, 1877, April 30, 1878, June 30, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, May 1, 1884, July 7, 1884, and August 5, 1892 (painting and decorating).

The building contains a cubic space of 7,883,500 feet, is heated by steam, and is provided with two passenger and three freight elevators. Ninety rooms are occupied, assigned principally to the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, subtreasury, United States circuit and district courts, United States engineers, pension examiners, and civil service.

The following is a comparative statement of the gross receipts of offices located in the building: Internal revenue, 1885, $8,737,148.51; 1899, $14,528,118.31; customs, 1885, $783,523.50; 1899, $612,959.89; post-office, 1885, $517,606.86; 1899, $1,251,668.20. In 1880 the population of the city was 255,139 and in 1900 it was 325,902.

In 1851 the Government purchased a plot of ground fronting north 100 feet on Fourth street, east 149 feet 6 inches on Vine street, and south 100 feet on Burnet street, and constructed thereon a handsome and substantial building, of Greek style of architecture, known as the custom-house. In pursuance of an act of Congress approved February 27, 1879, the property was sold on December 12, 1885, to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange for the sum of $100,000. The structure was subsequently torn down and there now stands on the lot the hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

The appropriations on account of the construction, alterations, etc., of the building, were approved September 30, 1850, March 3, 1851, July 21, 1852, March 3, 1853, August 4, 1854, August 18, 1856, March 3, 1857, March 14, 1864, and April 7, 1866, the total amount of the same being $339,083.90.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1855, authorized the construction of a stone building at Cleveland, Ohio, for the accommodation of the customs and postal services and the United States courts, limited the dimensions and cost of the same, and made an appropriation therefor. An act of May 9, 1856, extended the dimensions and limit of cost, and an act of June 12, 1858, provided for the approaches.

The site was purchased April 9, 1856, at a cost of $30,000, and the construction of the building was completed at a cost of $138,236.30. It was occupied in January, 1859.

By authority of an act of April 4, 1880, the construction of the two wings at the north and south ends of the building was commenced, and continued, together with certain remodeling of the main portion, under acts of August 7, 1882, July 7, 1884, and March 3, 1885. All this work was completed in 1885, at a cost of $317,951.23.

Acts of October 2, 1888, and September 30, 1890, appropriated $30,000 for repairs to the building.

The site is 200 feet from north to south and 105 feet from east to west, and is bounded on the north by Rockwell street, east by Case place, south by Superior street, and west by the public square.

The building fronts west with public entrances also at the north and south ends. It contains a cubic space of 654,200 feet, is heated by both steam and hot water, and is provided with elevator service. Sixty-three rooms are occupied, assigned principally to the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, and the United States courts.

The gross receipts collected in the building during the year ended June 30, 1899, from internal revenue were $2,819,375.42; postal service, $839,389.89; customs, $659,483.36. The population of the city in 1860 was 43,417 and in 1900 it was 381,768.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

April 11, 1882, Congress authorized the construction of a building in this city for the accommodation of the circuit and district courts, internal revenue and pension offices, post-office, and other Government uses, limiting the cost, and making appropriation therefor.

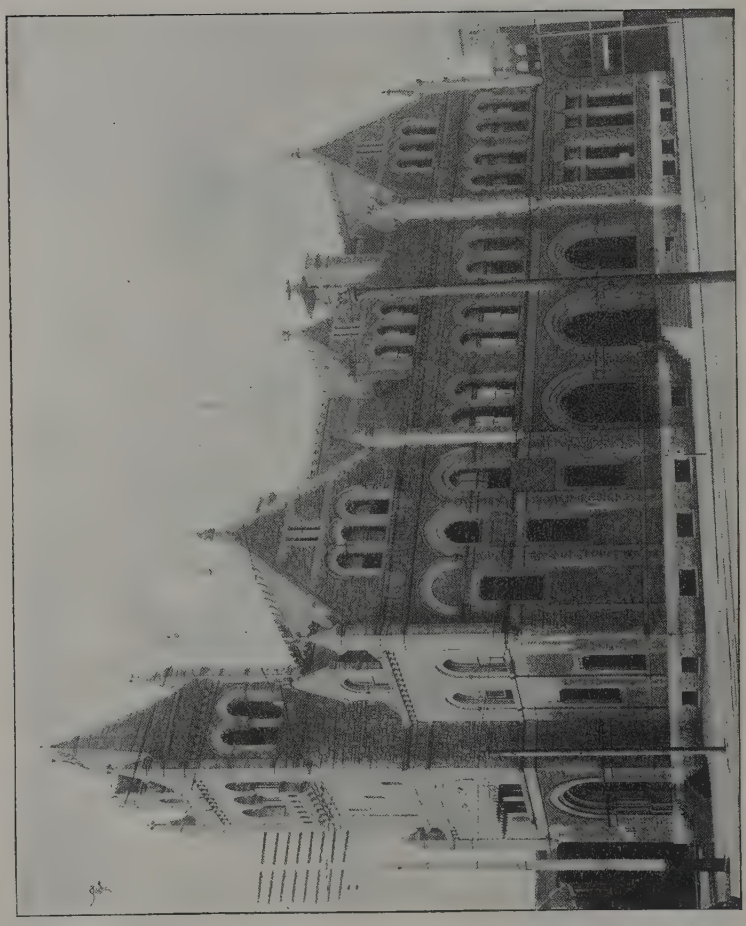
December 26, 1882, the site, which is 189 feet square, was purchased for the sum of $58,500. It is bounded on the north by State street, west by Third street, south by Chapel alley, and east by Lazelle alley.

Subsequent appropriations for the building were approved August 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, and March 3, 1888, the last two acts being for approaches and elevators.

A contract was awarded for the foundations November 14, 1883. The first story was occupied by the post-office October 1, 1887, and the other stories were completed a few weeks thereafter, the cost of construction being $264,588.96.

The building, which is of Berea (Ohio) sandstone and covers an area of about 134 by 75 feet, has a cubic contents of 793,954 feet. It is provided with steam heat and elevator service, and is occupied principally by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, and the United States courts, the number of rooms assigned being twenty-three, besides the first floor, which is used entirely by the post-office.

The following is a statement of the gross receipts of offices located in the building: Internal revenue, 1890, $387,227.74; 1899, $1,123,880.07; customs, 1890, $46,410; 1899, $39,613; postal, 1887, $130,448.95; 1899, $326,311.62. The population of the city was 51,647 in 1880, in 1890, 88,150, and in 1900, 125,560.



POST-OFFICE, DAYTON, OHIO.

POST-OFFICE, DAYTON, OHIO.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1887; September 30, 1890, and July 28, 1892 (outstanding liabilities).

It is located on the southwest corner of Fifth and Main streets on a site fronting north 180 feet on the former and east 120 feet on the latter. This ground was secured by purchase January 10, 1888, for the sum of $42,000. A contract for the basement and area walls was awarded November 13, 1888, and the building was completed and occupied June 1, 1892, the cost of construction being $117,894.94.

It is constructed of Berea (Ohio) sandstone, has a cubic contents of 424,030 feet, and is heated by steam (indirect radiation). The number of rooms in the building is twelve, they being occupied mainly by the postal and internal-revenue services, pension examiners, and civil-service board.

During the first year the building was occupied the postal receipts amounted to $130,134.90, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, to $212,439.21. In 1890 the population of this city was 61,220, and in 1900 it was 85,333.

POST-OFFICE, LIMA, OHIO.

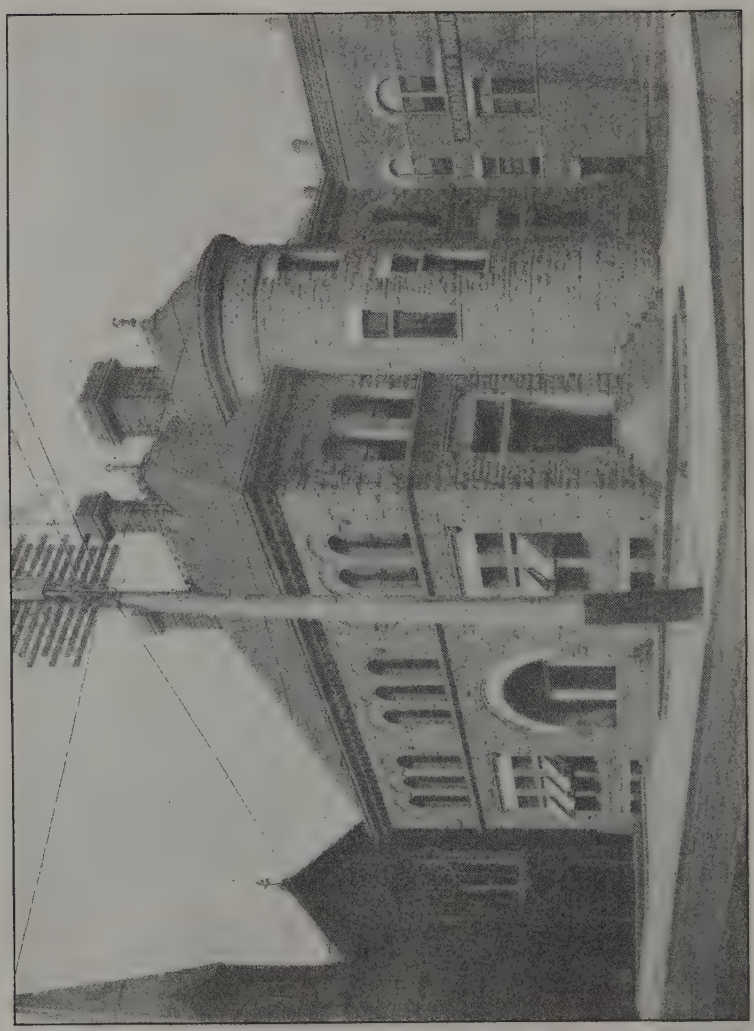
POST-OFFICE, LIMA, OHIO.

The post-office building at Lima, Ohio, shown in the accompanying illustration, was authorized by an act of Congress approved December 24, 1890, and appropriated for by an act of March 3, 1891. The site, which was secured October 6, 1891, by purchase, for the sum $10,000, fronts north 102 feet 1½ inches on High street and east 120 feet on Elizabeth street.

A contract for the erection of the building was awarded March 7, 1894, and the structure was completed and occupied October 13, 1895, the cost of construction being $47,332.33.

The building is constructed of brick, and has a cubic contents of 250,500 feet. It is provided with steam heat, and is occupied by the postal service, pension examiners, and civil-service board.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $32,664.91. In 1890 the population of the city was 15,981, and in 1900 it was 21,723.



Post-Office, Portsmouth, Ohio.

POST-OFFICE, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Chillicothe and Fifth streets, on a plot of ground bounded on the west by the former 122 feet 1 inch, on the south by the latter 110 feet, and on the north by Sixth street 110 feet. The land was secured by purchase July 18, 1889, for the sum of $12,000.

July 19, 1890, a contract was awarded for the erection of the building, and the structure was completed and occupied October 1, 1892, the cost of construction being $62,672.42. It contains a cubic space of 187,510 feet.

The exterior walls are of sandstone, from Scioto County, Ohio, with steps, doorsills, etc., of granite. The building is provided with a steam-heating apparatus operated by two boilers, and is occupied principally by the postal service.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved May 11, 1888, October 2, 1888, February 13, 1891, and October 23, 1894 (outstanding liabilities).

In 1892 the postal receipts amounted to about $17,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, to $23,896.10. The population of the city in 1890 was 12,394, and in 1900 it was 17,870.

Custom-House and Post-Office, Sandusky, Ohio.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SANDUSKY, OHIO.

This building is located on the southwest corner of Market street and Columbus avenue on a plot of ground fronting north 80 feet on the former and east 132 feet on the latter.

It was appropriated for by acts of Congress approved August 4, 1854, and August 18, 1856. The land was secured by purchase April 22, 1856, for $11,000, and the structure was completed and occupied in the following year. It is constructed of Berea (Ohio) sandstone, contains a space of 115,300 cubic feet, and cost $63,987.16 exclusive of site. There are eight rooms occupied, they being assigned to the postal, customs, and internal revenue services, and the Weather Bureau. Steam heat is supplied from one boiler.

In 1871–72 alterations and repairs were made at a cost of about $10,000, in pursuance of an act of March 3, 1871.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $27,457.36. From 1870 to 1900 the population of Sandusky has increased from 13,000 to 19,664.

POST-OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

POST-OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

The building shown in the accompanying illustration is located on the northeast corner of High and Spring streets, on a plot of ground fronting south 150 feet on the former and west 130 feet on the latter.

The land was secured by purchase December 26, 1885, for the sum of $19,500. The building was commenced in the summer of 1887 and was completed and occupied September 1, 1890, the cost of construction being $124,659.59.

It is constructed of limestone, contains a cubic space of 327,600 feet, and is heated by a hot-water system operated by one boiler. The entire first floor and a portion of the basement is occupied by the postal service.

The appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, and March 30, 1888.

During the years ended June 30, 1890, and June 30, 1900, the postal receipts were $73,695.04 and $120,121.24, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 31,895, and in 1900 it was 38,253.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

This building is located on the south corner of St. Clair and Madison streets, on a plot of ground fronting northwest 238 feet 4 inches on the former, northeast 120 feet on the latter, and bounded on the southeast by an alley.

A contract was awarded July 10, 1882, for granite for basement and area walls, and the building was completed and occupied in 1888, the cost of construction being $375,641.17. The walls of the superstructure are of Berea (Ohio) sandstone.

The building has a cubic contents of 851,940 feet, is heated by steam, and is provided with elevator service, one passenger and one freight, both operated by steam power. The number of rooms occupied is twenty-seven, most of which are assigned to the postal, customs, and internal revenue services, and the United States courts.

Under authority of acts of Congress approved August 4, 1854, August 18, 1856, and July 28, 1866, a portion of the present site fronting 120 feet on St. Clair street, and extending back along Madison street, was purchased April 22, 1856, for $12,000, and a custom-house constructed thereon. An act of June 16, 1880, authorized the purchase of additional land and the erection of a building suitable for the United States courts, custom-house, bonded warehouse, etc., and an act of March 3, 1881, authorized the sale and removal of the old building. In addition to these two acts, appropriations on account of the present structure were made by acts of August 7, 1882, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, March 30, 1888, and October 2, 1888 (elevator and mail lift). The additional land was secured by purchase March 9, 1881, and December 19, 1881, at a cost of $53,250, making the total cost of the present site $65,250.

Since the first year the building was occupied, the internal-revenue and postal receipts have increased from about $650,000 and $115,000 to $1,776,682.19 and $300,725.78, respectively, during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 81,434, and in 1900 it was 131,822.

POST-OFFICE, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

POST-OFFICE, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

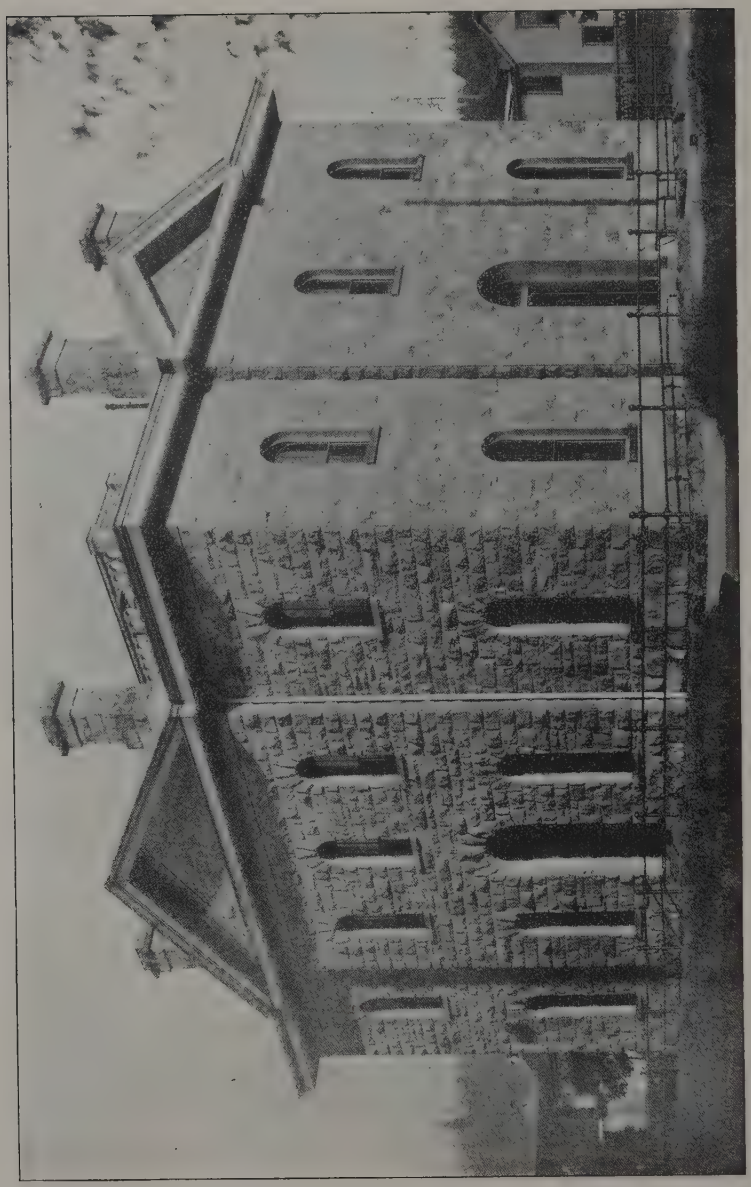
This building is located on the west corner of Front and Market streets, on a site bounded on the northeast 100 feet by the former, on the southeast 130 feet 6 inches by the latter, and on the southwest 100 feet by Emily alley, which is 20 feet wide.

The land was secured by purchase March 26, 1892, for $13,000. The building was commenced under a contract awarded September 25, 1896, and completed and occupied January 1, 1898, the cost of construction being $56,525.13.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved January 21, 1891, March 3, 1891, and July 1, 1898, the last providing for a granolithic sidewalk.

The cubic contents of the building are 185,202 feet. It is heated by steam and is occupied by the postal and internal-revenue services and the local civil-service board.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $51,699.31. In 1890 the population of the city was 33,220 and in 1900 it was 44,885.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., ASTORIA, OREG.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., ASTORIA, OREG.

The custom-house, etc., building at Astoria, Oreg., is located in the center of a block 200 feet square, bounded on the north by Bond street, south by Commercial street, east by Eighth street, and on the west by Seventh street. The public entrances are on the north and west sides, that on the former opening direct into the post-office lobby and the latter to the stair hall, which also communicates with the lobby.

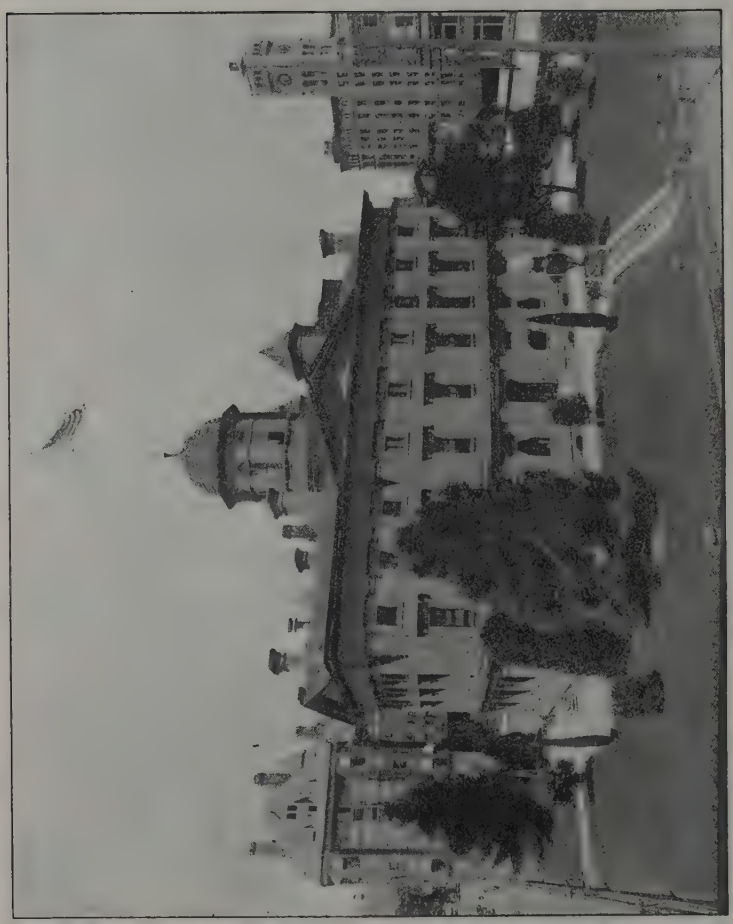
The land was secured by purchase July 13, 1868, for $8,000. The building was commenced June 14, 1869, and was completed and occupied January 25, 1873, the cost of construction being $67,986.28. The walls of the superstructure are of sandstone, quarried near Astoria.

Legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved March 2, 1867, July 15, 1870, March 3, 1871, and May 18, 1872. The building contains a cubic space of 123,000 feet. It is heated by hot water and is occupied by the postal and customs services, six rooms being assigned to the same.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $11,282.69. When this building was constructed the population of the city was about 1,000; in 1900 it was 8,381.

Acts of Congress approved March 3, 1851, and August 31, 1852, authorized and appropriated for a custom-house at this port. The amount appropriated ($40,000) was covered into the surplus fund in 1861. A site was purchased, however, on March 27, 1856, for $900, and a custom-house constructed thereon, payment for the same being made from the appropriation, "Collecting the revenue from customs." This ground as originally purchased measured about 112 by 150 feet and is located about 1½ miles east of the present custom-house in what is known as Upper Astoria. The old building has been abandoned and (1900) is in a dilapidated condition.

A controversy arose as to the ownership of a portion of this land, and the United States entering into a compromise with the claimant secured, by deed recorded August 31, 1875, a clear title to two-thirds of the same measuring 75 by 150 feet.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PORTLAND, OREG.

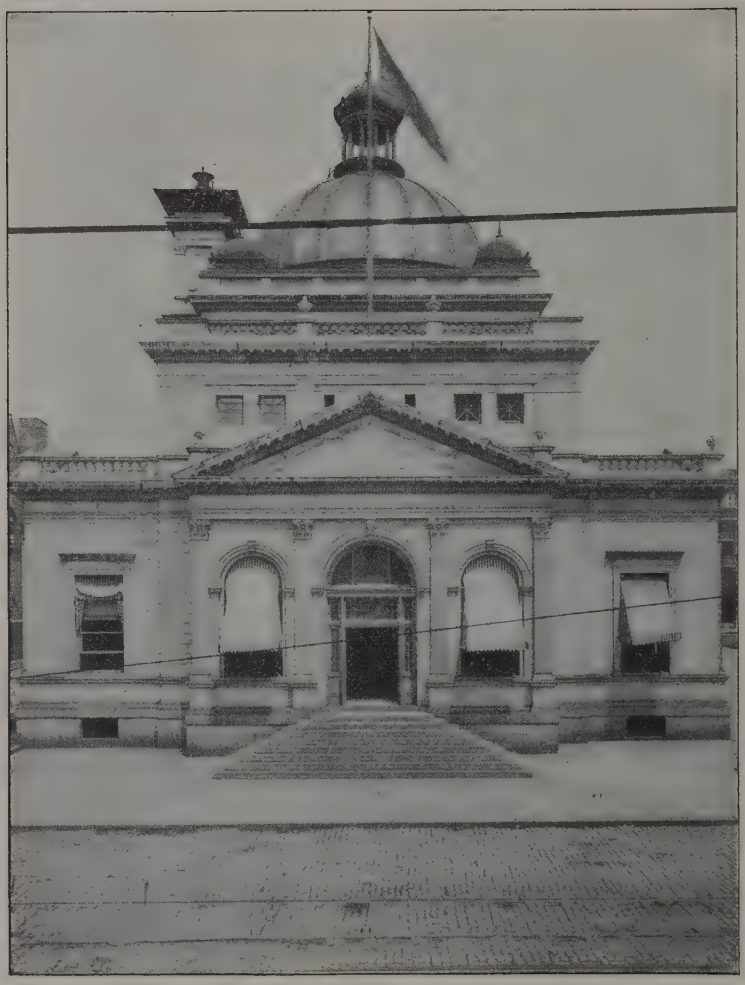
CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PORTLAND, OREG.

This building is located in the center of a block 200 feet square, bounded on the north by Morrison street, east by Fifth street, south by Yamhill street, and west by Sixth street, the main approach being from the east. The land was purchased September 2, 1869, from the city of Portland for the sum of $15,000, and the construction of the building was commenced in the same year. It was completed and occupied October 1, 1875, the cost of construction being $365,332.20.

The building is constructed of a sandstone quarried near Astoria, Oreg., contains a space of 1,593,650 cubic feet, and is heated by a low-pressure steam plant operated by one boiler. The first and second floors are occupied respectively by the post-office and United States courts, and the third floor by the customs service, railway mail clerks, post-office inspectors, and pension agent.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved July 20, 1868, March 3, 1869, July 15, 1870, March 3, 1871, March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, and March 3, 1875.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $190,189.09. In 1870 the population of the city was 8,293, and in 1900 it was 90,426.



POST-OFFICE, ALLEGHENY, PA.

POST-OFFICE, ALLEGHENY, PA.

An act of Congress approved April 23, 1890, authorized the construction of a post-office building at Allegheny, Pa., and limited the cost of site and building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches at $250,000. Acts of August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891, appropriated $100,000 for the purchase of land and the commencement of building operations. Proposals for the site were obtained in October, 1890, but it was found upon examination that a suitable piece of ground could not be purchased at a price which would leave a sufficient balance remaining available under the limit of cost prescribed by Congress for the erection of a suitable building thereon for the needs of the public service, as required by law. An additional appropriation of $135,000 was made by an act of August 5, 1892, for the purchase of site, and on April 13, 1893, the ground was secured for the sum of $175,000. This site is located on the northwest corner of Ohio and West Diamond streets, and has a frontage south of 120 feet on the former and east 151 feet on the latter. The main front of the building is on Ohio street.

The limit of cost of site and building was finally, by an act approved March 3, 1893, increased to $425,000. and an appropriation of $15,000 made on account of the work. Working drawings were prepared and a contract for the basement and area walls, first-floor beams, etc., awarded October 29, 1894. On February 5, 1896, a contract was entered into for the masonry of the superstructure, roof, and covering, etc., and on December 28, 1896, for interior finish, the building being completed and occupied in January, 1898. The cost of construction was $226,408.33. Additional appropriations in the aggregate sum of $175,000 were made by acts of March 2, 1895, June 11, 1896, and June 4, 1897.

The ground plan of the building is 97 by 71 feet, and it contains in all a space of 409,628 cubic feet, inclosed within walls of Hallowell (Me.) gray granite, and iron roof covered with copper. The floors of the first and second stories are framed in iron, the former with brick arches and the latter with terra-cotta arches of end construction. All columns are also protected by terra cotta, and the building may be considered as reasonably fireproof. The finishing wood is straight-grained maple, with bird's-eye panels, for corridor and vestibules, East India mahogany for postmaster's private office and toilet room, and white oak for all other portions above the basement. Over the post-office working room is a cortile extending to the dome and lighted by a skylight immediately below the base of the lantern. Surrounding this cortile at the second-floor level is an open gallery, with floor of colored marble mosaic tiling similar to the main lobby and vestibules below. Steam heat is supplied throughout from a low-pressure apparatus.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $144,853.07. In 1890 the population of Allegheny was 105,287, and in 1900 it was 129,896.

Post-Office, Beaver Falls, Pa.

POST-OFFICE, BEAVER FALLS, PA.

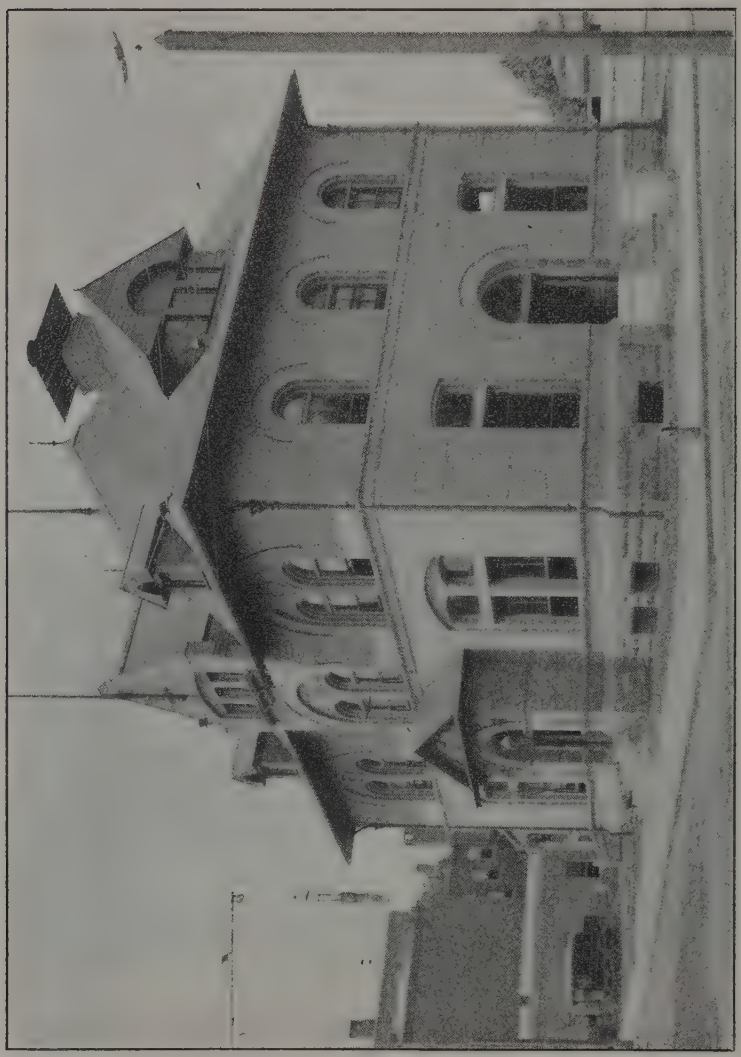
This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved July 2, 1890, and appropriated for by acts of August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891. It is located on a site on the southwest corner of Thirteenth street and Seventh avenue, fronting north 100 feet on the former and east 110 feet on the latter. The ground was secured November 30, 1892, for the sum of $11,000.

On September 2, 1896, a contract was awarded for the erection of the building, and it was completed and occupied October 16, 1897, the cost of construction being $38,677.23.

In the accompanying illustration the Seventh avenue front is shown. The entrance on this side leads into the public lobby which extends from the south end and returns along Thirteenth street to a stair hall in the northwest corner. This stair hall is also approached direct from the outside by an entrance on Thirteenth street.

The cubic contents of the building are 167,230 feet. It is heated by steam, and is occupied throughout by the postal service.

The gross receipts of the post-office during the fiscal year 1898–99 were $15,392.19. In 1890 the population of the borough was 9,735, and in 1900 it was 10,054.



POST-OFFICE, CHESTER, PA.

POST-OFFICE, CHESTER, PA.

This building, which is constructed of light mottled brick, is located on the northwest corner of Fifth and Welsh streets on a plot of ground fronting south 122 feet on the former and east 113 feet on the latter. It is bounded on the north by a 15-foot alley.

The ground was secured by purchase February 19, 1892, for $15,000. A contract was awarded June 12, 1893, for trench excavations and basement and area walls, and the building was completed and occupied November 23, 1896, the cost of construction being $64,599.90.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved May 16, 1890, August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891. It contains a cubic space of 189,049 feet, is heated by steam and hot air, and is occupied by the postal, internal-revenue, and customs services.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $30,859.25. In 1890 the population of the city was 20,226, and in 1900 it was 33,988.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., ERIE, Pa.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., ERIE, PA.

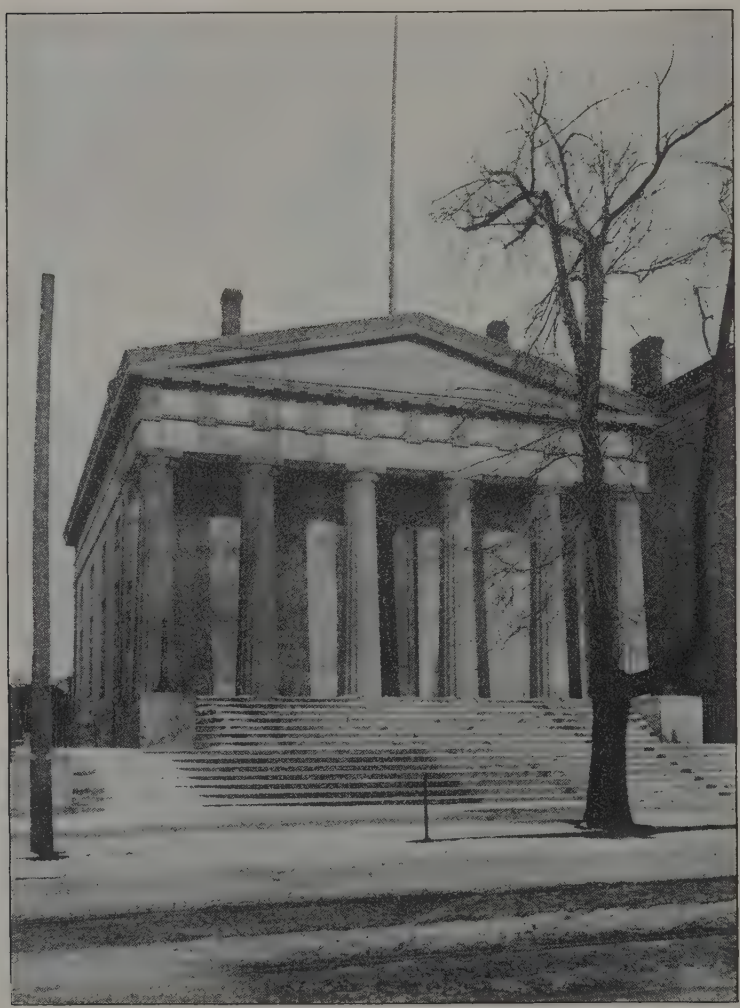
This building is located at the corner of State street and Central Park on a site fronting west 123 feet on the former, and north 165 feet on the latter.

The ground was secured by purchase June 7, 1883, for $36,000. It was broken in April, 1885, and the building was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1887, the cost of construction being $223,759.35.

The walls of the basement are of granite, and of the superstructure sandstone. The building has a cubic contents of 667,500 feet; is provided with steam heat supplied by the Home Heating Company, and is equipped with an electric passenger elevator. Besides the first floor, which is used entirely by the post-office, the number of rooms occupied is twenty-eight, they being assigned principally to the postal, customs, internal-revenue, and marine-hospital services, United States courts, United States engineers, pension examiners, and Weather Bureau.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved June 27, 1882, February 17, 1885, August 4, 1886, March 3, 1887, and August 5, 1892 (elevator).

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $84,241.10. In 1890 the population of the city was 40,634 and in 1900 it was 52,733.

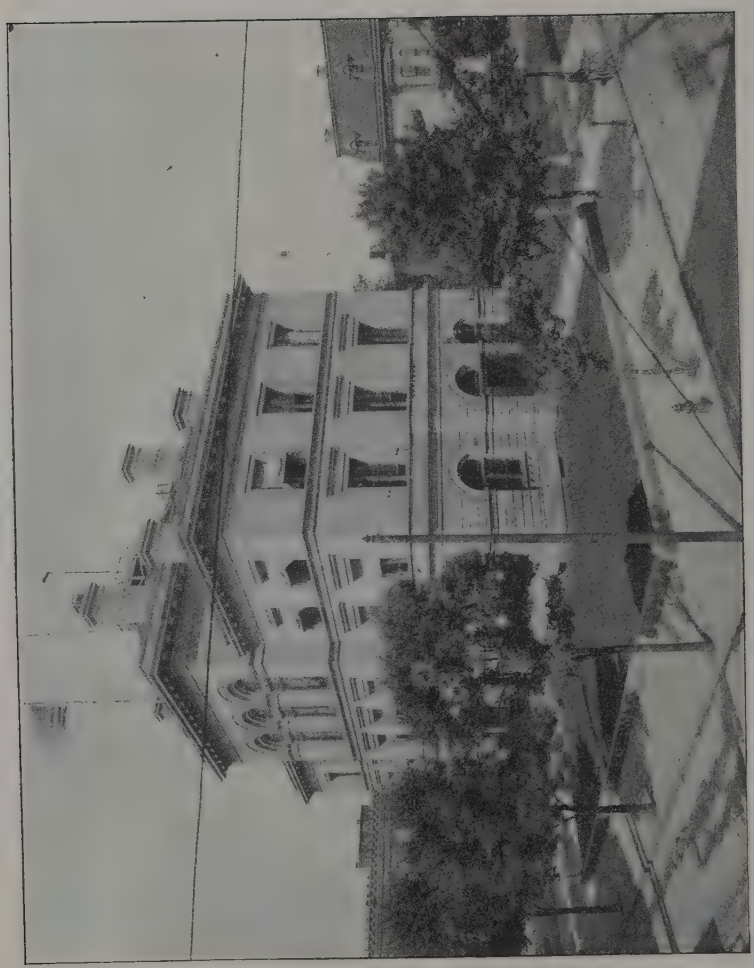


CUSTOM-HOUSE, ERIE, PA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ERIE, PA.

This building is located on the east side of State street, about midway between Fourth and Fifth streets. It was constructed in 1836–37 by the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and was purchased by the United States, February 11, 1850, for the sum of $29,000, the authority for the purchase being contained in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1849.

The lot has a frontage of 70 feet on State street, and is 125 feet deep. The building is of marble, 50 by 70 feet in plan, and is used by the customs service. It was occupied by the post-office from 1853 to 1867.



POST-OFFICE, ETC., HARRISBURG, PA.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., HARRISBURG, PA.

This building is located in the center of the block bounded on the northwest 196 feet 5 inches by Locust street, northeast 132 feet 6 inches by Third street, southeast 199 feet by Walnut street, and on the southwest 163 feet one-half inch by Court avenue, the principal approach being from Walnut street.

The land was secured by purchase May 26 and October 8, 1877, for the sum of $109,700. Work on the building was commenced in 1878, and the structure was completed and occupied May 10, 1882, the cost of construction being $290,056.44.

Legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved March 3, 1875, August 15, 1876, March 3, 1877, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, and March 3, 1881.

The building is constructed of granite and has a cubic contents of 490,000 feet. It is heated by a hot-water apparatus, and is occupied principally by the postal and internal-revenue services, pension office, bureau of steam engineering, United States Navy, Weather Bureau, and civil service, the number of rooms assigned being twenty-five.

The receipts from internal revenues have increased from $42,985.33 during the year ended June 30, 1883, to $316,826.54 during the fiscal year 1898–99, and during the same interval the postal receipts have increased from $74,089.53 to $134,018.22. The population of the city in 1880 was 30,762, and in 1900 it was 50,167.

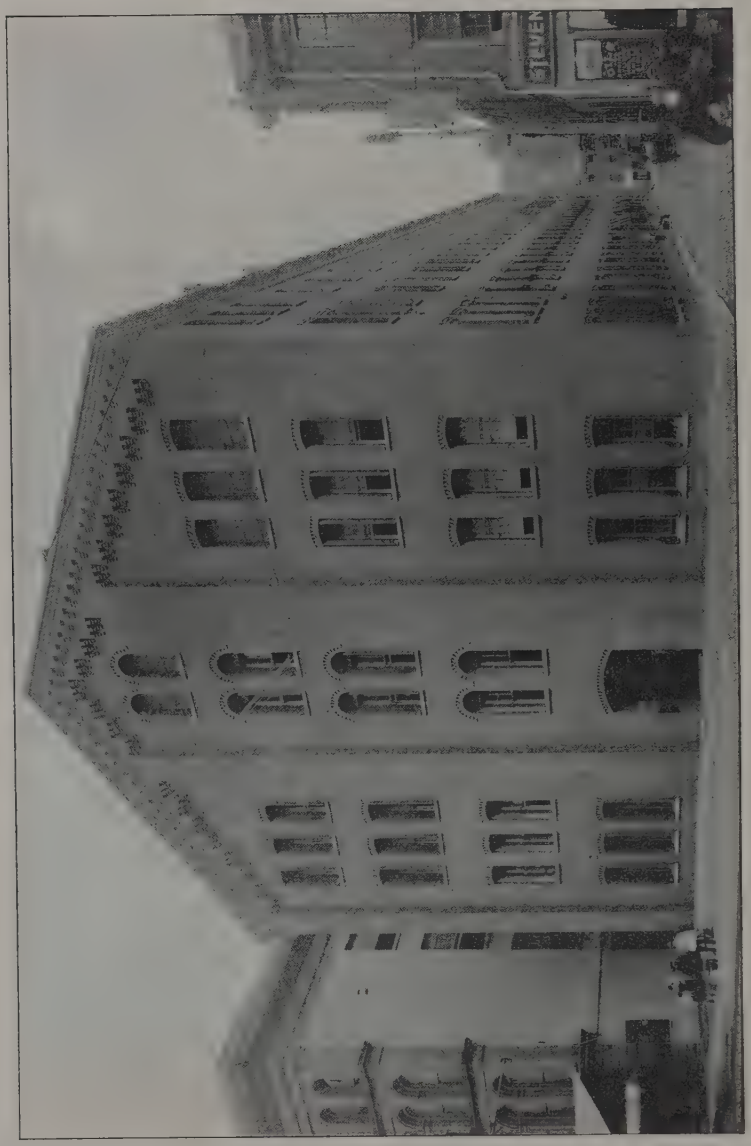
Post-Office, Lancaster, Pa.

POST-OFFICE, LANCASTER, PA.

The post-office building at Lancaster, Pa., was authorized by an act of Congress approved May 9, 1888. The site was secured by purchase October 16, 1888, for the sum of $15,000. It is on the southwest corner of North Duke and Marion streets, being bounded on the east 116 feet by the former, which is 61 feet wide, and on the north 140 feet by the latter, which is 14 feet wide.

The building was commenced under a contract awarded November 11, 1890, and was completed and occupied September 1, 1892, the cost of construction being $84,013.24. It is inclosed by walls of Indiana limestone, is 97 by 45 feet in plan, and has a cubic contents of 255,726 feet. It is heated by steam (indirect radiation), and is occupied by the postal and internal-revenue services.

In 1892 the internal-revenue collections were $2,318,510, and in 1899 they were $3,370,893. The gross postal receipts during the same periods were about $52,000 and $72,000 respectively. The population of the city in 1890 was 32,011, and in 1900 it was 41,459.



APPRAISERS' STORES, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

APPRAISERS' STORES, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

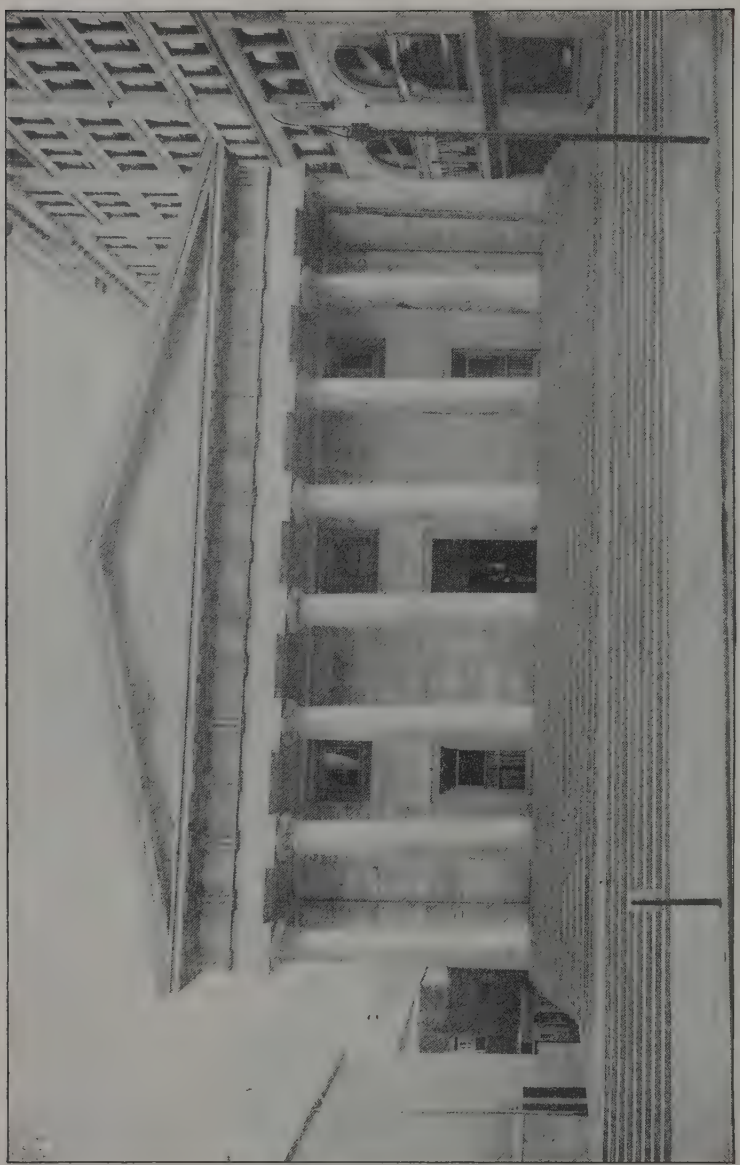
This building fronts east on Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, and is bounded on the north by Lodge street, west by Exchange and Dock streets, and on the south by Gold street. The ground has a frontage of 82 feet on Second street, and about 300 feet on Lodge and 265 feet on Gold streets.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, this land, with a building thereon, was purchased from the Bank of Pennsylvania July 15, 1857, for use as a post-office, the purchase price being $250,000. Appropriations were made by acts of August 18, 1856, and March 3, 1857, with a view to adapting the building to the needs of the post-office, but it does not appear that much work was performed in this direction, most of the funds being transferred in 1862 and 1863 to the fund for the "Court-house and post-office, Philadelphia," then in course of construction near the custom-house. This old building was subsequently removed and the present building constructed, it being completed and occupied July 13, 1871.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of July 28, 1866, March 2, 1867, July 20, 1868, July 25, 1868, March 3, 1869, April 20, 1870, July 15, 1870, March 3, 1871, and May 18, 1872 (additional machinery). An act of March 3, 1871, provides that the building shall be used also as a bonded warehouse. The cost of construction was $379,675.04.

It is constructed of brick, has a cubic contents of 1,444,000 feet, and is occupied almost entirely by the customs service. Steam heat is supplied by three boilers, which also furnish power for the operation of four freight elevators.

From August 13, 1874, to August 12, 1875, 22,672 packages were received at these stores for appraisement, and between the same dates in 1898 and 1899 the number amounted to 67,165.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This building is situated on the south side of Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth, extending back to Library street. The site has a frontage of 150 feet 4 inches on the former and 157 feet 7 inches on the latter. On Chestnut street the lot adjoins the Drexel Building on the west and the Western Bank Building on the east. The custom-house was designed by William Strickland and constructed by the Second Bank of the United States. It was commenced in 1819 and completed in 1824, at a cost of nearly $500,000.

The building is of marble from Montgomery County, Pa., and contains a space of 714,000 cubic feet. There are thirteen office rooms, all of which are used by the customs service, except three, which are assigned to the assistant treasurer. Artificial heat is supplied by a hot-water system (direct radiation), which is operated by one heater.

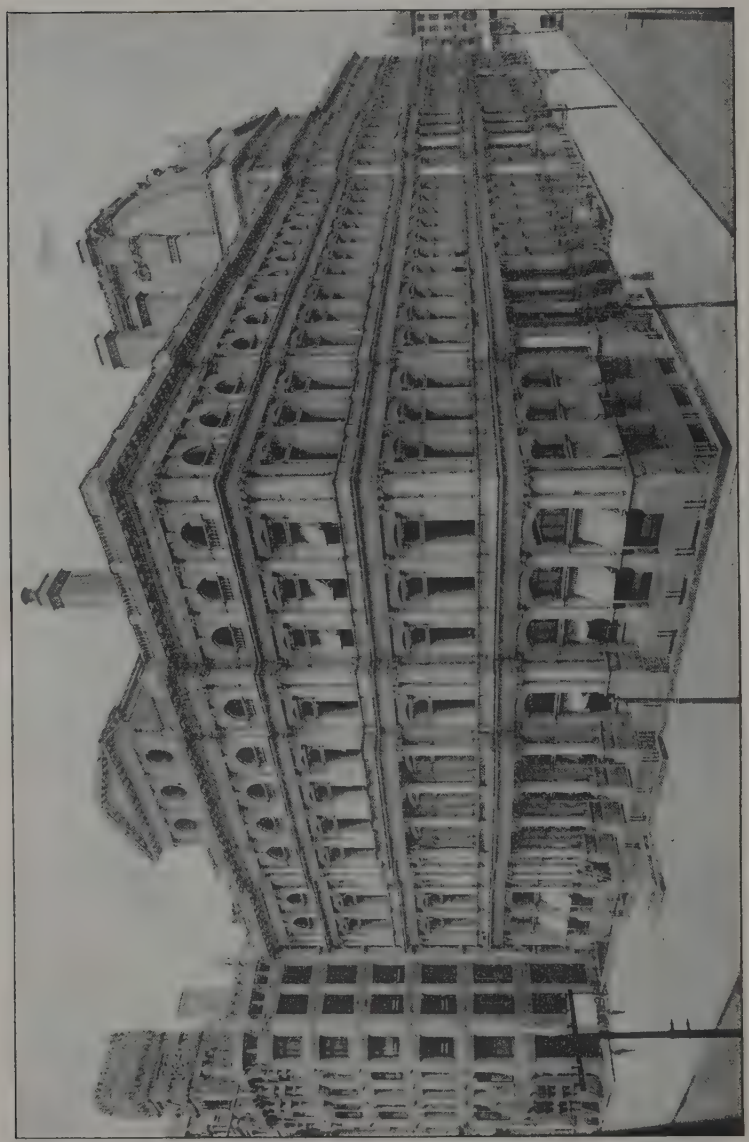
The property was purchased by the United States September 23, 1844, for $256,987.82, $225,000 of which amount was appropriated by an act of Congress approved June 17, 1844, the balance being obtained from the sale of the old custom-house. The customs officials moved into the present building during the latter part of 1844 and early part of 1845.

Appropriations on account of repairs, etc., to the structure were made by acts of September 30, 1850, March 3, 1863, July 2, 1864, April 7, 1866, and March 3, 1887.

The average value of the exports and imports at the port of Philadelphia for each of the fifteen years from 1885 to 1899 was $43,010,947 and $46,887,481, respectively, per annum. In 1840 the population of the city was 93,665, and in 1900 it was 1,293,697.

At the east of the custom-house, but on the Government lot and separated from the main building by a driveway, is located the Marine-Hospital office, the one and two-story structure shown in the illustration at the rear of the Western Bank Building. This hospital office was constructed in 1877, and is used as a dispensary and medical storeroom, and also for the examination of applicants for hospital treatment.

The old custom-house, which was located on Second street, was purchased in 1816 and sold at public auction May 20, 1845, for $32,300.



POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This building is located on the west side of Ninth street between Market on the north and Chestnut on the south, and is on the site of the mansion completed in 1797 for the President of the United States. After the removal of the seat of government from Philadelphia the land belonging to the Executive mansion was sold to the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution it was again secured by purchase May 28, 1873. The additional land required was secured in the following year, the total cost of the site being $1,483,097. The site has a frontage of 175.9 feet each on Market and Chestnut streets and 484 feet on Ninth street.

The building was authorized by an act of Congress approved June 8, 1872, and appropriations on account of its construction were made by acts of March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, March 3, 1877, April 30, 1878, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, and May 1, 1884.

Excavations for the foundations were commenced about the middle of 1874, and the building was completed and occupied in the summer of 1884, the cost of construction being $4,623,943.49. It is of the Renaissance style of architecture, fronts 425 feet on Ninth street and 144 feet each on Market and Chestnut streets, has a total height of 164 feet to top of dome, and contains a space of 7,378, 900 cubic feet. The stone used in its construction is a granite quarried on Dix Island, near Rockland, Me., which was cut in part under a 15 per cent contract similar to that described in connection with the court-house and post-office, New York, N. Y., and in part at a fixed rate per superficial foot for the different grades of work. There are in the building 150 rooms, ranging in sizes from the post-office working room, which is 254 by 124 feet, to the smallest, and 235 windows. The heights of the stories are as follows: First, 27 feet 3 inches; second, 22 feet 3 inches; third, 20 feet 9 inches; fourth, 15 feet 6 inches; fifth, 18 feet 6 inches. The first floor and a portion of the basement is occupied by the post-office, and the third floor by the United States courts, the second, fourth, and fifth being assigned principally to the pension agency, internal-revenue service, Navy pay office, Weather Bureau, light-house engineers, boiler inspectors, etc. The interior finish generally is in dark-red mahogany. Solid iron shutters pocketed into the walls are provided for each window and door, so that when these are closed the building is practically proof against fire from the outside.

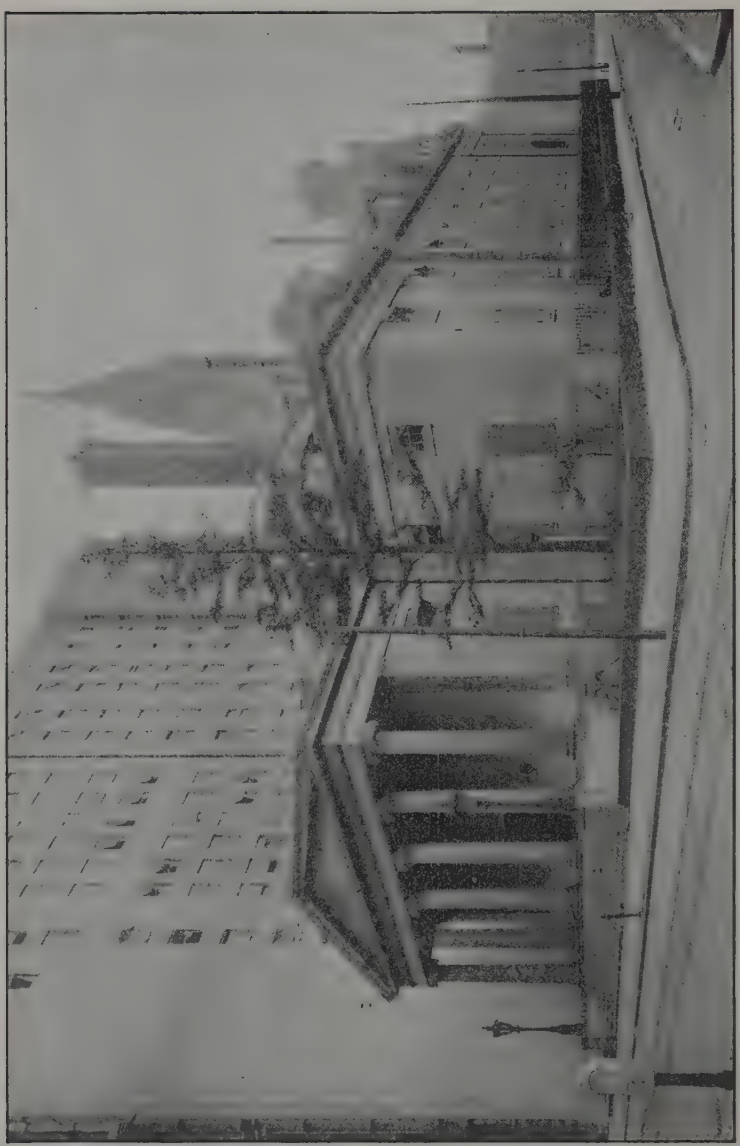
The building is provided with a low-pressure and exhaust steam-heating apparatus, direct, direct-indirect, and indirect radiation, operated by 8 horizontal tubular boilers equipped with Hawley down-draft furnaces. The elevators are hydraulic—2 passenger, 1 freight, and 1 ash lift. There is also an electric-lighting plant in the basement.

During the year ended June 30, 1884, the postal and internal-revenue receipts aggregated $1,568,070.97 and $2,955,174.23, and in the year ended June 30, 1900, they were $3,396,672.07 and $10,654,158.58, respectively. The population of Philadelphia in 1880 was 847,170, and in 1900 it was 1,293,697.

Under authority conveyed by acts of Congress approved August 18, 1894, March 2, 1895, and June 8, 1896, a strip of ground adjoining the site on the west, with a frontage of 16 feet 8 inches on Market street and extending south 222 feet to Ludlow street, was secured by purchase March 18, 1897, for the sum of $82,550.69. The buildings on the ground have been removed and the strip paved, thus widening the mail driveway, which was somewhat contracted. Ludlow street, referred to, extends easterly from Tenth street and terminates at the line of the Government lot, at the rear of the Record building, which is shown in part in the illustration.

The statue shown in the illustration at the Chestnut street end of the building is of Benjamin Franklin, the first Postmaster-General appointed after the organization of the continental postal system in 1776. It was donated to the city by Mr. Justus C. Strawbridge and placed in this location in May, 1899, by permission of the Secretary of the Treasury, granted July 16, 1897.

Prior to the construction of this building the post-office and courts occupied a structure which was located on a plot of ground extending from Chestnut to Library street, between Fourth and Fifth, and adjoining the custom-house site. This property was purchased in 1860 for $161,000, and the building altered to meet the requirements of the Government offices. It was sold in 1887 for $413,000, under authority of acts of Congress of March 3, 1885, and August 4, 1886. The purchaser, Anthony J. Drexel, demolished the old building and erected on the site the magnificant structure known as the Drexel Building.



UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This building fronts south on Chestnut street, on a site bounded on the south by Chestnut street 150 feet, east by Juniper street 204 feet, north by South Penn square 150 feet, and on the west 204 feet by the Betz Building fronting on South Penn square and the Girard Trust Building fronting on Chestnut street. These two buildings separate the mint from Broad street, and between them and the mint building is a 15 foot 4½ inch alley on the Government land extending from Chestnut street to South Penn square.

The land was purchased May 1, 1829, for the sum of $31,666.67, under authority of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1829, and the building was completed and occupied in 1833, the cost of construction being $207,101.25. It was designed by William Strickland, and is constructed of marble from Montgomery County, Pa. Considerable alterations were made in the building during the years 1856 and 1857.

Appropriations on account of this mint, including machinery, etc., were made by acts of Congress, approved March 2, 1829, May 31, 1830, July 14, 1832, March 2, 1833, June 27, 1834, May 9, 1836, March 31, 1837, March 3, 1839, May 8, 1840, May 15, 1850, September 30, 1850, March 3, 1855, August 18, 1856, March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, and October 2, 1888, the last being for an additional story, enlarging vaults, etc. The vault work was performed, but the additional story was not constructed.

An act of March 3, 1891, which authorized the erection of a new mint building at Philadelphia, provides that when the same is completed this old building is to be sold.

The new mint is located on the square bounded by Spring Garden, Buttonwood, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth streets, with principal front on the former, and it is believed that it will be completed and occupied in the latter part of the calendar year 1901.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the coinage value of gold and silver deposited at this mint was $78,009,450.80 and $6,936,810.58, respectively.

The first mint at Philadelphia was provided for by acts of Congress approved April 2, 1792, and March 2, 1793. It was located on the east side of Seventh street, near Arch, and was occupied until the present building was completed, after which it was sold.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PITTSBURG, PA.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PITTSBURG, PA.

This building fronts northwest on Smithfield street, and is bounded on the northeast by Fourth avenue, southwest by Third avenue, and southeast by Cherry alley.

The land was secured by condemnation proceedings January 9, 1878, at a cost of $346,176.30, $46,176.30 of which was paid by citizens of Pittsburg, this latter sum being in excess of the appropriation. The site has a northwest and southeast frontage of 171 feet 5½ inches, and northeast and southwest of 240 feet.

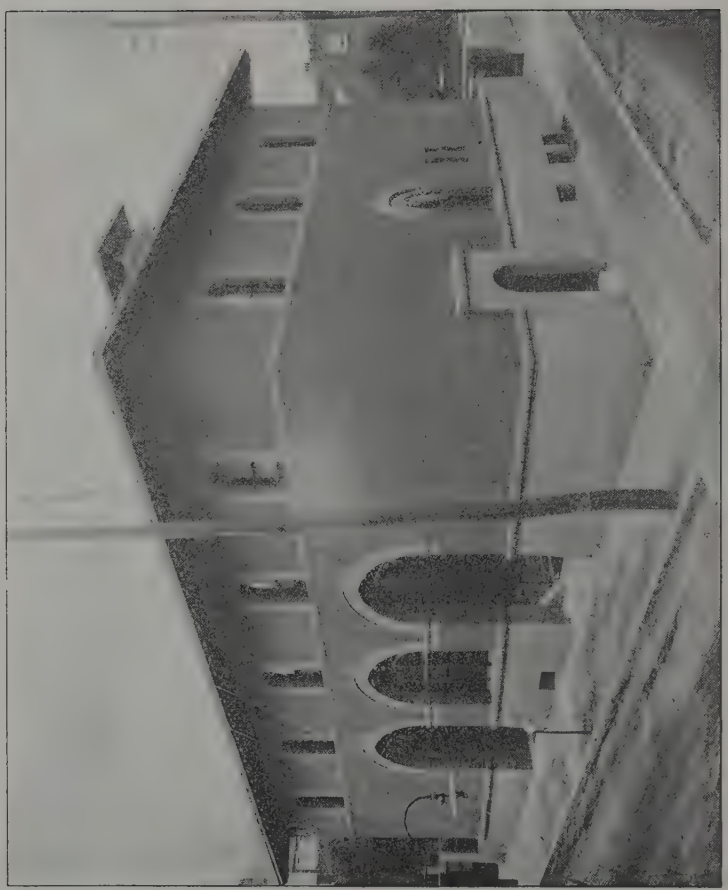
Excavations and laying of foundations were commenced in the summer of 1881, extensive piling being necessary, and the building was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1891, the post-office moving in on the 1st of October of that year. The cost of construction was $1,610,462.15.

The general style adopted in the design of the building is modified Renaissance. During construction the contractor for the supply of the granite, which was quarried at East Bluehill, Me., having failed to comply with the requirements, the Government assumed charge of the quarry and prosecuted to completion the work of supplying the material. Besides the first floor, which is occupied by the post-office, the building has about sixty-five office rooms, which are assigned mainly to the railway mail, customs, and internal-revenue services, United States courts, United States engineer corps, and Weather Bureau. It has a cubic contents of 3,275,977 feet, and is heated by steam, supplied by six boilers. These boilers also furnish power for pumps operating five hydraulic elevators—two passenger, one freight, one mail lift, and one ash lift.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved March 3, 1873, May 24, 1880, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, February 14, 1885, August 4, 1886, March 3, 1887, October 2, 1888, March 2, 1889, August 30, 1890, September 30, 1890, and March 3, 1893 (extra work furnished).

During the year ended June 30, 1891, the internal-revenue and postal receipts amounted to $4,062,372.99 and $570,198.69, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, to $8,504,214.65 and $835,671.42, respectively. The population of the city in 1870 was 86,076; 1880, 156,389; 1890, 238,617, and in 1900, 321,616.

Prior to the occupation of this building the Government owned and occupied for customs purposes, etc., a building located at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, which was provided for by acts of March 3, 1851, July 21, 1852, August 8, 1856, and June 9, 1860 (superintendent's services). Under authority of an act of August 23, 1892, the property was sold at auction on February 27, 1893, for $433,500.



POST-OFFICE, POTTSVILLE, PA.

POST-OFFICE, POTTSVILLE, PA.

The building shown in the accompanying illustration was authorized by an act of Congress approved February 20, 1895, and was appropriated for by acts of March 2, 1895, and June 7, 1897. The site was purchased December 31, 1896, for the sum of $18,000, and has a north frontage of 80 feet on Norwegian street and an east frontage of 110 feet on Second street.

The building was commenced under a contract awarded July 16, 1898, and was completed and occupied in June, 1899, the cost of construction being $36,275.91.

It is of Italian Gothic style of architecture, and is constructed of red brick with basement and trim of openings of Hummelstown (Pa.) red sandstone. The first floor is occupied by the post-office, the main entrance to which is from Second street, and the second floor by the railway mail clerks, pension examiners, and internal-revenue service. There is an independent stairway to the second floor from the entrance on Norwegian street. The building contains a space of 157,252 cubic feet, and is heated by steam supplied from one boiler.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $29,115.80. In 1890 the population of Pottsville was 14,117, and in 1900 it was 15,710.

POST-OFFICE, READING, PA.

POST-OFFICE, READING, PA.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Fifth and Washington streets, on a site fronting west 90 feet on the former, north 230 feet on the latter, and bounded on the east by Church alley, which is 20 feet in width. The ground was secured by purchase January 6, 1887, for $47,000, and work of excavating for foundations was commenced during the latter part of that year, the building being completed and occupied in September, 1889. The cost of construction was $132,578.15. It is constructed of red brick, trimmed with Pennsylvania marble, and contains a space of 385,000 cubic feet. The entire first floor and a portion of the second is occupied by the postal service, other rooms on the second floor being assigned to the internal-revenue service and pension examiner. Artificial heat is supplied by a steam-heating apparatus operated by one boiler.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved March 3, 1885 (Stat. L., vol. 23, pp. 346 and 481), July 29, 1886, and March 3, 1887.

During the year ended September 30, 1890, the postal receipts amounted to $57,934.62, and for the fiscal year 1898–99 they were $94,896.80. In 1890 the population of the city was 58,661, and in 1900 it was 78,961.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., SCRANTON, PA.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., SCRANTON, PA.

This building is located on a site bounded on the northeast 160 feet by Linden street, southeast 170 feet by Washington avenue, and on the northwest 170 feet by a 16-foot alley. The land was secured July 2, 1883, by purchase, for the sum of $35,000. In the conveyance the grantors reserve the "right to construct and use any subterranean passage or gangway under said land required by said company to reach and mine any coal or other materials belonging to other lands or premises."

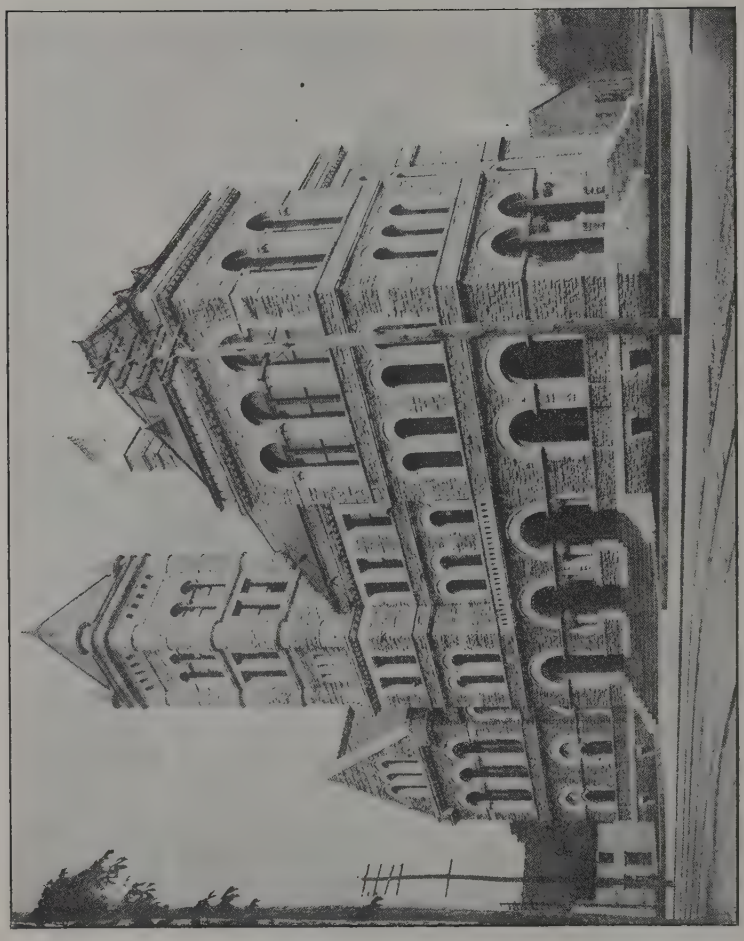
An act of Congress approved January 27, 1882, authorized the building and limited cost of site and structure to $75,000. The preparation of plans, etc., was deferred, however, until the limit was extended by an act of April 26, 1890, when further action was taken and a contract awarded October 20, 1890, for excavations, foundations, and basement and area walls. The building was completed and occupied February 24, 1894, the cost of construction being $229,515.23.

It is constructed of granite from Hurricane Island, Maine, and has a contents of 629,011 cubic feet. There are twenty-one rooms occupied, they being assigned principally to the postal and internal-revenue services and the United States courts. The building is equipped with a steam-heating plant, with a battery of two boilers, and an electric passenger elevator. The boilers, however, are not in use, steam being obtained from street mains furnished by the Economy Light, Heat and Power Company.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of August 7, 1882, July 7, 1884, August 30, 1890, March 3, 1891, August 23, 1894 (elevator and approaches), and July 7, 1898 (outstanding liabilities).

An act of December 23, 1895, authorized the use of the court room by the State courts for five years from 1896 at $100 per annum.

During the years ended March 1 and December 31, 1894, the internal-revenue and postal receipts amounted to $703,800.24 and $92,297.29, respectively, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, the corresponding figures were $1,820,656.71 and $143,738.58. In 1890 the population of the city was 75,215 and in 1900 it was 102,026.



COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

The court-house, post-office, etc., at Williamsport, Pa., fronts north on West Fourth street, and is located on the block bounded on the north 196 feet 6 inches by West Fourth street, on the south 201 feet 6 inches by Willow street, on the east 210 feet by Government place, and on the west 210 feet by West street.

The land was secured January 10, 1884, and June 1, 1887, by condemnation proceedings, the total amount of the awards being $42,900. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded July 6, 1888, and the structure was completed and occupied in June, 1891, the cost of construction being $176,897.15. The stone used in the walls of the superstructure is marble obtained from King of Prussia, Pa.

Legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved August 3, 1882, August 7, 1882, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, July 10, 1886 (extending limit of cost), March 3, 1887, and December 23, 1895, the last authorizing the use of the court room by the State courts during February for five years from 1896. In pursuance of this act the district court room is rented by the superior court.

The building contains a cubic space of 506,050 feet, and is provided with steam heat obtained from an outside plant. The number of rooms occupied is nineteen, they being assigned principally to the post-office and the United States courts.

During the years ended June 30, 1891, and June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $44,580.67 and $59,988.34, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 27,132 and in 1900 it was 28,757.

POST-OFFICE, YORK, PA.

POST-OFFICE, YORK, PA.

The site of this building is on the northeast corner of Philadelphia and Beaver streets, and fronts south 98 feet 4½ inches on the former and west 116 feet 9 inches on the latter.

The ground was secured by purchase July 10, 1891, for $23,500. A contract was awarded July 8, 1892, for the general excavation, etc., and the building was occupied in November, 1895. It was not finally completed, however, until 1897. The cost of construction was $61,974.80.

Legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved May 24, 1890, August 30, 1890, March 3, 1891, August 23, 1894, and July 19, 1897.

The cubic contents of the building are 203,000 feet. The number of rooms occupied is seven, they being assigned principally to the postal and internal-revenue services. The building is heated by steam furnished by an outside plant.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $54,155.02. In 1890 the population of the city was 20,793, and in 1900 it was 33,708.

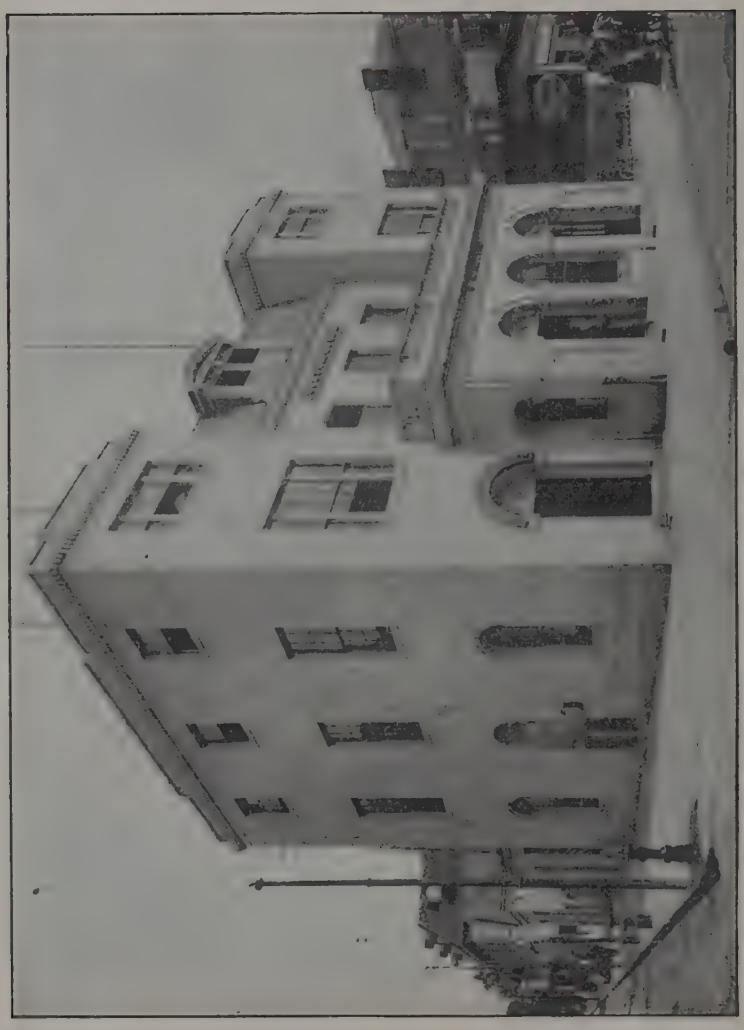
CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BRISTOL, R. I.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BRISTOL, R. I.

The site for this building was secured by purchase April 19, 1856, for the sum of $4,400. It fronts west on Hope street 75 feet and is 150 feet deep. The building was constructed in 1857 at a cost of $22,135.75, exclusive of ground. It is about 46 by 32 feet in plan, contains a cubic space of 25,000 feet, is provided with steam heat, and is occupied by the postal and customs services.

The appropriations on its account were approved March 3, 1855, August 18, 1856, and June 12, 1858 (approaches).

When the building was constructed the customs business at Bristol was considerable, vessels arriving at the port from all parts of the world, but at the present it is only nominal. The gross postal receipts for the fiscal year 1898-99 were $9,839.33. The population of the city in 1890 was 5,478, and in 1900 it was 6,901.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This building is located on the southeast corner of Franklin and Thames streets, fronting on the latter. It was authorized by an act of Congress approved May 24, 1828. The ground was secured November 12, 1828, by purchase, for the sum of $1,400. It is bounded on the north about 116 feet by Franklin street, and on the west by Thames street 91 feet, the south and east lines being 96 feet and about 80 feet, respectively. Extending south from Franklin street east of the one-story structure with gable roof is a 12-foot alley on the Government property. This alley extends only the width of the lot. The building was constructed in 1829 and occupied early in 1830, the cost of construction being $9,100. In 1872–73 it was remodeled at a cost of $11,188.62, at which time the one-story addition was constructed at the rear. January 21, 1875, the interior of the building was destroyed by fire. The damages were repaired under an appropriation of $7,419.43 made for that purpose by an act of March 3, 1875. This act also appropriated $3,712.50 for the erection of a storehouse, it being the one-story structure with gable roof partially shown in the illustration at the rear of the custom-house. This structure is about 12 by 60 feet and is used for the examination and storage of imported goods, etc.

The main building, as well as the warehouse in the rear, is constructed of brick, and contains a space of 138,000 cubic feet. It is heated by steam provided by one boiler. The first floor is occupied by the post-office and the second by the customs service, the third being used by the Weather Bureau and for the storage of records, etc.

In addition to the acts above noted appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of July 13, 1832, and May 18, 1872.

The gross postal receipts for the year ended June 30, 1899, were $47,365.11. The population of the city has increased from about 8,000 in 1829 to 22,034 in 1900.

Post-Office, Pawtucket, R. I.

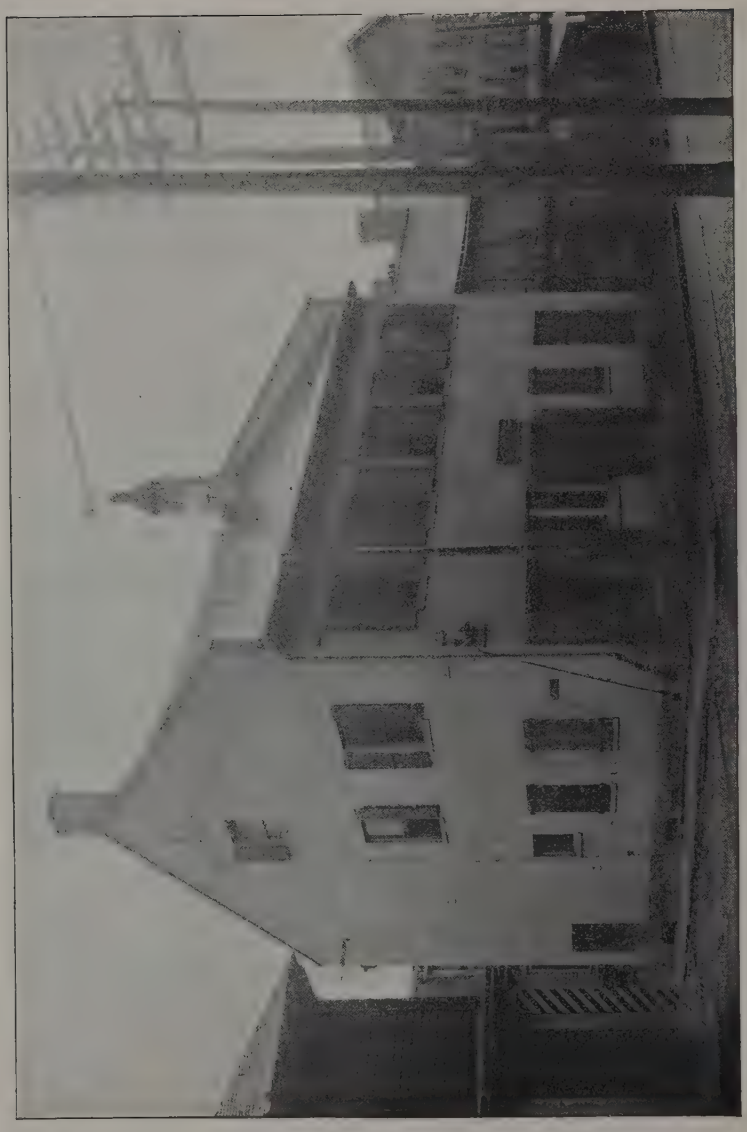
POST-OFFICE, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

This building is located on the northwest corner of Summer and High streets, which streets form an angle of 64° 45′ at this point, the former extending in a westerly and the latter in a northerly direction.

The building was authorized by an act of Congress approved January 12, 1891, and appropriated for by an act of March 3, 1891. The site was purchased November 10, 1892, for the sum of $24,000, and has a frontage of 150.42 feet on High street and 123.68 feet on Summer street. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded July 6, 1896, the ground was broken October 2, 1896, and the structure was completed and occupied November 1, 1897, the cost of construction being $50,644.16.

In the construction of the building Bedford (Ind.) limestone is used below the top of the water table, for the main entrance, including columns, entablature, eagles, etc., and for all steps, door sills, lintels, etc., and terra cotta for all molded courses above the water table, quoins at openings and angles of walls, window heads, pilasters, etc., except main entrance as stated, and base, cap, and baluster ornaments of parapet wall, which are of galvanized iron, the walls generally being of red brick. It contains a cubic space of 199,448 feet, is heated by steam supplied by one boiler, and is occupied entirely by the postal service.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $51,434.28. In 1890 the population of the city was 27,633, and in 1900 it was 39,231.



APPRAISERS' STORES, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

APPRAISERS' STORES, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

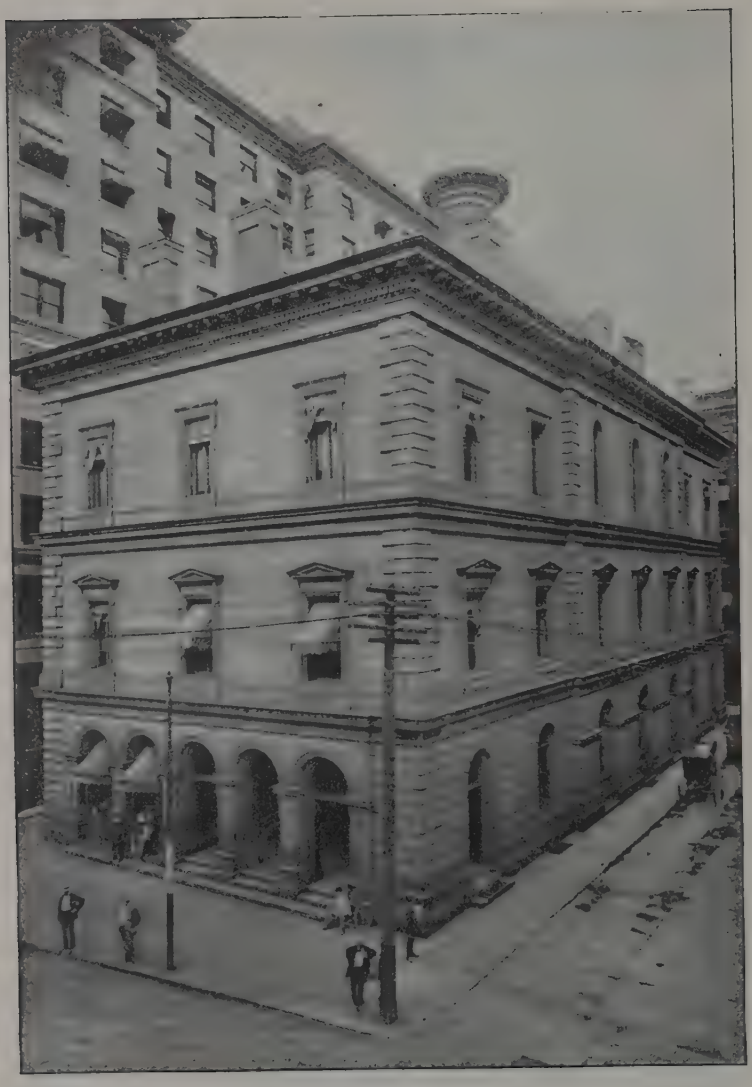
This building is Nos. 129, 131, 133 South Main street, and is located on the west corner of South Main street and Customs avenue, on a site fronting northeast 40 feet on the former and southeast 60 feet on the latter. The property was purchased November 26, 1817, for the sum of $3,000, the funds being provided from an appropriation entitled "Custom-houses and public warehouses."

Appropriations on account of improvement and maintenance of the property were made by acts of Congress approved June 27, 1834, July 27, 1842, and September 30, 1850.

The building was formerly used entirely for the customs service, but since 1887 the second floor has been occupied by the internal-revenue service, the first floor and basement being used as customs examiners' rooms and warehouse.

In 1820 the population of Providence was 11,767 and in 1900 it was 175,597.

In 1882 the designation of this building was changed from "custom-house" to "appraisers' stores."



Custom-House and Post-Office, Providence, R. I.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

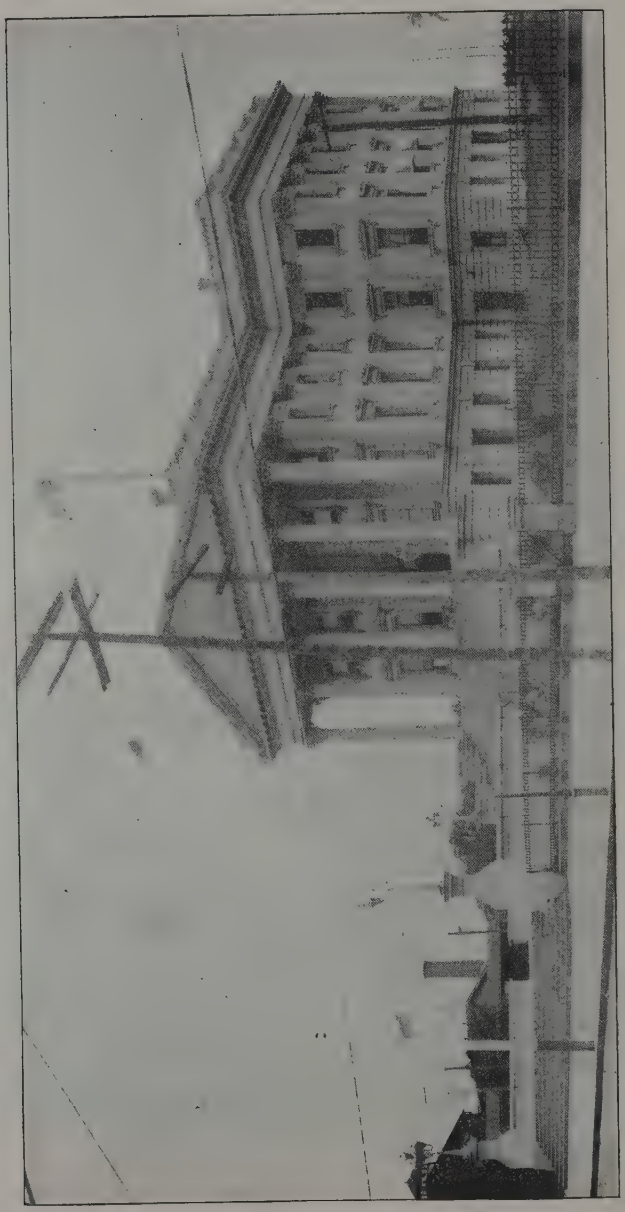
This building fronts west on Weybosset street, and is on a site bounded on the north 150 feet by Post-Office court, south 145 feet 1½ inches by Custom-House street, on the west 70 feet by Weybosset street, and on the east 69 feet 9 inches by a private passageway.

The land was secured by purchase February 27, 1855, for the sum of $40,000, and the building was completed and occupied in 1857, the cost of construction being $209,723.32.

It is constructed of Quincy (Mass.) granite, has a contents of 456,800 cubic feet, and is occupied by the postal and customs services and the United States courts. Heat is supplied from a hot-water system operated by two boilers.

Appropriations on account of the site and building were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1853, August 4, 1854, and April 7, 1866, the last being for alterations and repairs.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $344,193.49. In 1860 the population of the city was 50,666, and in 1900 it was 175,597.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

In pursuance of acts of Congress approved March 3, 1847, and August 12, 1848, the site for this building was purchased in August, 1849, for the sum of $130,000, which land fronts west about 277 feet on East Bay street and is about 745 feet deep, extending along the southerly line of Market street to the channel of Cooper River. A strip of land separates it from Gaillard street on the south side.

Prior to the beginning of the civil war work on the building was conducted under the direction of a special commission, appropriations for the same having been made, in addition to the acts above noted, by acts of March 3, 1849, September 3, 1850, March 3, 1851, August 31, 1852, March 3, 1853, August 4, 1854, March 3, 1855, August 18, 1856, March 3, 1857, and June 12, 1858, the aggregate sum made available by these acts being $2,053,000.

An act of June 25, 1860, appropriated $5,000 for preserving the unfinished work on the building and $15,000 to pay for stone delivered on the premises. The work was then discontinued, and on July 28, 1866, and March 2, 1867, appropriations were made to protect the building from further dilapidation. During the bombardment of Charleston the building was struck by several shells and sustained considerable injury. In 1870, under acts of April 20 and July 15 of that year, work was resumed, based on modified plans prepared by the Supervising Architect, a great many of the original plans having been destroyed, and was prosecuted under appropriations made available by acts of March 3, 1871, June 10, 1872, March 3, 1873 (which provided also for reconstructing wharves), June 23, 1874, and March 3, 1875, the total of all the appropriations for the building and site being $2,806,915.43.

While the war was in progress the quarry at Hastings, N. Y., from which the marble was secured, had been abandoned and filled up, and, for the completion of the building, marble of a very similar character was secured from quarries at Tuckahoe, N. J. In the summer of 1879 the structure was completed and occupied.

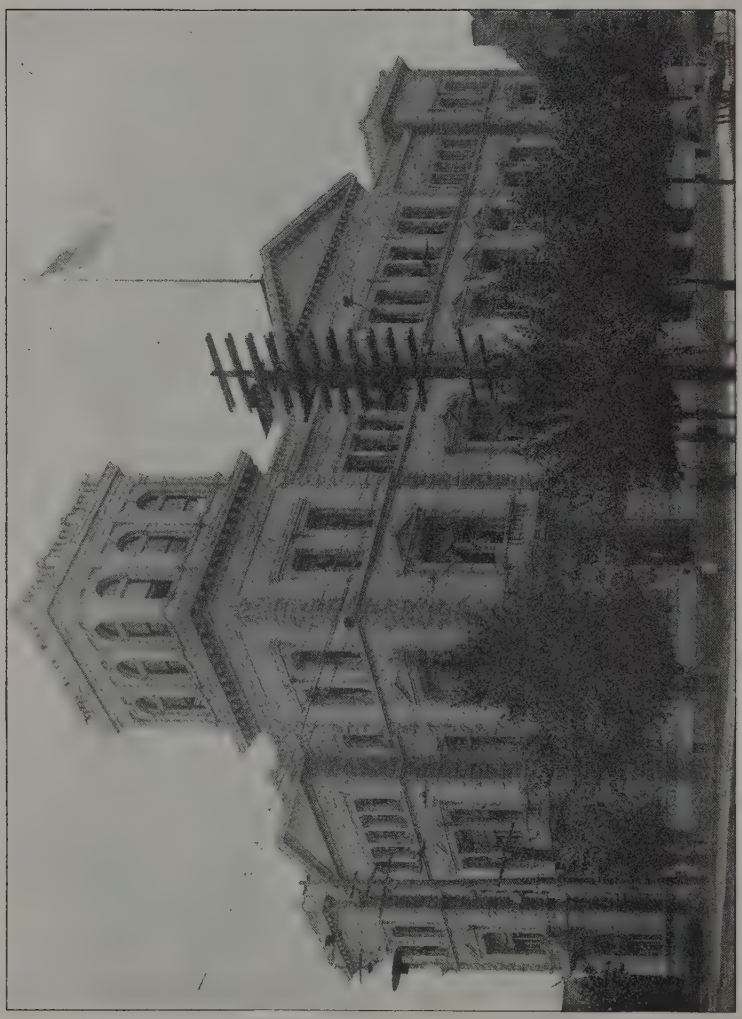
In 1887, under authority of an act of March 3 of that year, some repairs were made on the east and west porticos, and to exterior walls injured by the earthquake of August 31, 1886. In the latter part of 1896 the roof was reconstructed at a cost of $7,604.99.

The building has a cubic contents of 962,500 feet, and is provided with heat by open grates and stoves. The number of rooms assigned is 17, occupied by the Customs, Internal-Revenue, Marine-Hospital, Steamboat-Inspection, and Weather Bureau services, and United States engineers.

In 1870 the population of Charleston was 48,956, and in 1900 it was 55,807.

Under an act of July 7, 1884, a contract was entered into April 3, 1885, for constructing a stone wharf at the east front of the building. This was canceled and a new contract awarded April 6, 1887. This work was continued under acts of August 4, 1886, March 30, 1888, and August 30, 1890, and completed early in 1893, the total cost of the same being nearly $223,000. The wharf, which is constructed of 24 feet of masonry, about 5 feet thick, carried on piles driven 40 feet in the bottom, lies directly east of the building, and is used by all Government vessels coming into the port of Charleston. It consists of two piers, each being 235 feet long, including the head, the north pier being 50 feet and the south pier 40 feet wide. The north side of the wharf is about on the lot line, while the line on the south side of the lot runs through about the center of the slip at the south of the wharf. The bulkhead of the middle basin is 200 feet from the bottom step on the east front of the building. From this point the basin extends about 256 feet to the outer line of the pier heads, and is 108 feet wide. At the bulkhead referred to is a customs boathouse, and in the corresponding location on the south slip is a United States engineers' boathouse. At the end of each pier an iron bridge about 40 feet long connects with the pier head, which is also constructed of masonry.

Concord street was extended across the Government property, between the custom-house and the wharf, in pursuance of authority granted by an act of Congress approved August 19, 1890. The street is 40 feet wide, and is used principally by railroad tracks.



POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., CHARLESTON, S. C.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., CHARLESTON, S. C.

Under authority conveyed by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1869, and April 20, 1871, which appropriated $46,000, the Secretary of the Interior purchased for the United States, on March 1, 1870, property known as the Charleston Clubhouse, which consisted of a building and site on Meeting street somewhat south from Broad, the land fronting east 57 feet 9 inches and being 235 feet 9 inches deep. This property soon after its purchase was transferred to the control of the Treasury Department, and was occupied principally by the light-house engineers.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved February 9, 1887, authorizing the post-office, court-house, etc., ground was purchased August 31, 1887, on the southwest corner of Meeting and Broad streets for $70,000. An adjoining lot fronting on Broad street was secured by purchase on June 15, 1888, for $10,000. On January 24, 1889, the adjoining lot fronting on Meeting street was secured for $10,000, and on November 6 of that year the next adjoining lot on Meeting street, which connects with the clubhouse property, was purchased for $9,074.55. The clubhouse was torn down and its site included with the other purchases, thus giving the site of the post-office, court-house, etc., a total frontage of 285 feet east on Meeting street by 183 feet north on Broad street.

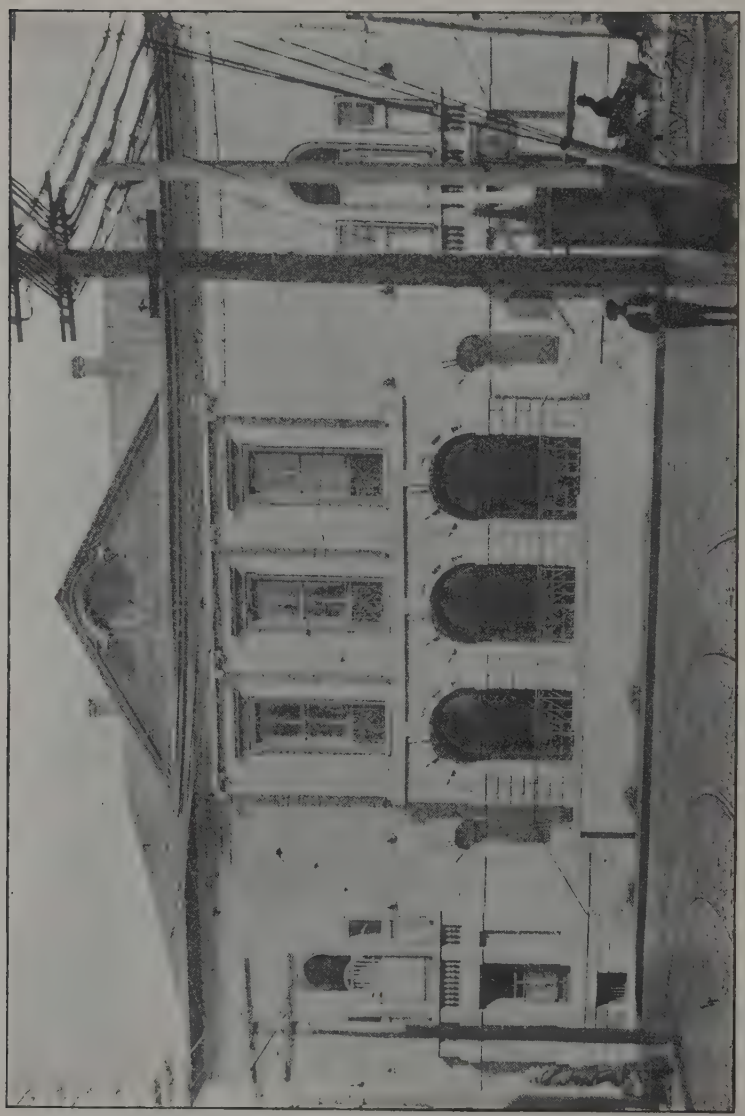
In addition to the act of February 9, 1887, appropriations were made for the building by acts of March 3, 1891, August 18, 1894, March 2, 1895, June 4, 1897, and July 7, 1898. The limit of cost was extended by acts of May 24, 1888, and January 19, 1891.

A contract for excavating, piling, etc., was awarded February 25, 1889, and the building was completed and occupied early in April, 1896. Considerable work on the approaches and grounds, however, was subsequently performed under the appropriations of 1897 and 1898. The cost of construction, including improvement of ground, was $405,689.40.

The building is constructed of granite, and is located at the corner of Meeting and Broad streets. It contains a cubic space of 752,100 feet, is heated by steam, and is equipped with elevator service. It is occupied almost entirely by the postal service and United States courts.

The ground fronting on Meeting street at the south of the building has been laid off in walks and lawns, with a fountain in the center. This park fronts about 160 feet on Meeting street, and is 235 feet 9 inches deep.

The gross postal receipts during the first year the building was occupied were $79,716.66; for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, they were $82,441.38. The population of the city in 1900 was 55,807.



POST-OFFICE (OLD), CHARLESTON, S. C.

POST-OFFICE (OLD), CHARLESTON, S. C.

This building was constructed under authority of an act of the colonial assembly of South Carolina, dated April 18, 1767, which act appropriated £60,000 for the erection of an "Exchange and custom house" on the public grounds, "whereon the watchhouse and old council chamber stands." It is a two-story structure of brick with stone trimmings, most of the material having been brought from England. It is located at the east end of Broad street, which is terminated by East Bay street, which latter street bounds the building on the west. The land on the north, east, and south sides is a public thoroughfare, Gillon and Champney streets being terminated at their west ends by East Bay street at the north and south ends of the building, respectively. The East Bay street front is shown in the accompanying illustration.

On February 19, 1818, the United States secured the building and the land embraced within its boundaries by purchase from the State of South Carolina for the sum of $60,000.

Appropriations for repairs to the building were made by acts of Congress approved March 28, 1838, March 3, 1843, March 3, 1845, and July 15, 1870. By an act of February 9, 1887, it was authorized to be sold as soon as the new post-office, court-house, etc., is completed. Compliance with the provisions of this act was held in abeyance, and on December 15, 1898, the building was transferred to the use of the Light-House Board. It was materially injured by an earthquake August 31, 1886.

During the siege of Charleston by the British, Sunday, May 17, 1780, General Moultrie placed his principal magazine (10,000 pounds of powder) in the northeast corner of the basement of this building, and had the doors and windows bricked up. When the British took possession of Charleston they occupied this building, and used the apartment adjoining where the powder was stored as a "provost" for the incarceration of suspected citizens. In July, 1781, Colonel Hayne was captured near Charleston by the British and confined in this "provost" until August 4, 1781, when, without trial, he was executed at the yard arm by orders of Lord Rawdon and Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, notwithstanding that his life was interceded for by a great number both of loyalists and Americans. When General Moultrie returned to Charleston the powder that was stored in the basement remained undiscovered by the British. When General Washington visited Charleston in 1791 one of the handsomest entertainments given in his honor was a concert and ball at the Exchange.

The population of the city at the time this building was constructed was about 10,863, and in 1900 it was 55,807.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

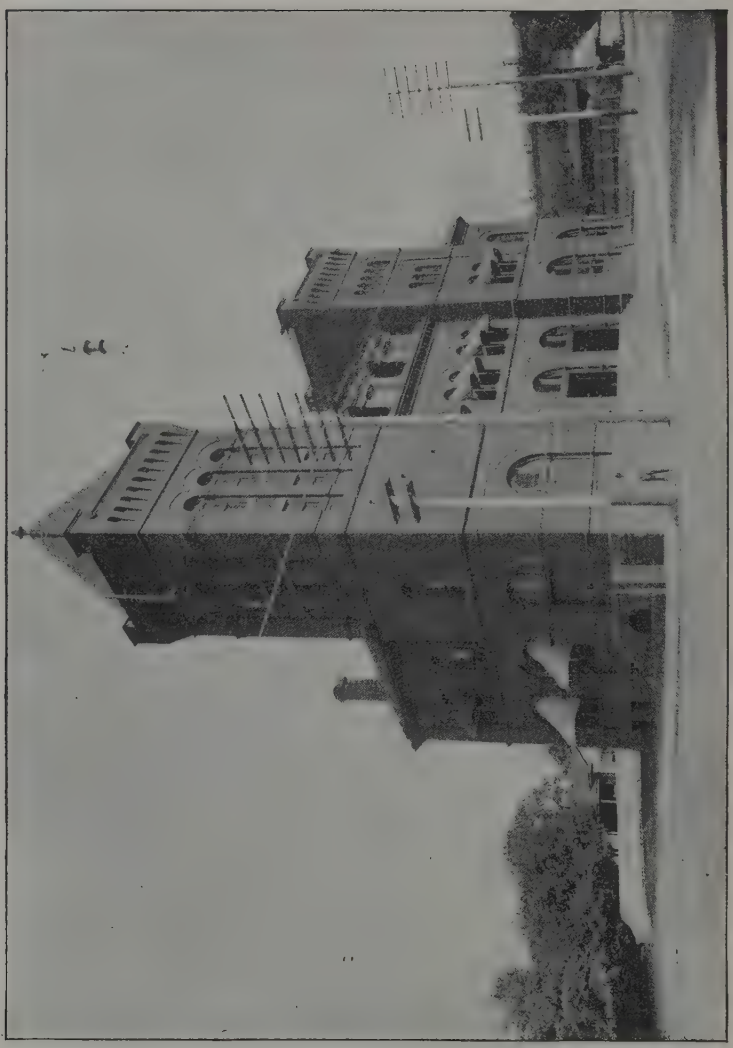
An act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, appropriated $50,000 for the construction of a building at Columbia, S. C. In 1861 this amount was covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury. March 3, 1869, Congress reauthorized the building without any limitation other than that the site should be given to the United States, and appropriated $75,000 therefor. Under this authority plans were prepared for a granite building. In pursuance of this act thirty-five citizens of Columbia purchased, on January 27, 1870, for $2,500, the site fronting north 208 feet on Laurel street, and east 104 feet on Richardson (now Main) street, and on April 8, 1870, donated it to the United States. The appropriation of March 3, 1869, was afterwards carried to the surplus fund under act of July 5, 1870. An act of March 3, 1871, reappropriated the $75,000. During the summer of 1871 work on the building was commenced, and the structure was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1874, the total cost of construction being $407,189.17.

Appropriations for continuing and completing the building were made by acts of June 10, 1872, March 3, 1873, and June 23, 1874.

Under authority of an act of Congress of March 3, 1875, an additional plot of ground was purchased September 1, 1875, for $5,000, adjoining the Government lot on the south, fronting 48 feet on Richardson (now Main) street, and 208 feet deep.

The building contains a cubic space of 588,000 feet, is heated by hot water system, and is occupied principally by the Postal, Internal-Revenue and Weather-Bureau services and the United States courts; the number of rooms assigned being 17.

The receipts from internal revenue collected during the fiscal year 1875–76 were $18,392.42, and for 1898–99, $284,278.15. The postal receipts during the year 1898–99 were $32,974.09. In 1870 the population of the city was 9,298, and in 1900 it was 21,108.



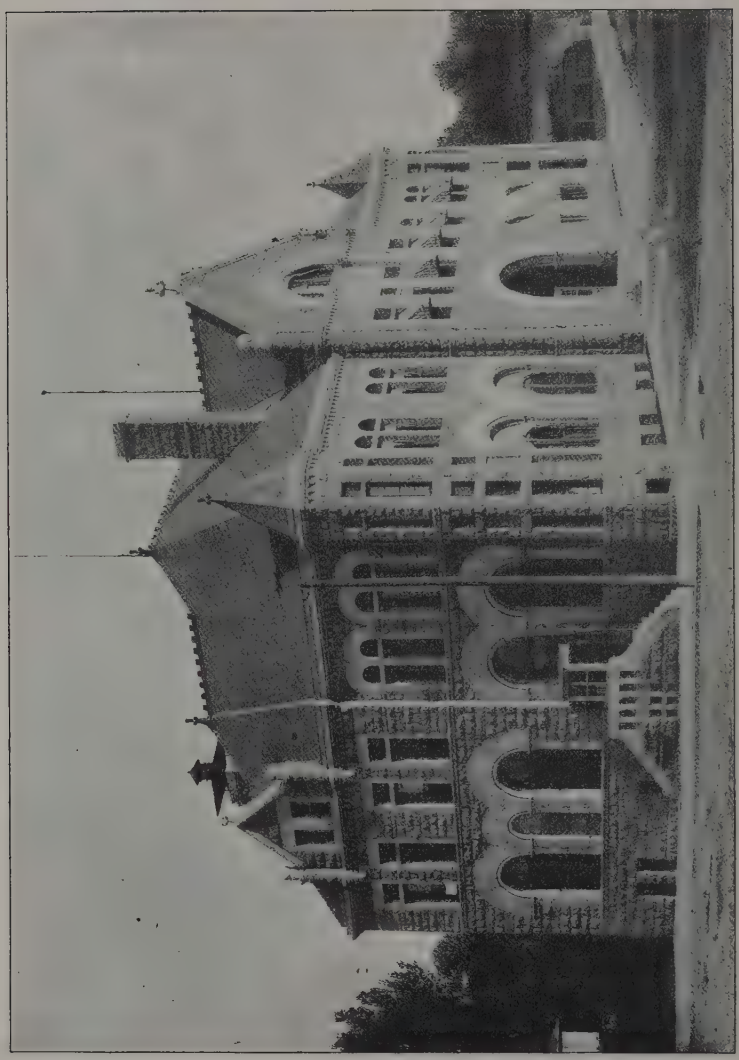
COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, GREENVILLE, S. C.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, GREENVILLE, S. C.

On May 2, 1889, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved May 1, 1888, a plot of ground was secured by purchase for $12,000, fronting east 150 feet on Main street, and south 125 feet on Broad street. Plans were approved for this building, and a contract for its erection on the site purchased was awarded June 16, 1890. The building was occupied in May, 1892, and entirely completed later in that year, the cost of construction being $86,703.98. Appropriations on its account were made by acts of October 2, 1888, March 2, 1889, and July 28, 1892.

The basement is of brown sandstone from Sanford, N. C., and the superstructure is of brick and terra cotta. The building contains a cubic space of 408,489 feet, is heated by a hot-water plant, and is occupied mainly by the Postal and Internal-Revenue services and United States courts.

Since it was first occupied the postal receipts have increased from about $10,000 to $22,429.66 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 8,607, and in 1900 it was 11,860.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK.

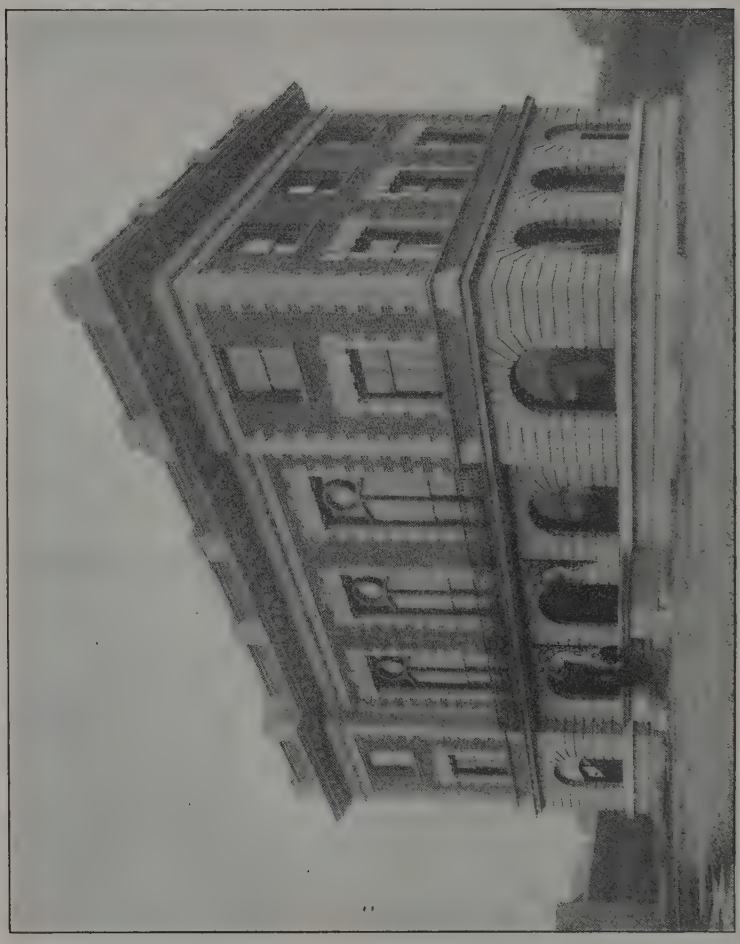
This building is located on the southeast corner of Twelfth street and Phillips avenue, on a site 150 feet square, and bounded on the north by the former and on the west by the latter.

The land was secured by purchase September 25, 1891, for the sum of $8,000. Contracts were awarded January 28, 1892, for excavation and temporary drainage, and September 15, 1892, for the erection of the building. The structure was completed and occupied May 12, 1895, the cost of construction being $157,017.

It is constructed of purple granite quarried at East Sioux Falls, S. Dak., contains a space of 442,833 cubic feet, and is heated by steam from two boilers. There are fourteen rooms occupied, they being assigned to the Postal Service and United States courts.

The act of Congress authorizing the building was approved January 26, 1891, and those making appropriations on its account were approved March 3, 1891, August 5, 1892, March 3, 1893, August 23, 1894, and June 11, 1896, (bathroom, etc.).

When the building was first occupied the postal receipts aggregated about $20,000 annually, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $28,727.03. In 1890 the population of the city was 10,177, and in 1900 it was 10,266.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BRISTOL, TENN.

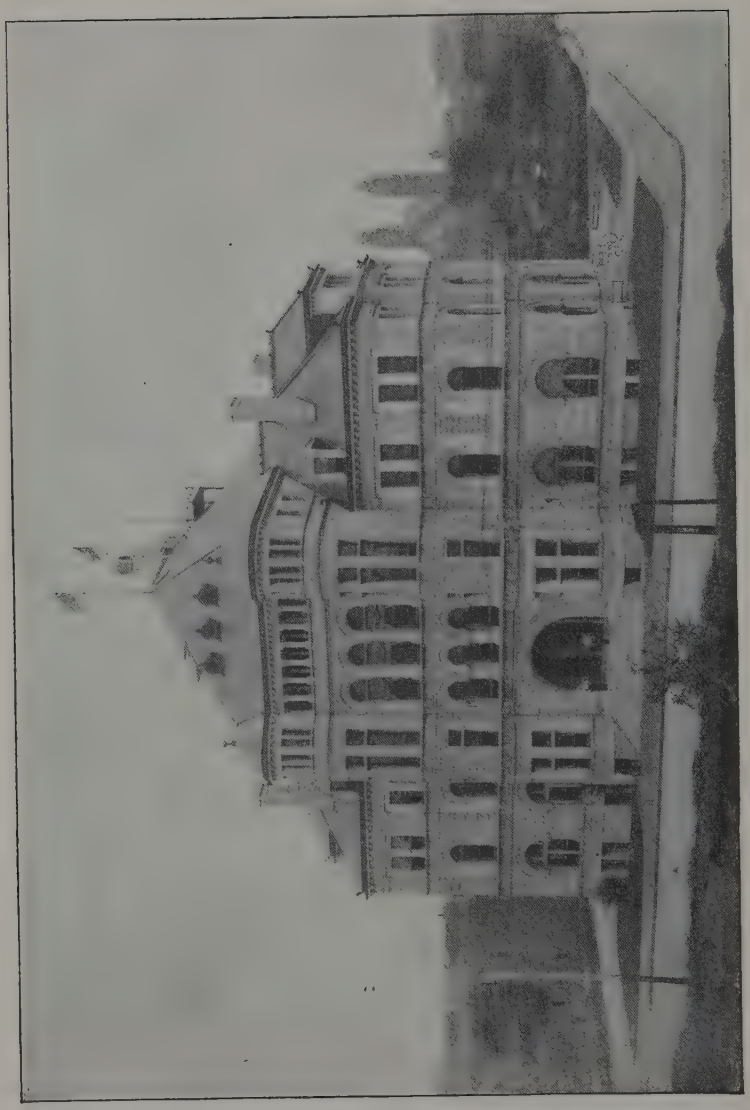
CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BRISTOL, TENN.

Under authority contained in an act of Congress approved March 1, 1899, the Secretary of the Treasury accepted as a donation from the city of Bristol, Tenn., for the erection and maintenance thereon of a public building, a lot of ground described in the deed as follows: "Lying and being in the city of Bristol, seventeenth civil district of Sullivan County, State of Tennessee, on the south side of Shelby street, beginning at the intersection of said street and of Caldwell alley, and running thence west with Shelby street 125 feet to the Carr property; thence south with the line of said Carr property 174¼ feet (157 feet 6 inches by survey) to Crumley alley; thence east with said last named alley 125 feet to Caldwell alley, and thence north with said Caldwell alley 174¼ feet (157 feet 6 inches) to the beginning, containing one-half of an acre, more or less, and known as the Market House lot." The deed of this property was recorded May 9, 1899. Subsequently a street was cut through on the Carr property thus making public thoroughfares on the four sides of the Government lot, Shelby street having a width of 42 feet, Crumley alley 25 feet, and the east and west passageways each 30 feet.

An appropriation of $25,000 on account of construction was made by an act of March 3, 1899, which was supplemented in a like amount by an act approved June 6, 1900. After the approval of sketch plans by the proper Government officials as required by law, working drawings and specifications were prepared, and a contract for the erection of the building entered into October 21, 1899, the structure being practically completed and occupied by the post-office officials in the latter part of December, 1900. There still remain, however, some minor items to be completed in the supply of the steam heating apparatus, laying of sidewalks, etc., and a request was submitted to Congress under date of December 17, 1900, for an additional appropriation of $5,000 for the completion of this work.

The building covers an area of 45 by 83 feet and is inclosed by gray and red brick walls trimmed with terra cotta and with a tin roof. The post-office occupies the entire first floor, which floor is finished generally in marble and oak and is equipped with two fireproof vaults. At the northeast corner is located the stair hall, which is approached from the Shelby street corridor and direct from the outside by an entrance at the east end on Caldwell alley. The second and third floors are laid off in office rooms of the ordinary size, with exception of a large room designed for a United States commissioner's court and extending through both stories.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts at Bristol amounted to $13,777.38. By the census of 1900 the population of the town is 5,271.



COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

An act of Congress approved February 25, 1885, authorized this building, and limited the cost of the same to $100,000, which sum was appropriated by an act of August 4, 1886. This limit was extended by act of February 21, 1887, to $200,000, and again by act of April 23, 1888, to $275,000. Other acts appropriating funds for the erection and completion of the building were approved March 3, 1887, and March 2, 1889.

The site was donated to the United States November 29, 1887. It is 175 by 150 feet, located at the northwest corner of Eleventh and A streets, fronting south 175 feet on the former, and is bounded on the north and west by two unnamed public streets, 30 and 50 feet wide, respectively. A street is 50 feet and Eleventh street 60 feet in width. The main façade of the building is on Eleventh street.

A contract was awarded December 11, 1888, for the erection of the building. Soon after excavations were commenced a change in the grade of adjoining streets was decided upon by the city, which necessitated lowering the foundations. It was also then decided to add a one-story extension about 40 by 50 feet on the north or rear of the main building for the post-office working room. With these changes the building was completed and occupied early in 1893, the cost of construction being $274,743.21

The building, which is constructed of East Tennessee marble, has a cubic contents of 601,854 feet. It is heated by steam and is provided with an electric passenger elevator. Thirty-four rooms are assigned, which, together with the first floor, are occupied principally by the postal, internal-revenue, and customs services, United States courts, pension examiner, post-office inspectors, Weather Bureau, and Chickamauga Park Commission.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $124,808.10. The population has increased from 29,100 in 1890 to 30,154 in 1900.

The building is erected on what is known as the Stone Fort, which was occupied during the civil war by a Federal battery, and formed a part of the breastworks erected by the Federal forces during the siege of Chattanooga.

POST-OFFICE, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

POST-OFFICE, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, which limited the cost to $35,000. This limit was extended to $50,000 by an act of August 18, 1894. Appropriations for the building were made by acts of August 5, 1892, March 3, 1893, and March 2, 1895. The site, which is 110 by 110 feet, and is located on the southwest corner of Commerce and Second streets, was purchased May 26, 1894, for the sum of $6,135.41.

August 10, 1897, a contract was entered into for the erection of the building. It was completed at a cost of $43,033.96, exclusive of site, and occupied December 11, 1898.

The main front is on Second street. The building is constructed of brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, and contains a cubic space of 180,201 feet. It is provided with steam heat, and is occupied entirely by the postal service.

The gross revenues from the post-office during the years 1898 and 1899 were $12,466.40 and $13,079.27, respectively. The population of the city in 1890 was 7,924, and in 1900 it was 9,431.

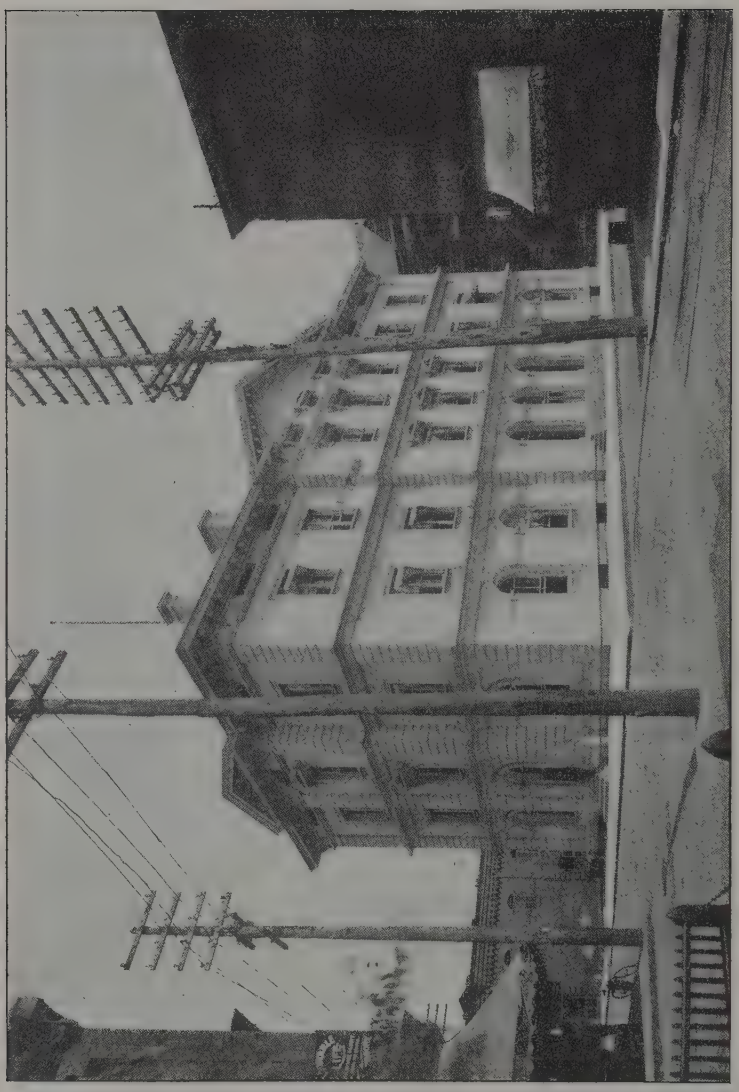
COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, JACKSON, TENN.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, JACKSON, TENN.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved May 19, 1882. The site was secured by purchase November 23, 1883, for the sum of $6,500, and is bounded on the east and west, each 107 feet, by Market and Shannon streets, respectively, on the south, 210 feet, by Baltimore street, and on the north, 210 feet, by an alley. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded September 13, 1884, and the structure was placed in charge of the custodian December 1, 1886. It was not finally completed, however, until 1888, the cost of construction being $60,976.87. The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved August 8, 1882, March 3, 1883, March 3, 1885, May 1, 1886, and March 3, 1888.

The building fronts on Baltimore street about midway between Shannon and Market streets, is constructed of brick, and contains a cubic space of 214,000 feet. It is heated by a hot-water apparatus and open grates, and is occupied by the postal service and United States courts.

In 1887 the postal receipts amounted to about $8,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they aggregated $15,403.72. In 1890 the population of the city was 10,039, and in 1900 it was 14,511.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

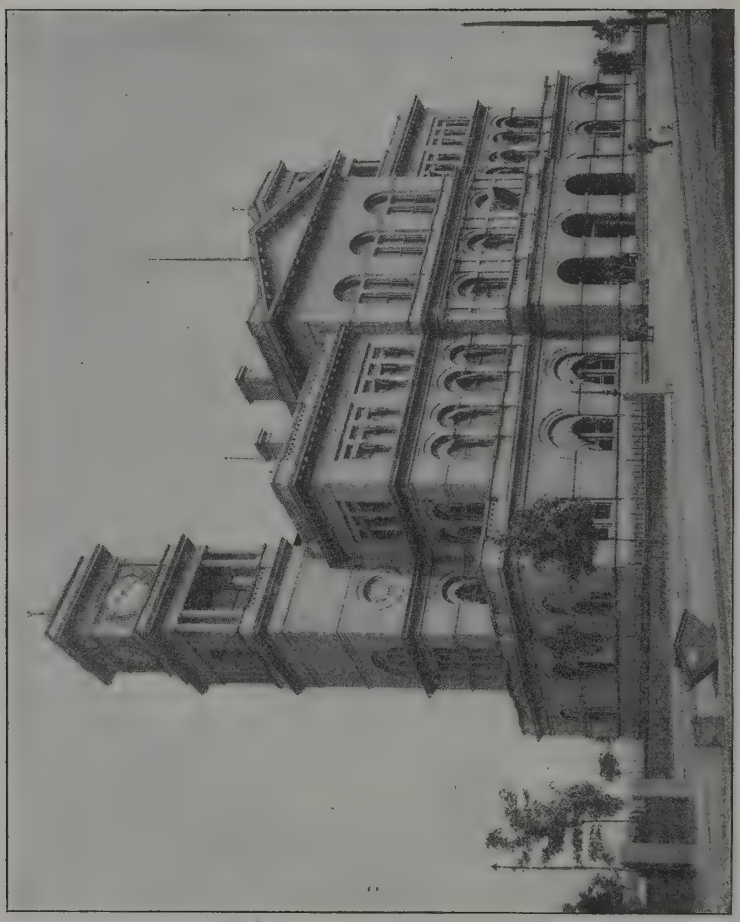
COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

An act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, authorized this building and made an appropriation therefor, which appropriation was revived and added to by acts of March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870. Under dates of September 8, 1870, and March 18, 1871, the site was secured by purchase for the sum of $10,250. It fronts north 140 feet on Clinch avenue, and west 160 feet on Prince street, being bounded on the east by an alley. Building operations were commenced in 1871, and the structure was completed and occupied in 1874, the cost of construction being $338,293.12.

Additional appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1871, May 18, 1872, March 3, 1873, and June 23, 1874 (furniture).

The building is of East Tennessee marble, and has a cubic contents of 547,000 feet. It is heated by steam and is provided with a hydraulic passenger elevator. Twenty-one rooms are occupied, they being assigned principally to the postal and internal revenue services, United States courts, and pension office.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross internal-revenue and postal receipts amounted to $490,633.47 and $79,621.33, respectively. In 1870 the population of the city was 8,682, and in 1900 it was 32,637.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, COURT-HOUSE, AND POST-OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COURT-HOUSE, AND POST-OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN.

In pursuance of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, a plot of ground on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Third streets was purchased June 6, 1860, for $15,000, as a site for a court-house and post-office.

An act of February 21, 1873, authorized the sale of this lot and the application of the proceeds, with $25,000 additional, toward the purchase of a more suitable site, also the preparation of plans and estimates for a custom-house, court-house, and post-office. The estimated value of the old lot was $15,000, and the sum that would be available for the new site was considered inadequate. The city offered to donate the present site, which offer was accepted by an act of Congress approved May 23, 1876, the deed to the property being executed June 29, 1876. This act also reauthorized the sale of the old lot. Work on the building was commenced August 25, 1876, but, owing to an error in the description of the land, operations were suspended pending further legislation, which was made by an act of February 27, 1877. This act fixed the boundaries of the land at 364.25 feet on the west line of Front street, and 300 feet deep, extending from an alley on the north to an alley on the south, and retroceded to the city such land outside these boundaries as had been granted to the United States. This act also revoked that portion of the act of May 23, 1876, which authorized the sale of the old lot, and this lot was, under authority of an act of December 23, 1882, ceded to the city of Memphis. In May, 1877, operations were resumed in excavating and laying foundations. In 1879 work was delayed on account of yellow fever, and in 1880 by reason of the contractors for the supply of Tennessee marble for the superstructure abandoning the work, necessitating the awarding of a new contract. Considerable difficulty was encountered in securing marble in sufficient quantities, this material being specified by an act of June 28, 1878, and the completion and occupation of the structure was not effected until the summer of 1885. The cost of the building, including approaches, amounted to $520,500. A retaining wall was constructed along the river front of the lot at a cost of $50,000.

The building, which is located on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River on the west, about midway between the north and south limits of the lot, faces east on Front street. Madison street, which extends east and west and terminates in front of the building, is an approach thereto.

The building has a cubic contents of 803,400 feet, and is divided into twenty-nine rooms on the first, second, and third floors. The first floor is occupied entirely by the post-office, the second floor principally by the customs service, light-house board, inspectors of boilers and hulls, and the district court, and the third floor entirely by the circuit court and court officers. The building is heated by a hot-water system and is equipped with passenger and freight elevator service.

The appropriations on its account were approved February 21, 1873, June 23, 1874, July 31, 1876, March 3, 1877, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, and July 7, 1884. During 1893 certain improvements were made to the grounds at a cost of about $1,000, under authority of an act of March 3, 1891; and July 13, 1899, a proposal was accepted, in amount $1,685, for the installation of a clock in the tower, the appropriation for the same being made by an act of March 3, 1899.

The customs duties collected at this port during the years ended June 30, 1885 and 1899, amounted to $6,727 and $28,201, respectively, and the gross postal receipts increased from $95,685 in 1886 to $207,209.92 during the fiscal year 1898–99. In 1870 the population of the city was 40,226, and in 1900 it was 102,320.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

An act of Congress approved August 18, 1856, authorized a custom-house and post-office at Nashville, Tenn., and limited the cost of the building to $95,000. February 17, 1857, a lot was purchased on the southwest corner of Spring and Cherry streets, for $20,000, but building operations were not commenced, and the sum appropriated for the structure was turned into the surplus fund in 1873. July 16, 1870, this lot was exchanged for a lot on the southwest corner of Broad and Vine streets, under authority of an act of February 24, 1870; and under dates of April 20, 1876, and June 11, 1877, additional land was purchased for $18,500, thus securing for the Government the half block fronting northerly on Broad street 330 feet, and extending back 165 feet along Vine street on the east, and Spruce street on the west to an alley. The additional land was authorized by an act of March 15, 1876.

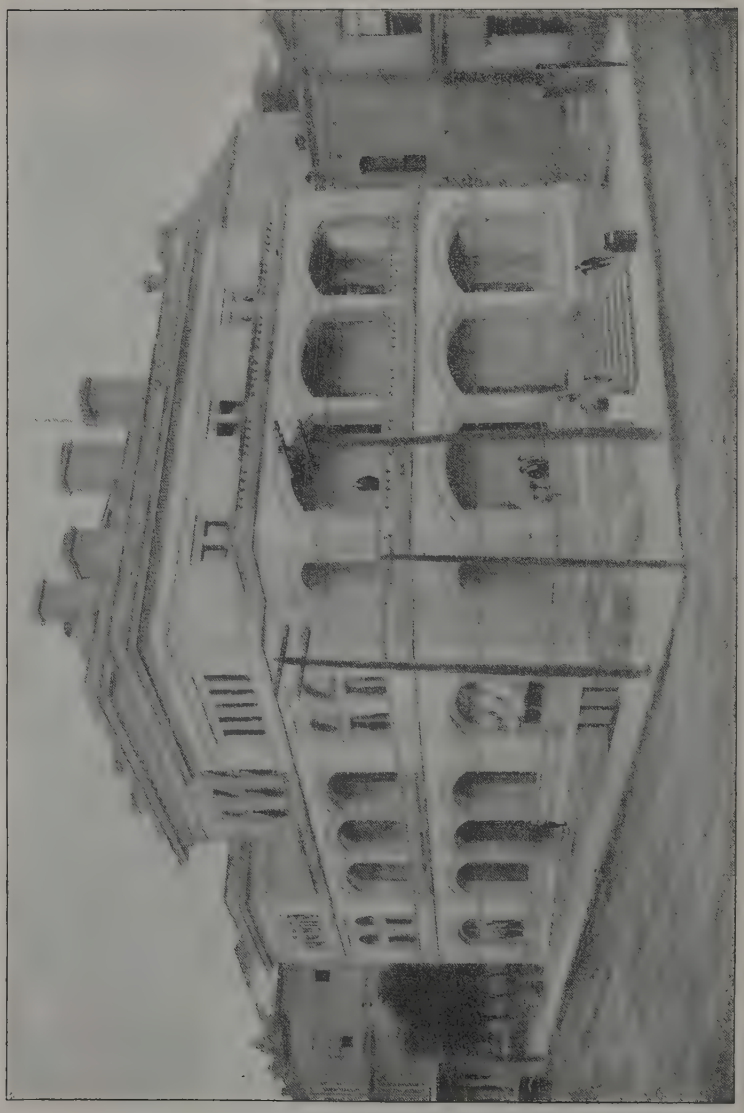
Work on the building was commenced in 1876 and the structure was completed and occupied April 1, 1882. During the following year the approaches were completed, making the total cost, excepting site, $404,684.44.

Legislation on its account is contained in acts of August 18, 1856, February 24, 1870, January 24, 1873, March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, March 15, 1876, March 3, 1877, April 30, 1878, June 20, 1878, March 3, 1879, June 16, 1880, March 3, 1881, August 7, 1882 (approaches, etc.), and March 30, 1888 (elevator).

The building is located at the corner of Broad and Vine streets, with public entrances from both, that shown in the accompanying illustration being in the Broad street front. South Carolina granite is used in the basement walls and the superstructure is of limestone from Bowling Green, Ky.

The building contains a space of 1,093,500 cubic feet, and is heated by hot water (direct and indirect radiation). The first and third floors are occupied by the post-office and United States courts, respectively, and the second floor principally by the customs and internal-revenue services, steamboat inspectors, and pension examiners. At the left of the Vine street entrance there is a hydraulic passenger elevator connecting with all the floors in the building.

The gross postal receipts during the years ended June 30, 1882, and 1899, amounted to $92,253.71 and $205,379.21, respectively. The internal-revenue collections have increased from $777,590.72 in 1882 to $1,760,456.36 during the year ended June 30, 1900. In 1880 the population of the city was 43,350, and in 1900 it was 80,865.



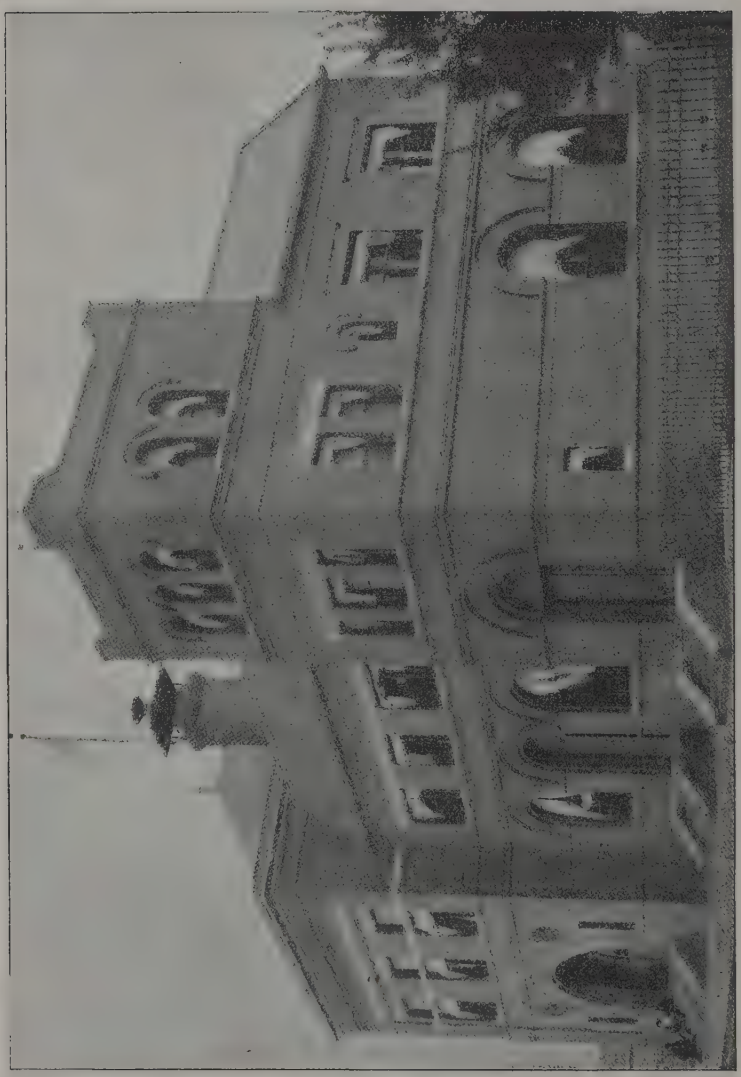
COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, AUSTIN, TEX.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, AUSTIN, TEX.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Colorado and East Sixth streets. The site, which has a frontage of 184 feet west on Colorado street, and 80 feet south on Sixth street, was secured August 1, 1877, by donation. Building operations were commenced January 1, 1878, and the structure was completed and occupied in November 1881, the cost of construction being $185,767.52. The walls of the superstructure are faced with white limestone secured in the vicinity of Austin.

The appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1877, June 20, 1878, June 16, 1880, and March 3, 1881. The building contains a cubic space of 410,000 feet. The number of rooms occupied, besides the first floor, is sixteen, assigned principally to the postal and internal-revenue services and the United States courts. It is heated by hot-air furnace and open grates.

Since the occupation of the building, the internal-revenue and postal receipts have increased from about $81,000 and $31,000 per annum to $1,003,727.14 and $52,479.12 respectively, in the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1880 the population of the city was 11,013 and in 1900 it was 22,258.



COURT-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND POST-OFFICE, BROWNSVILLE, TEX.

COURT-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND POST-OFFICE, BROWNSVILLE, TEX.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved August 8, 1888, and appropriated for by acts of October 2, 1888, and March 3, 1891.

The site, which is on the east corner of Tenth and Elizabeth streets, with a frontage of 120 feet northwest on the former and 150 feet southwest on the latter, was donated by the city of Brownsville, it having been condemned by the United States, and the award, which was in amount $3,850, paid by the city. The land was secured February 21, 1890.

A contract was awarded March 24, 1891, for the erection of the building, and the structure was completed and occupied October 4, 1892, the cost of construction being $54,711.96.

The building has a cubic contents of 217,848 feet. The first floor is occupied by the postal and customs services, the former being located in the northwest pavilion, with public entrances to the lobby direct from Tenth and Elizabeth streets. On this latter street there are also two additional public entrances to the building, the middle one, shown in the illustration on the opposite page, leading into the quarters occupied by the customs officials, and that in the south tower opening into the stair hall communicating with the second story, which is occupied by the United States courts and court officers, and with the quarters of the local observer of the Weather Bureau above.

During the years ended June 30, 1893, and June 30, 1900, the postal receipts amounted to $3,279.69 and $4,477.62, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 6,134, and in 1900 it was 6,305.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., DALLAS, TEX.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., DALLAS, TEX.

This building is located at the corner of Ervay and Commerce streets on a plot of ground fronting west 200 feet on the former, south 120 feet on the latter, and north 120 feet on Main street.

The ground was secured by purchase August 7, 1883, for $11,000, $2,000 of this amount having been donated by the citizens of Dallas.

A contract for the masonry of the superstructure was awarded May 23, 1885, and the building as originally constructed was completed and occupied in October, 1888, the cost of construction being $129,205.64. This structure has a frontage of 80 feet on Ervay street and is partially shown in the accompanying illustration. It has a public entrance also on the Main street side, which is 54 feet from the lot line. A contract for the erection of the extension, which consists of the pavilion on the south, fronting on Commerce street, was awarded December 15, 1892, and the addition was completed and occupied in January, 1894, the cost of the same being $150,000.

The legislation on account of the building as now completed is contained in acts of Congress approved July 7, 1882, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1883, March 3, 1885, May 17, 1886, March 3, 1887, March 30, 1888, and March 3, 1891 (extension).

It contains a cubic space of 350,000 feet, is heated by steam, and is provided with electric passenger elevator service. Besides the first floor, which is used entirely by the post-office, the number of rooms occupied is twenty-two, they being assigned principally to the postal, internal-revenue, and secret services, United States courts, and pension examiners.

The internal-revenue receipts during the years ended June 30, 1888 and 1899, were about $93,450 and $574,106.45, respectively. During the fiscal years 1888–89 and 1898–99, the postal receipts aggregated $79,404.21 and $165,216.28, respectively. The population of the city in 1880, was 10,358, in 1890, 38,067, and in 1900, 42,638.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, AND COURT-HOUSE, EL PASO, TEX.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, AND COURT-HOUSE, EL PASO, TEX.

This building is located on the east corner of St. Louis and Oregon streets, on a site fronting northwest 105 feet on the former and southwest 175 feet on the latter. The ground was purchased February 18, 1887, for the sum of $12,000, $2,000 of this amount being paid by the citizens of El Paso.

Work was commenced under a contract awarded January 7, 1889, and the building was completed and occupied early in 1893, the cost of construction being $196,624.06. The legislation on its account was approved June 30, 1886, August 4, 1886, March 3, 1887, and March 24, 1890.

The building is constructed on a stone foundation and of brick, with stone trimmings, in the superstructure walls; has a cubic contents of 548,000 feet, is heated by steam and hot-air systems, and is provided with a hydraulic passenger elevator. The number of rooms occupied is twenty, they being assigned principally to the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, United States courts, immigration inspector, special agent Bureau of Animal Industry, and Weather Bureau.

During the years ended June 30, 1893, and June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $18,568.78 and $25,499.79, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 10,338, and in 1900 it was 15,906.

POST-OFFICE, FORT WORTH, TEX.

POST-OFFICE, FORT WORTH, TEX.

The site of this building is the block bounded on the north 194 feet by West Eleventh street, on the south 194 feet by Texas street, on the east 165 feet by Jennings avenue, and on the west 165 feet by Monroe street. It was secured by purchase October 8, 1891, for the sum of $10,000. A contract for trench excavation, concrete foundation, basement walls, etc., was awarded February 6, 1892, and the building was completed and occupied in the latter part of 1896, the cost of construction being $204,281.19.

An act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, authorized the erection of the building, and fixed the limit of cost, which limit was extended by acts of July 9, 1890, and August 18, 1894. Appropriations were made by acts of August 30, 1890, March 3, 1891, and March 2, 1895.

The building, which fronts on Jennings avenue, is constructed of red sandstone, and contains a cubic space of 678,000 feet. It is supplied with steam heat and equipped with electric elevator service. Twenty-one rooms are occupied, assigned mainly to the postal and internal-revenue services, United States courts, and Weather Bureau.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $65,508.34. In 1890, the population of the city was 23,076, and in 1900 it was 26,688.

CUSTOM-HOUSE (NEW), GALVESTON, TEX.

CUSTOM-HOUSE (NEW), GALVESTON, TEX.

The new custom-house at Galveston, Tex., is located on a half block bounded on the north 300 feet by Avenue F, on the south by a 20-foot alley, and on the east and west 120 feet each by Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, respectively. The façades shown in the illustration are on Avenue F and Twenty-fifth street.

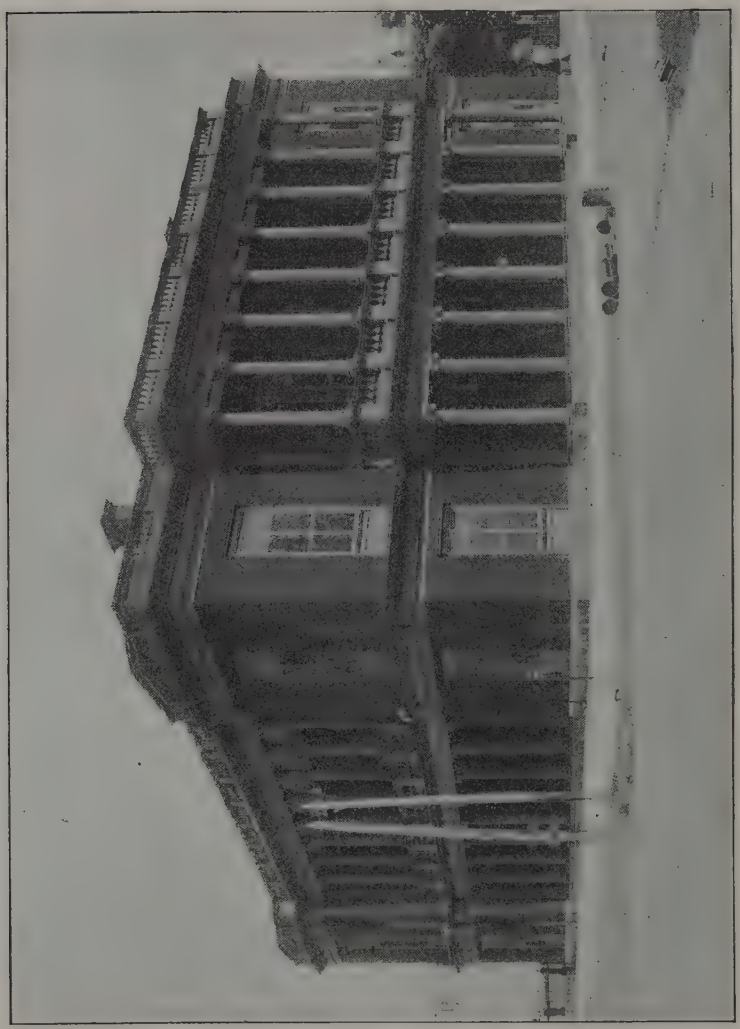
The ground was secured by purchase under dates of December 7, 1883, and August 17, 1885, for the sum of $30,000. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded May 10, 1888, and the structure was completed and occupied in 1891, the cost of construction being $244,511.39.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved May 25, 1882, August 7, 1882, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, July 30, 1886, August 4, 1886, March 3, 1887, October 2, 1888, and August 23, 1894 (elevator). The building is constructed of red brick and red sandstone, with terra-cotta trimmings, and has a cubic contents of 715,163 feet. It is provided with steam heat and electric-elevator service. Besides the first floor, which is used entirely by the postal service, nineteen rooms are occupied, assigned mainly to the customs service, United States courts, immigration inspectors, steamboat-inspection service, and special agent of the Treasury.

In 1891 the postal receipts amounted to $71,434.10, and during the year ended June 30, 1900, they were $90,479.58. The yearly average of the value of exports and imports entered at the port of Galveston from 1885 to 1899 was $35,287,321, and $921,487 per annum, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 29,084, and in 1900 it was 37,789.

During the storm which visited Galveston on the afternoon and night of September 8, 1900, the stability of this building was subjected to a severe test, which it, together with the depot of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, resisted more successfully than any other structure in the city. This may be attributed largely to the plentiful spread of footings, water-tight concrete floors, and other precautions taken to keep floods from the foundations, and to the quality of cement used in the work. It was not materially damaged, other than slate, ridges, gutters, etc., carried away, and a considerable portion of the plastering destroyed. The water stood in the basement at a height of 6 feet 2 inches for five days, until it was pumped out by fire engines.

The building served as a place of refuge, and saved the lives of thousands of people, it being filled to the tower. During the months of desolation and suffering which followed it was used as a general hospital.



CUSTOM-HOUSE (OLD), GALVESTON, TEX.

CUSTOM-HOUSE (OLD), GALVESTON, TEX.

This building was authorized and appropriated for by an act of Congress approved August 4, 1854. It is located on the southeast corner of Avenue E and Twentieth street, on a site fronting north 140 feet on the former, west 120 feet on the latter, and bounded on the south by an alley. The ground was secured by purchase January 8, 1856, for the sum of $6,000, and the building was completed and occupied in 1858, the cost of construction being $108,359.82. The building is constructed of brick, with cast-iron trimmings, and contains a cubic space of 286,300 feet. It is heated by open grates and provided with a freight elevator. The number of rooms is fifteen, assigned principally to the customs, internal-revenue, and life-saving services.

In 1870 the population of the city was 13,818, and in 1900 it was 37,789.

During the storm which visited Galveston September 8, 1900, the building was considerably damaged, the roof being carried away, balustrade and chimneys blown down, plastering destroyed, etc. The water rose to a height of 8 feet from the sidewalk line, but did not affect the stability of the structure.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., HOUSTON, TEX.

POST-OFFICE, ETC., HOUSTON, TEX.

The post-office, etc., building at Houston, Tex., shown in the accompanying illustration, is situated on the south corner of Fannin and Franklin streets, on a site fronting northwest 125 feet on the former and northeast 100 feet on the latter.

The ground was secured by purchase October 29, 1887, for the sum of $7,000. A contract for the erection of the building was entered into June 6, 1888, and the structure was completed and occupied in the early part of 1891, the cost of construction being $82,550.73.

It was authorized by an act of Congress approved February 24, 1887, and was appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1887, October 2, 1888, and April 16, 1890. The building is constructed of red brick trimmed with red sandstone and terra cotta, and contains a cubic space of 242,417 feet. It is provided with steam heat and is occupied principally by the postal and internal-revenue services.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts aggregated $96,396.56. In 1890 the population of the city was 27,557, and in 1900 it was 44,633.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, JEFFERSON, TEX.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, JEFFERSON, TEX.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved Feb ruary 9, 1887, and appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1887, October 2, 1888, and March 3, 1891 (outstanding liabilities). The site was donated to the United States September 9, 1887, and is bounded on the south 100 feet by Austin street, on the west 150 feet by Market street, and on the north by a 20-foot alley. Building operations were commenced under a contract awarded April 27, 1888, and the structure was completed and occupied April 1, 1890, the cost of construction being $52,607.21.

The building is constructed of brick and contains a cubic space of 233,536 feet. It is heated by steam and is occupied by the postal service and United States courts, the number of rooms assigned being twelve.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $3,384.53. In 1890 the population of the city was 3,072, and in 1900 it was 2,850.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PARIS, TEX.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PARIS, TEX.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Church street and Lamar avenue, on a plot of ground bounded on the west 216 feet by the former, on the south 140 feet by the latter, and on the north 140 feet by Houston street.

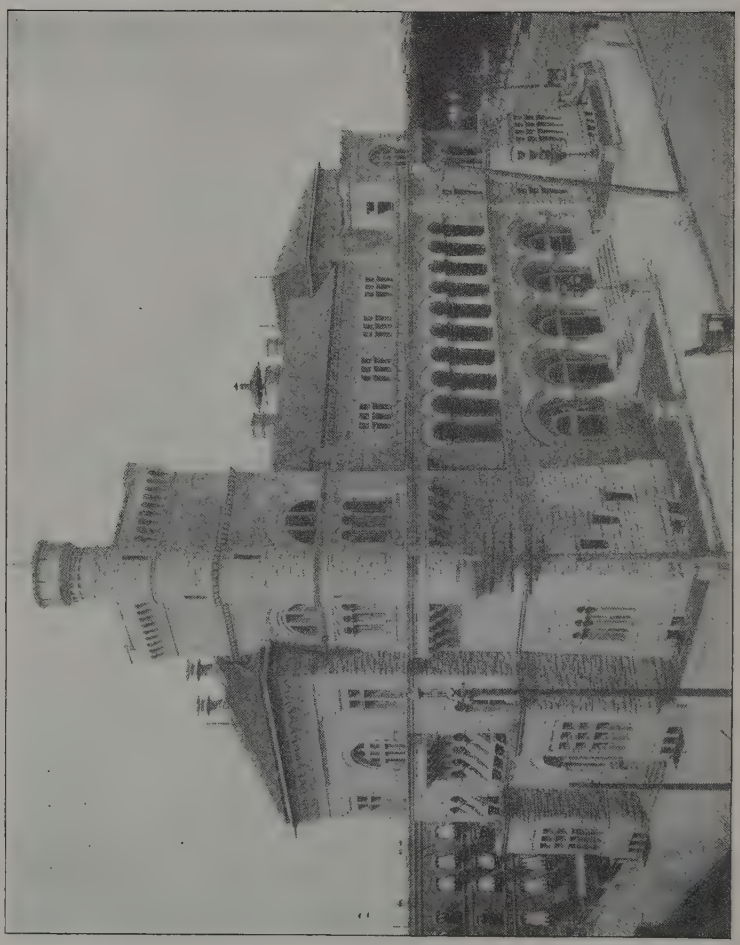
The land was secured June 11, 1891, partially by donation and partially by purchase, the purchase price being $1,550.

A contract was awarded March 29, 1892, for the general excavation, and the building was completed and occupied in February, 1895, the cost of construction being $102,383.15.

It is constructed of red brick with red sandstone trimmings and has a cubic contents of 346,174 feet. The first floor is occupied by the postal service, and the second, third, and part of the fourth by the United States courts. The building is equipped with a steam heating apparatus operated by two boilers and is provided with passenger-elevator service.

The building was authorized by an act of Congress approved July 9, 1890, and appropriated for by acts of August 30, 1890, March 3, 1891, and March 2, 1895 (elevator).

During the year ended June 30, 1900, the postal receipts amounted to $17,568.74. In 1890 the population of the city was 8,254, and in 1900 it was 9,358.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

This building fronts south on Alamo Plaza, and is bounded on the east by Avenue E and on the west by Avenue D.

The site was secured January 15, 1887, by purchase for $24,000. It is somewhat irregular in shape, the south frontage being 150 feet, the east and west lines each 200 feet, and the north line about 250 feet.

A contract was awarded December 29, 1887, for the masonry of the foundations and basement walls, and the building was completed and occupied about August, 1890, the cost of construction being $185,219.25. It is constructed of limestone, with entrance steps, platforms, sills, etc., of granite, and contains a space of 588,300 cubic feet. Besides the first floor, which is assigned entirely to the post-office, there are seventeen rooms occupied principally by the United States courts and the customs, internal-revenue, and railway mail services. The building is heated by steam from one boiler and open fireplaces, and is provided with a hydraulic passenger elevator.

The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved April 15, 1886, and April 4, 1890.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts aggregated $82,202.61. In 1890 the population of the city was 37,673, and in 1900 it was 53,321.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, TYLER, TEX.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, TYLER, TEX.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Bois d'Arc and West Ferguson streets on a plot of ground fronting west 180 feet on the former, and south 120 feet on the latter. The land was secured by purchase March 2, 1886, for $6,500, and the building was commenced in the latter part of that year, and completed and occupied in 1889, the cost of construction being $50,008.47.

It was authorized by an act of Congress approved February 14, 1885, and appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889. The cubic contents of the building are 191,868 feet, and it is heated by steam and open fireplaces. The number of rooms occupied is eight, they being assigned to the post-office and courts.

When the building was first occupied the postal receipts amounted to about $8,000 annually. During the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $14,491.89. In 1890 the population of the town was 6,908, and in 1900 it was 8,069.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., WACO, TEX.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., WACO, TEX.

The site of this building is on the southeast corner of Franklin and Fourth streets, fronting north 125 feet on the former and west 165 feet on the latter.

The land was secured by purchase June 13, 1885, for $10,000, and the building was commenced early in the following year. It was occupied in January, 1888, and finally completed in 1889, the cost of construction being $98,414.17. The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved January 13, 1885, August 4, 1886, October 19, 1888, and March 2, 1889.

The building contains a cubic space of 344,639 feet, and is heated by steam and open fireplaces. The number of rooms occupied is thirteen, they being assigned principally to the post-office and United States courts.

When the building was first occupied the postal receipts amounted to about $30,000 annually. During the year ended June 30, 1899, they aggregated $47,658.55. In 1890 the population of the city was 14,445, and in 1900 it was 20,686.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BURLINGTON, VT.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, BURLINGTON, VT.

This building is located on a plot of ground bounded on the north 222 feet by Main street, and on the west 316 feet by Church street, which was secured by purchase March 30, 1855, for the sum of $7,750. The building is about 74 feet from Main street and 50 feet from Church street, with main approach from the latter. It was completed and occupied in 1857, the cost being $44,714.91, exclusive of site. In 1869–70, alterations, etc., were made at a cost of $15,411.65, which consisted of changes on the first floor and adding another story with mansard roof.

Its cubic contents are 113,000 feet. It is heated by steam, and is occupied by the postal and customs services and the United States courts.

Legislation on account of the building was approved August 4, 1854, June 12, 1858, and June 23, 1874, the last two acts being for approaches, etc.

The gross postal receipts for the year ended June 30, 1899, were $110,522.24. When this building was constructed the population of the city was about 7,000; in 1900 it was 18,640.

An act of Congress approved February 22, 1869, authorized the State of Vermont to construct a court-house and jail on the custom-house lot, upon the condition that the State permit United States courts to be held in the court-house and United States prisoners to be confined in the jail. This building was completed during the following year, and is located about 50 feet south of the custom-house.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., MONTPELIER, VT.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., MONTPELIER, VT.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, authorized the construction of this building, and on September 21, 1885, the United States secured title to the site by purchase for $15,000. The land is on the north side of State street, about 60 feet west from Elm street, immediately west of the county court-house, and has a frontage of 150 feet. The depth of the lot is 330 feet, it being full width of front for a depth of about 150 feet and the remainder 91 feet wide.

The building was commenced in 1887 and completed and occupied January 1, 1891, the cost of construction being $144,670.61. The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, and March 30, 1888.

The building is constructed of granite for the basement walls and marble for the superstructure, and has a cubic contents of 341,500 feet. It is occupied principally by the postal service and the United States courts, and is heated by steam (direct and indirect radiation) supplied by one boiler.

During the years ended June 30, 1891 and 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $16,276.71 and $20,609.85, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 4,160 and in 1900 it was 6,266.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, RUTLAND, VT.

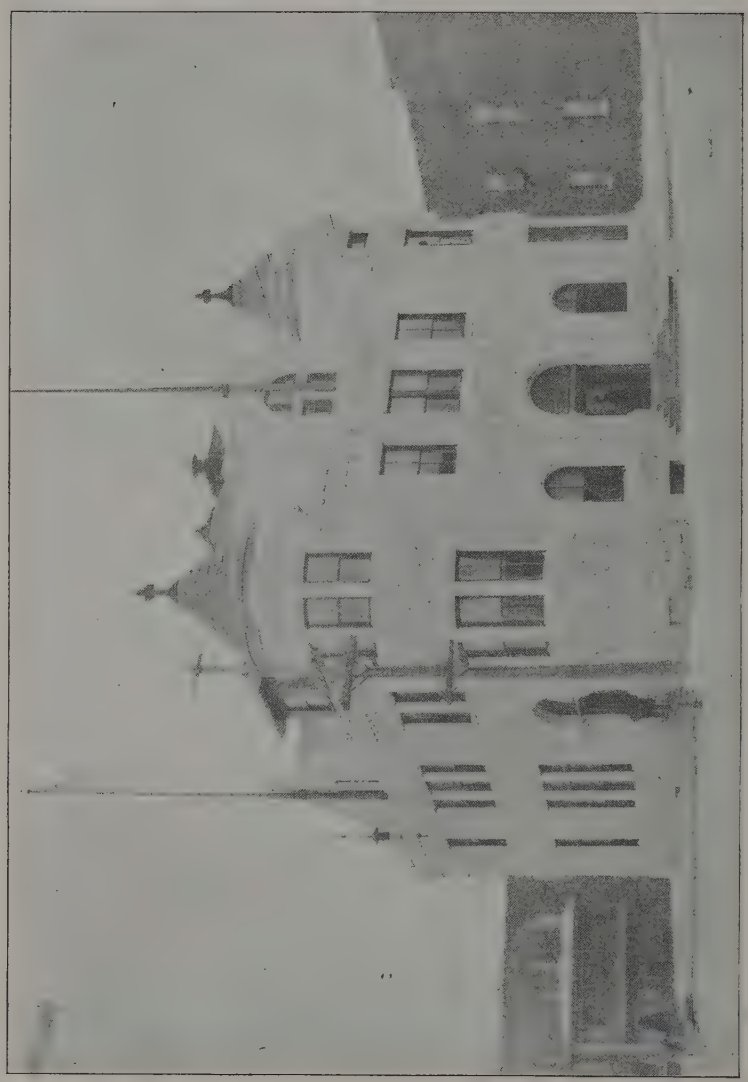
COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, RUTLAND, VT.

The site of this building is on the northeast corner of Court and Center streets, fronting 132 feet 6 inches west on the former and 254 feet 6 inches south on the latter.

The site was secured by purchase under dates of July 23, 1857, and May 18, 1859, for the sum of $1,900, and the building was completed during the latter year, the cost of construction being $70,324.43. It was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved August 18, 1856, and March 3, 1857.

It is constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, resting on a foundation of Vermont granite, and contains a space of 186,000 cubic feet. The first floor is occupied by the post-office; the second by the court room, which extends through the third story and is marked by the three pedimented windows, the marshal's office, and library; the third being assigned to the grand jury and pension examiner. The building is supplied with steam heat from one boiler.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $32,094.95. In 1870 the population of Rutland was 9,834, and in 1900 it was 11,499.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ST. ALBANS, VT.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ST. ALBANS, VT.

The custom-house and post-office at St. Albans, Vt., is located on the northeast corner of Kingman and Foundry streets. The site was purchased June 21, 1892, for the sum of $8,500, and comprises a lot fronting west 132 feet on Foundry street, and 106 feet deep, being bounded on the north by Center street, and on the south by Kingman street.

Under date of March 11, 1893, a contract was awarded for the erection of a building on this site, and the structure had been placed under roof and substantial progress made in the interior finish when it was destroyed by fire May 19, 1895. The legislation on account of building and site is contained in acts of Congress approved January 26, 1891, March 3, 1891, and March 3, 1893.

Acts of June 11, 1896, and July 19, 1897, authorized the reconstruction of the building according to modified plans and a contract for its erection was awarded March 8, 1897, the structure being completed and occupied by the post-office October 1, 1899, and by the customs service December 22, 1899. The cost of construction was $78,545.91. It is built of marble from Sutherland Falls, Proctor, Vt., contains a space of 184,581 cubic feet, and is supplied with steam heat from two boilers. The first floor is occupied by the post-office and the second and part of the third by the customs service.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts aggregated $19,616.40. In 1890 the population of St. Albans was 7,771, and in 1900 it was 6,239.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, WINDSOR, VT.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, WINDSOR, VT.

This building is located on the east side of Main street, on a site that may be briefly described as follows: Beginning on the east side of Main street at the southwest corner of the lot, thence east 87 feet, thence east by about 23 degrees north 168 feet, thence north 75 feet, thence west 235 feet to Main street, thence south 160 feet to point of beginning. The rear of the lot is surrounded by a brick wall.

The ground was secured September 5, 1857, by purchase, for $4,700, and the building was completed and occupied in the following year, the cost of construction being $71,347.32.

The appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved August 18, 1856, March 3, 1857, and July 2, 1864, the last being for repairs to roof.

Nine rooms besides the entire second floor are occupied, they being assigned to the post-office and United States courts. The court room and court offices are on the second floor, the jury rooms being on the first and third floors. The building contains a cubic space of 281,000 feet, and is supplied with heat from a furnace and open fireplaces.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $4,893.84. When the building was constructed, the population of the village was about 2,000, and in 1900 it was 1,656.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., ABINGDON, VA.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., ABINGDON, VA.

The building shown in the accompanying illustration was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved July 7, 1882, August 7, 1882, March 3, 1885, and March 2, 1887. A site was purchased on June 28, 1884, for the sum of $12,500, which was exchanged on January 27, 1888, under authority of the act last referred to, for the present site which fronts north 200 feet on Main street, and is 251 feet deep. It is bounded on the west by an alley. A contract was awarded October 3, 1888, for the erection of the building, and it was completed and occupied November 1, 1890, the cost of construction being $73,600.47.

The cubic contents of the building are 266,000 feet, and it is heated by steam. The number of rooms occupied is fifteen, they being assigned principally to the post-office and courts.

The gross receipts of the post-office during the year ended June 30, 1899, were $3,832.15. In 1890 the population of the town was 1,674, and in 1900 it was 1,306.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

The site for the present custom-house and post-office was purchased in May, 1856, and September, 1858, for the sum of $16,000, and has an approximate frontage of 114 feet north on Prince, and 97 feet east on St. Asaph streets. The building, which is located at the junction of the two streets, was completed and occupied soon after the purchase of the land, the cost of construction being $57,913.64. The appropriations for this building were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1855, and June 12, 1858.

The cubic contents of the building are 170,000 feet. It is heated by steam and is occupied by the postal, internal revenue, and customs services, and the United States courts, twelve rooms being assigned to the same.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the internal-revenue and postal receipts were $1,454,042.24 and $20,066.39, respectively. The population of the city in 1870 was 13,570, and in 1900 it was 14,528.

The first custom-house owned by the United States in Alexandria, Va., was a brick building located at the northwest corner of Union and King streets. It was purchased in November, 1820, for $6,000, and sold April 8, 1871, for $5,000, under authority of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1867.

An act of July 7, 1838, authorized the purchase and remodeling for use as a court-house of a building then owned by the Bank of Alexandria, and acts of March 3, 1841, and June 15, 1844, appropriated funds for the completion and repair of the same. The property was conveyed to the State of Virginia on May 31, 1847, under the provisions of act of July 9, 1846.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., DANVILLE, VA.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., DANVILLE, VA.

This building is located on the north side of Main street between Union and Ridge streets, on a lot 150 feet 4 inches front and 180 feet deep. The ground was secured under date of September 20, 1880, by purchase, for the sum of $14,500. A contract for the basement and area walls was awarded March 7, 1881, and the structure was completed and occupied in May, 1883, the cost of construction being $97,799.56.

It is constructed of red brick, with red sandstone trimmings, contains a cubic space of 250,000 feet, and is heated by a hot-water system and open grates. The number of rooms occupied is eleven, they being assigned principally to the postal and internal-revenue services and the United States courts.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved February 11, 1880, August 7, 1882, July 7, 1884 (approaches), and March 3, 1887 (approaches).

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $24,580.84. In 1880 the population of the city was 7,526, in 1890 it was 10,305, and in 1900 it was 16,520.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., HARRISONBURG, VA.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., HARRISONBURG, VA.

This building is located at the northeast corner of Main and Elizabeth streets, on a plot of ground fronting west 159 feet on the former and south 281 feet on the latter, being bounded on the east by an alley.

The land was secured by purchase June 30, 1884, for $12,000. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded April 1, 1885, and the main structure was practically completed and was occupied by the post-office April 1, 1886. An extension was authorized by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1887, and the entire building was completed and occupied in 1889, the cost of construction being $100,057.74.

The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved July 7, 1882, August 7, 1882, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, and March 3, 1887.

The building is of red pressed brick trimmed with Indiana limestone, and has a cubic contents of 129,788 feet. It is heated by a hot-water system and is occupied by the postal service and United States courts. In pursuance of an act of Congress approved May 28, 1896, the Secretary of the Treasury, June 9, 1896, authorized the use of the court room and offices by the circuit and county courts of Rockingham County for a period of three years, pending the construction of a new municipal building.

When the court-house, post-office, etc., building was first occupied the postal receipts amounted to about $4,000 annually, while during the year ended March 30, 1900, they were $7,091. In 1890 the population of the town was 2,792, and in 1900 it was 3,521.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., LYNCHBURG, VA.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., LYNCHBURG, VA.

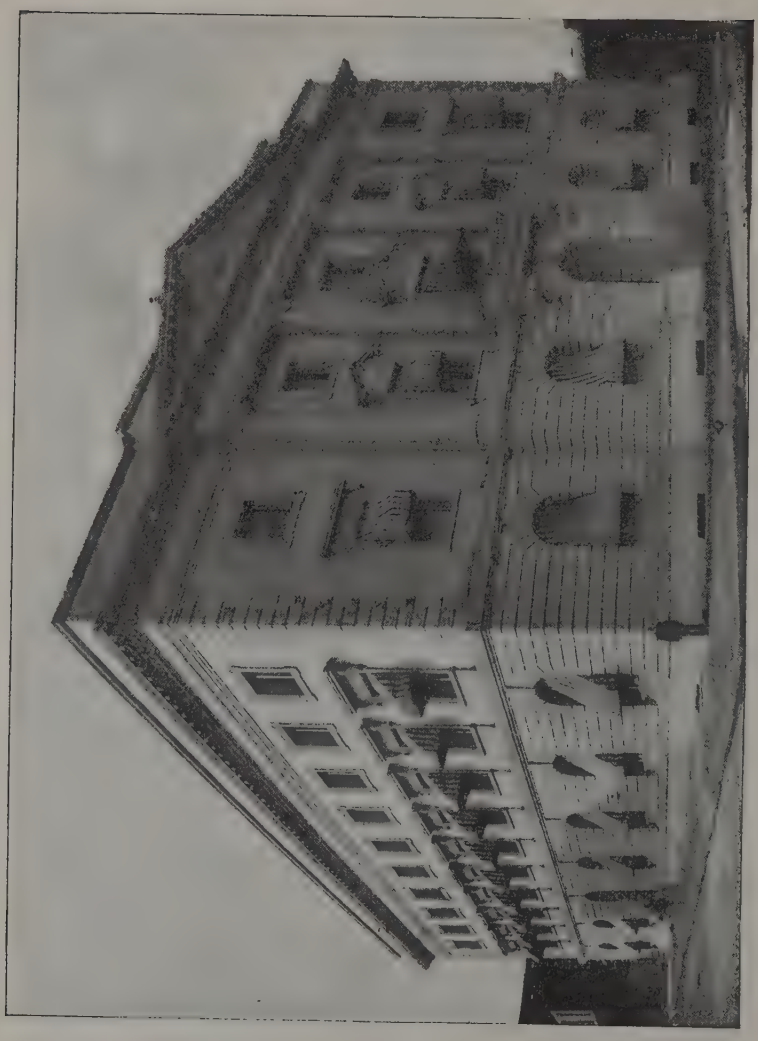
This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved June 10, 1882. The site was purchased for $13,500, and the title thereto vested in the United States January 29, 1884. It has a frontage north on Ninth street 134 feet and east on Church street 200 feet. The building was commenced under a contract awarded October 23, 1885, and was completed and occupied in the spring of 1888, the cost of construction being $120,288.65.

It is in plan 56 feet 4 inches by 97 feet 10 inches, and is set close to the lot line on Church street, equally distant from the north and south ends, with a mail driveway extending along both sides and the rear. A retaining wall has been placed at the rear, as the ground rises between 45 and 50 feet from this point to the west line of the lot.

The superstructure is of brick and the building has a cubic contents of 369,319 feet. The first floor is occupied entirely by the post-office, and the upper floors by the United States courts and internal-revenue service. The number of rooms in the building is eighteen.

The appropriations on its account were approved August 7, 1882, July 7, 1884, March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, and March 30, 1888.

The postal receipts have increased from about $36,000 in 1888 to $48,485.64 during the fiscal year 1898–99. In 1880 the population of the city was 15,959, and in 1900 it was 18,891.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA.

This building is located at the southwest corner of Plume and Atlantic streets, with a north frontage of 91 feet on the former and an east frontage of 120 feet on the latter.

It was authorized by an act of Congress approved January 2, 1891, and appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1891, August 5, 1892, March 2, 1895, and June 4, 1897.

The land was secured by purchase February 9, 1892, for $45,000, and is bounded on the north 142 feet 8 inches by Plume street, on the east 150 feet by Atlantic street, and on the south 149 feet 10 inches by an alley.

Drawings were submitted in competition October 12, 1897, under the provisions of an act of February 20, 1893, known as the Tarsney Act, and the award made to Messrs. Wyatt & Nolting, of Baltimore, Md., with whom a contract was entered into February 18, 1898, for the preparation of working drawings, etc., and for the local supervision of the erection of the building. A contract for the erection of the building was awarded December 1, 1898, and the structure was completed and occupied November 15, 1900, the cost of construction being $204,589.33.

The exterior is simple, being a liberal Renaissance treatment, and is erected on a base of Keystone granite from Pacolet, N. C., in Bedford (Ind.) limestone for the first story and trimmings, with the second and third story walls of brick approximating the stone in color.

On the first floor is the post-office working room, with separate rooms for the money-order and registry departments; a large L-shaped public corridor, 16 feet wide, finished in Italian marble to the height of about 10 feet, with vaulted ceiling; and rooms for the postmaster and assistant postmaster. The stairway and elevator inclosure, which is of marble and iron, adjoins the Atlantic street entrance.

On the second floor, adjoining the stairway and elevator, is the court-room vestibule, with three doors opening into the court room, which is 48 by 55 feet in plan and 26 feet in height. The court room has adjoining it two rooms and toilet for the use of the judge. This room is wainscoted with marble, the door and window openings being heavily trimmed in oak, with pediment and carved cartouches and brackets. The ceiling is paneled in plaster. There is a gallery over the main entrance door. At the end of court room vestibule is a cortile, 50 by 50 feet in size, extending through the second and third stories, with its arcade surrounding the floor lights which light the post-office working room below. The third-story corridor is supported by the arcade, which is of Italian-marble columns and faience arches and balustrade, the color scheme being in soft yellows and greens, with touches of vivid blue and red. The ceilings of this cortile and of all public corridors are vaulted. The finish of all the corridors in the building and the vestibule of the court room is also of faience, with Italian-marble wainscoting.

In the second story surrounding the cortile are the court room, private rooms for the judge, rooms for the district attorney, the grand jury, and witnesses, and for the clerk of the court.

In the third story surrounding the cortile are the rooms for the bar library, railway mail service, marshal, and jury.

The finish of the offices throughout is best heart-pine floors; oak wainscoting and trims to doors and windows, with simple plaster cornices. The floors of all public spaces, corridors, etc., are of mosaic.

The construction of the building throughout is fireproof, with the use of Z bar columns and steel beams and girders, all of which are protected with brick and porous terra cotta, which material has also been used for the floor arches and partitions.

The building is lighted by electricity. The heating is by steam, indirect to the post-office working room, court room, jury rooms, and all rooms likely to contain a number of people, and direct-indirect to all other rooms and offices. The entire building is ventilated through ducts extending into vent chambers and through the roof, the movement of air being accelerated by steam coils in same. Its cubic contents are 612,668 feet.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NORFOLK, VA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NORFOLK, VA.

The custom-house, at Norfolk, Va., faces north on Main street and is located on a site extending from Main to Water street, with a frontage of 123 feet 6 inches on the former and 112 feet 6 inches on the latter, being about 250 feet deep. It was authorized by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1849, and September 30, 1850, and the land was purchased July 31, 1852, for the sum of $13,500. The structure was completed in 1859, the cost of construction being $203,903.75.

It is constructed of granite and contains a cubic space of 542,700 feet. Artificial heat is supplied by a hot-water system operated by one boiler. Prior to moving into the new building at Norfolk the post-office occupied the first and the United States courts the third, the second floor being used by the customs service and other offices.

In addition to the above acts, appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of July 21, 1852, March 3, 1853, May 15, 1856, August 18, 1856, June 12, 1858, and June 16, 1880 (outstanding liabilities).

The gross postal receipts for the year ended June 30, 1899, were $106,964.29, and the value of the exports during that period was about $13,000,000. When the building was constructed the population of the city was between 14,000 and 15,000; in 1900 it was 46,624.

Prior to the construction of this building the Government owned and occupied for customs purposes a building located on a plot of ground bounded on the north by Water street, east by Church street, south by Navison street, and west by Southwait street or old Custom-House lane. The land was purchased December 26, 1817, for $9,000, and the building erected from funds transferred from the appropriation for "Custom-houses and public warehouses." The building was destroyed during the civil war, and the property was sold August 8, 1874, for $8,800, under authority of an act of March 2, 1867.

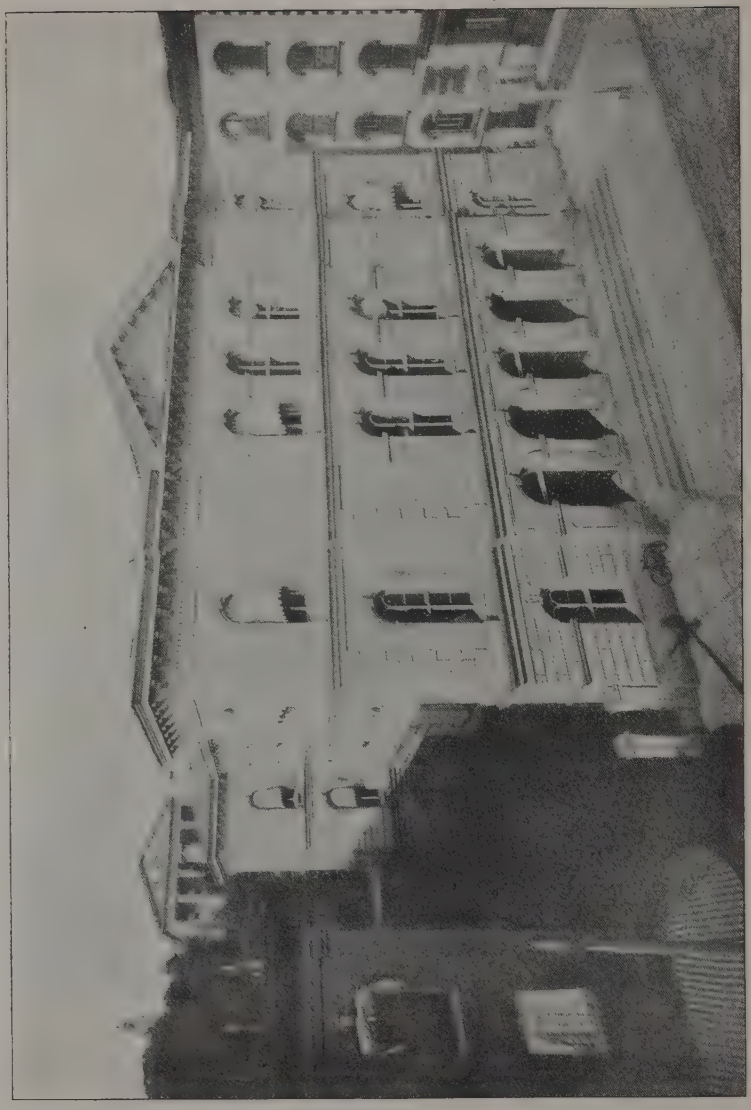
CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PETERSBURG, VA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PETERSBURG, VA.

The building shown in the accompanying illustration is located on the southeast corner of Tabb and Union streets, on a plot of ground purchased April 18, 1856, for the sum of $15,000. The site has a frontage of 100 feet north on Tabb street and 149 feet 8 inches west on Union street. The building was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved August 4, 1854, and March 3, 1857. It was commenced in 1856 and completed in 1859, the cost of construction being $84,664.88. It was first occupied, however, in September, 1858, while still in an unfinished condition. The exterior walls are constructed of Petersburg granite and the structure contains a space of 124,000 cubic feet.

In 1871 improvements and repairs were made at a cost of $10,000, under authority of an act of July 15, 1870. The building is heated by a hot-water system and is occupied by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, the former occupying the entire first floor.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the internal-revenue and postal receipts amounted to $3,361,808.84 and $27,467.62, respectively. In 1860 the population of Petersburg was 18,266, and in 1900 it was 21,810.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA.

This building is located on Main street, between Ninth and Tenth, and extends north to Bank street. The site was secured by purchase August 8, 1853, for the sum of $61,000, and has a frontage of 140 feet by 182 feet deep. The structure was completed and occupied in 1858, the cost of construction being $193,757.35.

The appropriations on account of the original building were made by acts of August 30, 1852, August 4, 1854, and April 20, 1870 (repairs).

Under appropriations made by acts of Congress approved February 26, 1885, March 3, 1885, March 30, 1888, and October 2, 1888, the building was extended on the Bank street front and two wings were added on the Main street front, the work being commenced in 1886 and completed, with alterations, repairs, etc., in 1889, at a total cost of about $196,000.

The structure is built of granite and contains a space of 562,228 cubic feet. It is occupied principally by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services, and the United States courts, and is heated by a hot-water system operated by two boilers.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $230,542.56. In 1870 the population of the city was 51,038, and in 1900 it was 85,050.

Bank street, which bounds the building on the north, is about on a level with the second-floor line. On the opposite side of this street is the capitol park, which extends to and surrounds the capitol building, shown in the accompanying illustration. The tower at the left and rear of the capitol is on the city hall. The building in the foreground at the right of the custom-house and post-office, on Main street, is that of the Mutual Life Assurance Society of Virginia.

During the civil war this custom-house and post-office was occupied by the treasury department of the Confederate government, and a room on the third floor was used as an office by Jefferson Davis. It was also in this building that the grand jury of the United States circuit court on May 10, 1866, indicted President Davis for treason, and on May 13, 1867, he was brought here on a writ of habeas corpus and was released on bail.

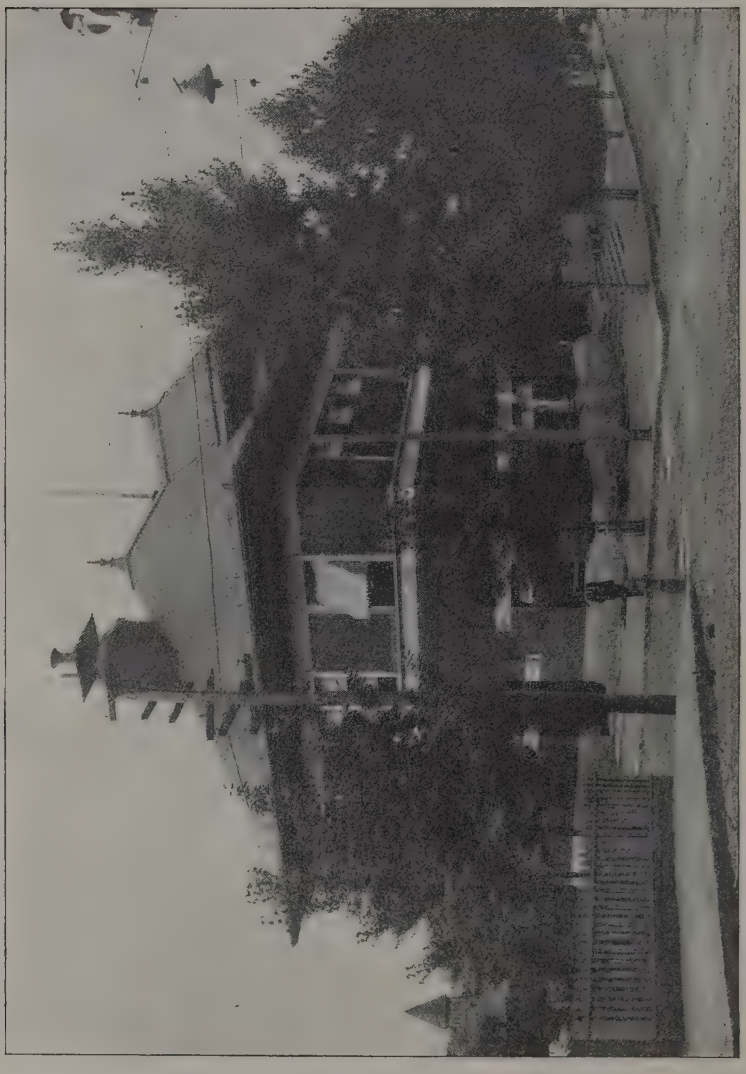
POST-OFFICE, ROANOKE, VA.

POST-OFFICE, ROANOKE, VA.

This building is located on the northeast corner of Henry and Church streets, on a plot of ground fronting west 100 feet on the former and south 125 feet on the latter.

It was authorized by an act of Congress approved February 24, 1891, and appropriated for by an act of March 3, 1891. The site was purchased February 6, 1893, for the sum of $13,125, and the building was commenced under a contract awarded October 2, 1894, being completed and occupied February 28, 1897. The cost of construction was $61,766.20. Salem (Ind.) limestone is used for the basement and area walls, steps, etc., and trimmings for the red brick in the superstructure. The building contains a space of 216,000 cubic feet, and is heated by a hot-water system operated by one boiler. It is occupied mainly by the postal and internal-revenue services, the former being located on the first floor.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $34,372.29. In 1890 the population of the city was 16,159, and in 1900 it was 21,495.



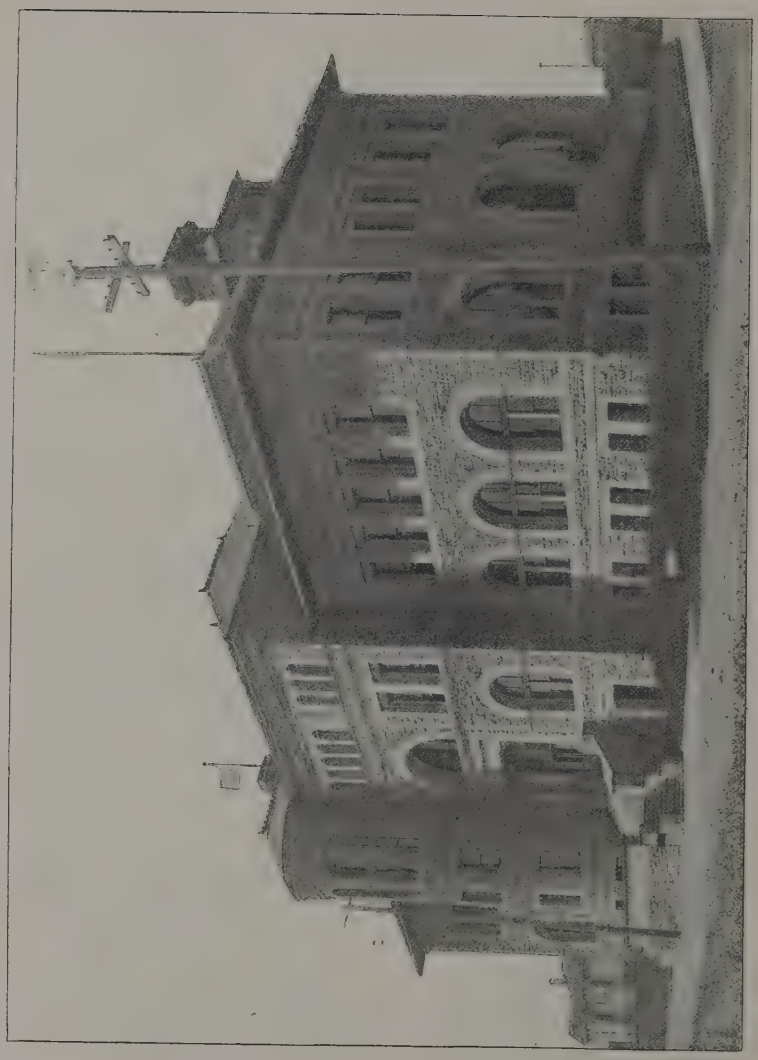
POST-OFFICE, STAUNTON, VA.

POST-OFFICE, STAUNTON, VA.

The post-office at Staunton, Va., is located on the northeast corner of Lewis and Frederick streets, on a plat of ground fronting west 166 feet 6 inches on the former and south 130 feet on the latter. The land was secured by purchase March 14, 1892, for $12,500. The building, which was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved January 26, 1891, and March 3, 1891, respectively, was commenced under a contract awarded April 17, 1893, and completed and occupied November 27, 1894, the cost of construction being $62,412.96.

It is 47 by 82 feet in plan and has a contents of about 250,000 cubic feet. The entire basement, except toilet room, which is marble, is covered with concrete flooring, the other stories being floored with marble and wood. On the first floor is located the post-office, which has a main working room of 33 by 55 feet. This room is separated from the corridor or public lobby by a screen of white oak which extends along the Frederick street side 55 feet and returns 16 feet to the postmaster's private room and stair hall at the east and west ends, respectively, the latter being at the left of the Lewis street entrance. The second floor is laid off into five office rooms, two toilet rooms, and corridor, and is occupied by the United States marshal and the internal-revenue service. This story, as well as the first, is finished generally in white oak, while the basement and attic are in white pine. The vault on the second floor and that connected with the post-office working room on the first floor is of fireproof construction. Steam heat is supplied throughout by direct and indirect radiation.

During the years 1894 and 1899 the postal receipts amounted to $19,949.33 and $19,118.54, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 6,975, and in 1900 it was 7,289.



CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

Under date of December 31, 1885, the United States purchased, for the sum of $9,000, as a site for this building a block of ground 220 feet square, bounded on the north by Jefferson street, south by Washington street, east by Harrison street, and west by Van Buren street.

A contract for the masonry was awarded April 16, 1887, and the basement walls had been built, when, in view of legislation authorizing a larger building, it became necessary to discontinue work on the site and to modify the plans. On August 1, 1889, a new contract was entered into for making such changes and extensions to the basement walls as were required by the modified plans, and the building was completed and occupied March 1, 1893, the cost of construction being $241,822.81. It is constructed of sandstone from the Chuckanut quarries, Bellingham Bay, Washington, and has a cubic contents of 704,550 feet. The main approach is from Washington street, there being public entrances also from Van Buren and Harrison streets. The building is provided with a steam heating apparatus operated by two boilers, and is occupied principally by the postal, customs, and hydrographic services and shipping commissioner.

Appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1885, August 4, 1886, March 30, 1888, October 19, 1888, and August 23, 1894 (approaches, etc.).

During the years 1893 and 1899 the postal receipts amounted to $6,698.95 and $5,403.64, respectively. In these years the total value of imports and exports at this port were $5,943,145 and $22,254,930, respectively. The population of the city in 1890 was 4,558, and in 1900 it was 3,443.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., CHARLESTON, W. VA.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., CHARLESTON, W. VA.

This building is located between Summer and Capitol streets, on a plat of ground bounded on the northwest 157 feet by the former and on the southeast 162 feet by the latter, the distance between the two streets being about 258 feet. In front of the building, extending from Capitol to Summer street, and adjoining business houses on the southwest side, is a public thoroughfare about 25 feet wide, for use of pedestrians only. The greater portion of this passageway is on the Government lot.

The ground was secured by purchase May 3, 1881, for the sum of $8,000, and the building was commenced under a contract awarded August 10, 1881. It was occupied in the winter of 1883, although then not entirely completed. Subsequently, on December 14, 1888, a contract was awarded for the erection of an extension on the northwest end of the building, which extension was carried from a line adjoining the circular projection of the main façade. This work was completed in the summer of 1889.

The cost of the building as originally constructed was $80,879.40, and of the extension $52,000. The legislation on its account is contained in acts of Congress approved April 9, 1880, August 7, 1882 (approaches), July 7, 1884 (water supply, etc.), March 3, 1885 (outstanding liabilities), and May 1, 1888 (extension).

The building contains a space of 303,200 cubic feet, is heated by hot-water system and open grates, and is occupied by the postal service and United States courts, the first floor being assigned to the former and the second floor to the latter.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $30,217.63. In 1880 the population of the city was 4,192, in 1890, 6,742, and in 1900 it was 11,099.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

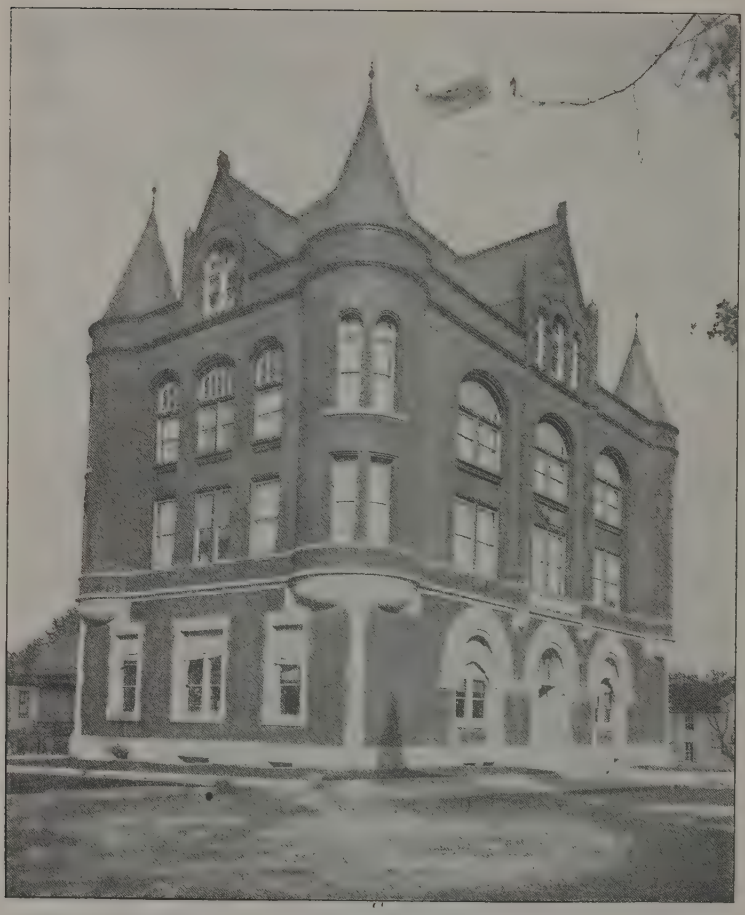
COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Acts of Congress approved March 3, 1885, July 30, 1886, and September 30, 1890, authorized and made appropriations for the construction of a public building at Clarksburg, W. Va., for the accommodation of the United States courts and post-office and for other branches of the Government service.

The site was secured by purchase August 4, 1885, for the sum of $3,500, and is bounded on the north 91 feet by Pike street and on the west 100 feet by Third street. The excavations were made and the foundations and basement walls constructed by day labor employed by the Government. A contract for the erection of the superstructure was awarded June 8, 1887, and the building was practically completed and occupied in November, 1888. Some items remaining unfinished were completed in the latter part of 1890, the total cost of construction being $79,828.51.

The building is of red brick with stone trimmings, resting upon a stone base, and has a contents of 296,700 cubic feet. It is heated by steam from one boiler, and is occupied by the postal and internal-revenue services and the United States courts.

In 1889 the postal receipts amounted to about $7,000 and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $10,899.09. In 1890 the population of the town was 3,008, and in 1900 it was 4,050.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, MARTINSBURG, W. VA.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, MARTINSBURG, W. VA.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved June 9, 1890. The site was purchased August 26, 1891, for $9,220, and is bounded on the south 153 feet by King street and east 108 feet by Maple avenue. A proposal was accepted March 10, 1892, for the excavation for foundations, and the structure was completed and occupied in 1895, the cost of construction, including approaches which were completed in 1896, being $80,040.76.

The building is rectangular in plan, the extreme dimensions being 83 by 46 feet, and contains a space of 357,753 cubic feet, the exterior walls being faced with red pressed brick, trimmed with stone and terra cotta. The entire first floor (except over boiler room, vaults, lookouts, etc., which are of brick arches on iron beams), and the second, third, and fourth floors, ceilings, roofs, dormers, stairs, mailing platform inclosure, etc., are framed in wood, the character of the lumber being pine. The floors of the public lobby and stair hall in the first story are laid with marble tiles, all other floors being of maple. The first story is occupied by the post-office, the main entrance to which is on King street, this being the front shown in the accompanying illustration. The public lobby adjoining this entrance is 12 feet in width and extends along the King street side from the west end of the building, and is separated from the post-office working room by a white-pine screen. Access to the upper stories is obtained by the stairs, located at the southeast corner, adjoining the Maple avenue entrance. On the second story there are six office rooms assigned to the United States court officials and the internal-revenue service, and on the third floor are located the court room (33 feet 6 inches by 46 feet), offices of the judge and clerk of the court, and the court library. The building is provided with two fireproof vaults, one on the first and one on the second floor, and is equipped with a low-pressure steam heating apparatus, with direct and indirect radiation.

The appropriations on account of the building were made by acts of Congress approved August 30, 1890, March 3, 1891, August 23, 1894, and June 11, 1896.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $10,848.26. In 1890 the population of the city was 7,226, and in 1900 it was 7,564.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

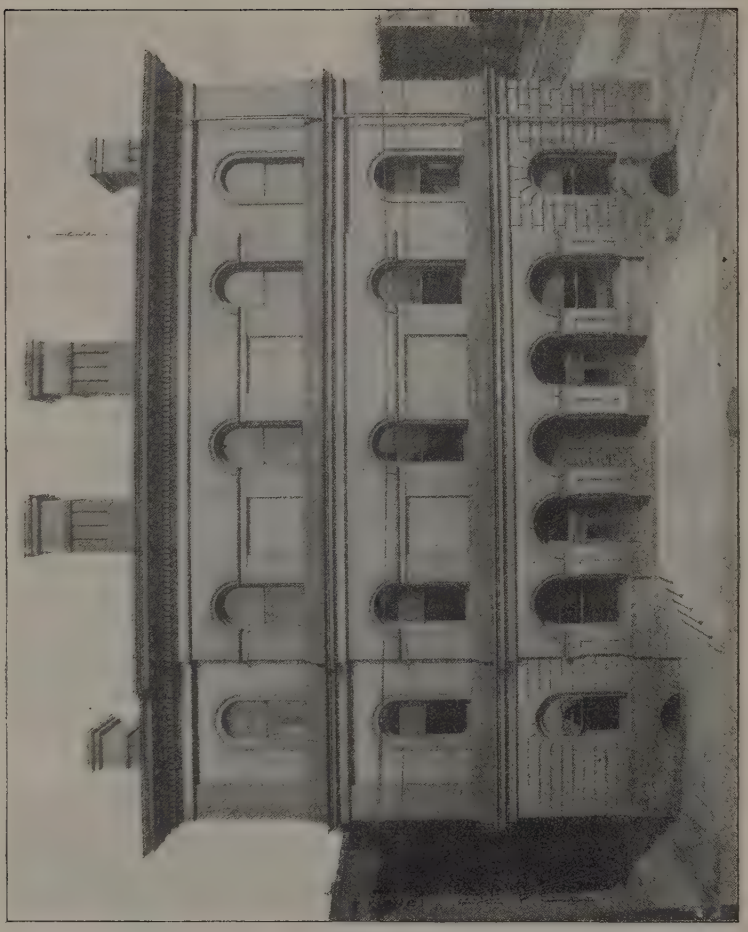
COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

An act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, authorized this building and made an appropriation therefor. November 25, 1873, the site was purchased for the sum of $17,650. It is on the southwest corner of Fifth and Julianna streets, with a north frontage of 170 feet on the former and an east frontage of 176 feet 6 inches on the latter. The west side of the lot is bounded by an alley.

The building was occupied February 1, 1878, and finally completed about a year later, the cost of construction being $223,059.03. It is built of brick, trimmed with stone, and has a contents of 585,400 cubic feet; is provided with a hot water heating system supplied by one boiler, and with a hydraulic passenger elevator. The first floor is occupied by the post-office and the other floors by the internal-revenue service, Weather Bureau, and the United States courts, the entire third floor being assigned to the judicial branch of the public service.

In addition to the act above referred to, appropriations on its account were made by acts of March 3, 1875, July 31, 1876, March 3, 1877, May 3, 1878, and June 20, 1878.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the internal-revenue and postal receipts amounted to $1,430,106.57 and $31,475.09, respectively. In 1870 the population of Parkersburg was 5,546, and in 1900 it was 11,703.



CUSTOM-HOUSE, WHEELING, W. VA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, WHEELING, W. VA.

This building is located on a site 132 feet square, bounded on the west by Market street and on the south by Sixteenth street.

The land was secured by purchase February 16, 1856, for $20,500, and the building was completed and occupied in 1860, the cost of construction being $96,618.64. The walls of the superstructure are of a local sandstone. The appropriations on its account were made by acts of Congress approved August 4, 1854, and June 25, 1860, the latter being for furniture.

Under authority of an act approved October 2, 1888, a contract was awarded June 10, 1889, for alterations and repairs to the building, which included the construction of a semicircular addition on the south end.

The building contains a cubic space of 332,100 feet and is provided with steam heat. The number of rooms occupied is twenty, they being assigned principally to the postal and internal-revenue services and the United States courts.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the gross postal receipts amounted to $87,667.96. In 1860 the population of the city was 14,083; in 1870, 19,280, and in 1900 it was 38,878.

POST-OFFICE, ASHLAND, WIS.

POST-OFFICE, ASHLAND, WIS.

This building was authorized by an act of Congress approved May 22, 1890, and appropriated for by acts of August 30, 1890, and March 3, 1891.

It is located on the northwest corner of Second street and Sixth avenue, on a plot of ground fronting south 100 feet on the former and east 300 feet on the latter, which ground was secured by purchase October 3, 1891, for $6,000. A contract for its erection was awarded August 15, 1892, and it was completed and occupied in May, 1894, the cost of construction being $93,940.63. The walls of the superstructure are of Lake Superior brownstone (Potsdam sandstone) from the Prentice Quarry at Houghton, Wis.

The building consists of basement, two stories, and attic, has extreme dimensions of 52 by 80 feet, and contains a space of 251,713 cubic feet. The first floor is of fireproof construction, with brick arches sprung between iron beams, the soffits of which are protected by specially molded skewbacks, and the columns supporting the second floor protected with terra cotta. The other floors and roof are framed in wood. The finishing lumber of the basement and attic stories is white pine, and of the first and second stories, including main stairs, both sides of the post-office screen, vestibules, etc., quartered white oak, and window frames, sash, and trim, of white pine. All the floors of the first, second, and third stories are laid with maple, except the public lobby and stair hall in the first story and the toilet room in the second story, which are tiled with marble having a white field and dark borders.

The first floor is occupied entirely by the post-office, the public lobby being approached direct by the Sixth avenue entrance. At the southeast corner, communicating with the Second street lobby, is the stair hall, extending to the upper stories. The second floor is laid off into seven office rooms, which are occupied by officials of the United States land office and the Indian service. Steam heat is supplied throughout.

The postal receipts during the year ended June 30, 1899, were $16,872.25. The population of the city has increased from 9,956 in 1890 to 13,074 in 1900.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., LA CROSSE, WIS.

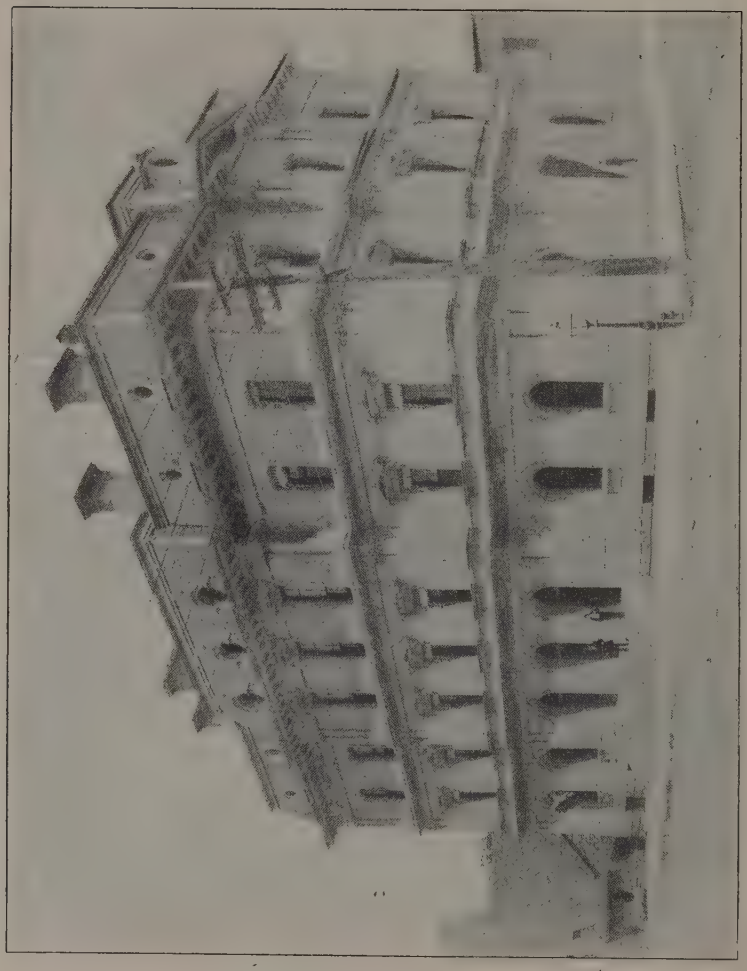
COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., LA CROSSE, WIS.

Provisions for this building are contained in acts of Congress approved February 28, 1885, and March 3, 1887. The site was secured by purchase, October 19, 1885, for the sum of $12,000. It fronts west on Fourth street 180 feet, south on State street 150 feet, and is bounded on the east by a 21-foot alley. The streets are each 66 feet wide.

A contract for the erection of the building was awarded June 4, 1888, and the structure was completed and occupied in April, 1890, the cost of construction being $134,822.94.

The building covers an area of 102 by 56 feet and rests on a concrete foundation on sandy soil, with basement walls of rock-face ashlar and the superstructure faced with pressed brick with sandstone and molded brick trimmings and terra-cotta panels. Entrance steps, platforms, pier caps, etc., are of granite. In the construction of the floors, the first is of iron beams with brick arches, the second of iron beams with wooden joists, and the third, and also the roof, of wood framing throughout. The first and second story corridors are tiled. The first floor is occupied by the post-office, and the second and third floors by the United States courts and court officials and officials connected with the customs and internal-revenue services, United States Engineer Corps, and the Weather Bureau. The building has a contents of 453,290 cubic feet, and is supplied with steam heat throughout by direct and indirect radiation from an apparatus operated by one boiler.

The gross postal receipts during the years 1890 and 1899 were $38,156.46 and $71,212.97, respectively. The internal-revenue receipts during the latter year were about $375,000. In 1890 the population of the city was 25,090, and in 1900 it was 28,895.



COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, MADISON, WIS.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, MADISON, WIS.

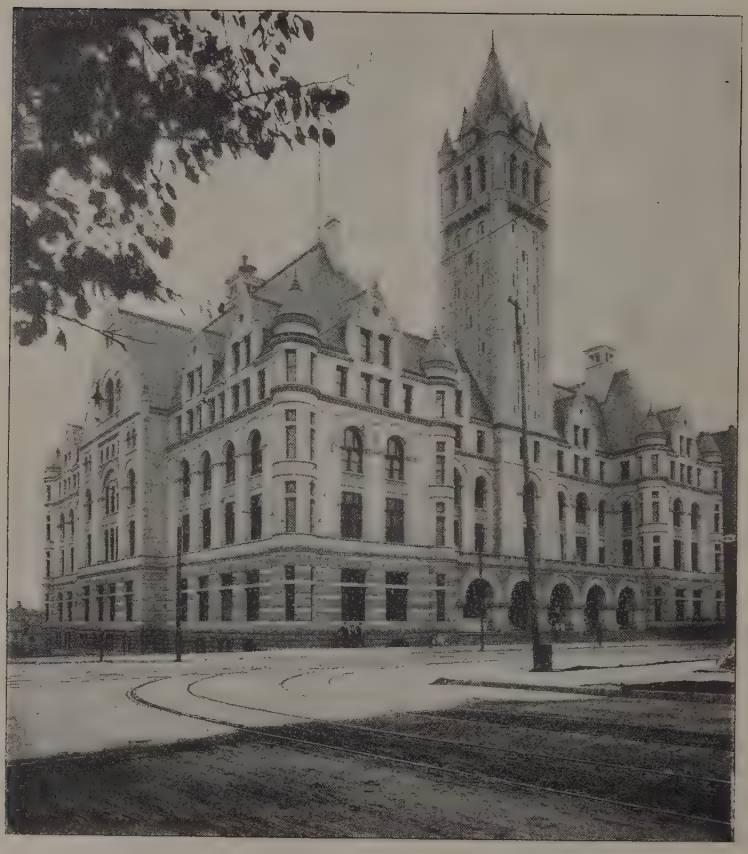
An act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, authorized the construction of a court-house at Madison, Wis., and made an appropriation of $50,000 for the performance of the work. This was supplemented by an act of July 20, 1868, which authorized the construction of a building for the accommodation of the United States courts and post-office, and appropriated an additional $50,000. Subsequent appropriations on account of the building were made by acts approved July 25, 1868, March 3, 1869 (v. 15, pp. 305 and 313), April 20, 1870, July 15, 1870, and March 3, 1871.

On May 17, 1867, the site, on the north corner of Wisconsin avenue and Mifflin street, was donated to the Government, and work on the building was commenced in the latter part of that year. It was completed and occupied in the summer of 1871, and cost $339,082.74.

By authority of an act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, additional ground on the northwest and northeast sides of the building was purchased August 28, 1873, for the sum of $11,000. With this latter purchase the frontage of the site was increased to 198 feet southwest on Wisconsin avenue and 132 feet southeast on Mifflin street.

The building, having a cubic contents of about 512,000 feet, is a substantial stone structure covering an extreme area of 109 by 65 feet, and is set close to the lot line on both streets, thus leaving considerable open space at the rear, which is utilized as a driveway for mail wagons, etc. On the first floor is located the city post-office, with its main working room in the central portion and the postmaster's private office and money-order and registry division at the northwest end. The Wisconsin avenue entrance leads directly into the post-office lobby, which is 12 feet wide and extends along this side of the building from the money-order and registry division at the west corner and returns at the southeast end to the stair hall, which is approached direct also from the Mifflin street entrance. This stair hall communicates with the second and third stories. There are on the second floor eleven office rooms opening into a 15-foot corridor extending from the stair hall at the southeast end to another stairway at the northwest end, which latter extends only between the second and third stories and affords direct access to the private quarters of the court officials on the upper floor. The second floor is occupied principally by officials of the Internal-Revenue Service. The third floor was designed and arranged for the United States courts and court officers, the court room, which is 40 by 60 feet and 24 feet high, with vaulted ceiling, occupying the main central pavilion and the offices of the judge, court library, etc., being in the northwest and southeast wings. There are nine rooms on this floor, including the court room, which are used for court purposes. The attic over the wings is approached by narrow stairs and lighted and ventilated by the circular windows in the mansard roof.

The population of the city of Madison has increased steadily since the building was completed—in 1870 it being 9,176; in 1880, 10,324; in 1890, 13,426, and in 1900, 19,164. During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $63,897.12.



POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

This building occupies the block bounded on the north by Wisconsin street, south by Michigan street, east by Jackson street, and west by Jefferson street, the main façade being on the former.

The land was secured by condemnation proceedings, the total award being $388,354, which was paid October 31, 1890. The north and south frontage is 253 feet 9 inches, and the east and west frontage 360 feet 2 inches. The excavations were commenced under a contract awarded April 18, 1892, and the building was occupied April 22, 1899, the cost of construction being, on June 30, 1900, $1,432,210.81. Legislation authorizing and governing its construction is contained in acts of Congress approved January 21, 1889, August 30, 1890, March 3, 1891, and June 4, 1897.

The building is constructed of Mount Waldo granite, from Frankfort, Me., and is fireproof throughout. It is 204 by 224 feet in plan, and has a cubic contents of 3,877,065 feet. There are about one hundred and twenty-five offices and other necessary rooms, all equipped with every modern appliance for lighting, heating, and ventilating. The first floor is occupied entirely by the post-office and the third floor by the United States courts. The second, fourth, and fifth floors are occupied by other offices, principally customs, internal revenue, United States engineers, and Weather Bureau. The public vestibules, lobbies, and corridors are finished in marble and mosaics, while the wall decorations were specially designed on the building. The district-court room is decorated in marble, East India mahogany, and frescos in an harmonious blending of greens, reds, and turquoise blues. It is one of the handsomest court rooms in the country. The circuit-court room is worked out entirely in oak, with elaborately carved historic and emblematic panels. This room is 37 by 59 feet, and is a fine example of modern Romanesque interior treatment. There is also a law library, finished in mahogany, for the accommodation of the court officials. In the larger office rooms there are fireplaces finished with marble mantels. The building is supplied with a steam heating apparatus and mechanical ventilation, two hydraulic passenger elevators, and two hydraulic mail lifts, operated by power from two batteries of eight horizontal return tubular boilers.

The gross postal and internal-revenue receipts during the year ended June 30, 1899, were $590,770.52 and $8,391,046.36, respectively. In 1890 the population of the city was 204,468, and in 1900 it was 285,315.

Prior to the erection of this building the Government owned and occupied as a custom-house, post-office, etc., a building located on the northwest corner of Wisconsin and Milwaukee streets. It was authorized by an act of Congress approved August 4, 1854, and was completed and occupied January 4, 1859. Under authority of an act of March 3, 1891, the property was sold December 16, 1891, for $256,000, and the proceeds turned into the fund for the construction of the new building, excepting such portion as was required to pay for the rental of the old building, the same being occupied by the Government offices until the new building was completed. The rental was made available by an act of July 28, 1892.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., OSHKOSH, WIS.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., OSHKOSH, WIS.

This building is located on the northwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Washington street, fronting south on the latter. It was authorized and appropriated for by acts of Congress approved July 28, 1886, March 2, 1889, and April 4, 1890, the last appropriation being for vault doors.

The site was secured by purchase April 29, 1887, for $10,000, and has a frontage of 99 feet south on Washington street and 186 feet east on Jefferson avenue. It is bounded on the west by an alley.

The building was commenced under a contract awarded June 4, 1888, and was completed and occupied in April, 1890, the cost of construction being $92,218.22. It is constructed of brick, with stone basement and trimmings, and has a contents of 343,280 cubic feet.

At the left of the main or Washington street entrance is the money-order and registry room, and at the right is the stairway leading to the upper floors, the public lobby extending back along the east side to the Jefferson avenue entrance and the postmaster's private office. Adjoining the stair hall on the second floor the corridor extends north and south, with rooms arranged on either side, which are occupied by the officials of the United States courts and the internal-revenue service, the court room being at the northeast corner. The attic rooms are assigned to the Weather Bureau and as jury and witness rooms. The building is provided with four fireproof vaults—two on the first and two on the second floor, and steam heat is supplied throughout.

In 1890 the gross postal receipts amounted to about $26,000, and during the year ended June 30, 1899, they were $44,117.16. In 1890 the population of the city was 22,836, and in 1900 it was 28,284.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, RACINE, WIS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, RACINE, WIS.

The site for this building was secured by purchase January 5, 1892, for the sum of $25,000, and is bounded on the north 240 feet by Sixth street, on the east 100 feet by Lake avenue, and on the west 110 feet by Main street.

A contract was awarded September 9, 1896, for the erection of the building, and the structure, which is located on the corner of Main and Sixth streets, was completed and occupied October 10, 1898, the cost of construction being $74,607.99. It rests on a base of Portage Entry (Mich.) red sandstone, the superstructure being of Bedford (Ind.) limestone, and contains a space of 280,470 cubic feet. The floors and ceilings throughout, except of vaults and the floor over boilers, are of wood construction framed in pine. The first story is occupied entirely by the post-office, and is laid off into a post-office working room 68 by 40 feet, public lobby, postmaster's private office, money-order and registry division, three fireproof vaults, toilet rooms, etc. Above and surrounding the post-office working room at the second-floor level is a broad open gallery, which, like the first story, is finished in white oak. The public lobby is approached direct by the Main and Sixth street entrances, between which, at the northwest corner, is the stairway leading to the second floor. This latter floor and the attic above in the west wing are divided into office rooms, etc., and are occupied in part by the civil-service board and the internal-revenue service.

The legislation on account of the building is contained in acts of Congress approved December 24, 1890, March 3, 1891, June 4, 1897, and July 19, 1897.

During the year ended June 30, 1899, the postal receipts amounted to $161,355.33. In 1890 the population of Racine was 21,014, and in 1900 it was 29,102.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

This building is located on the southwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Eighth street on a plot of ground fronting north 120 feet on the former, east 150 feet on the latter, and bounded on the south by an alley. It was authorized by an act of Congress approved December 24, 1890, and appropriated for by acts of March 3, 1891, and March 3, 1893. The land was secured by purchase April 6, 1892, for $10,000. A contract was awarded January 2, 1894, for the erection of the building, and the structure was completed and occupied March 23, 1895, the cost of construction being $44,386.74. It is constructed of buff brick trimmed with brownstone, contains a space of 172,600 cubic feet, is supplied with direct and indirect steam heat from a low-pressure, return-circulation apparatus operated by one boiler, and is occupied by the postal, customs, and internal-revenue services. The first floor is occupied entirely by the post-office.

Since the occupation of the building the annual postal receipts have increased from about $22,000 to $24,879.97 during the year ended June 30, 1899. In 1890 the population of the city was 16,359, and in 1900 it was 22,962.

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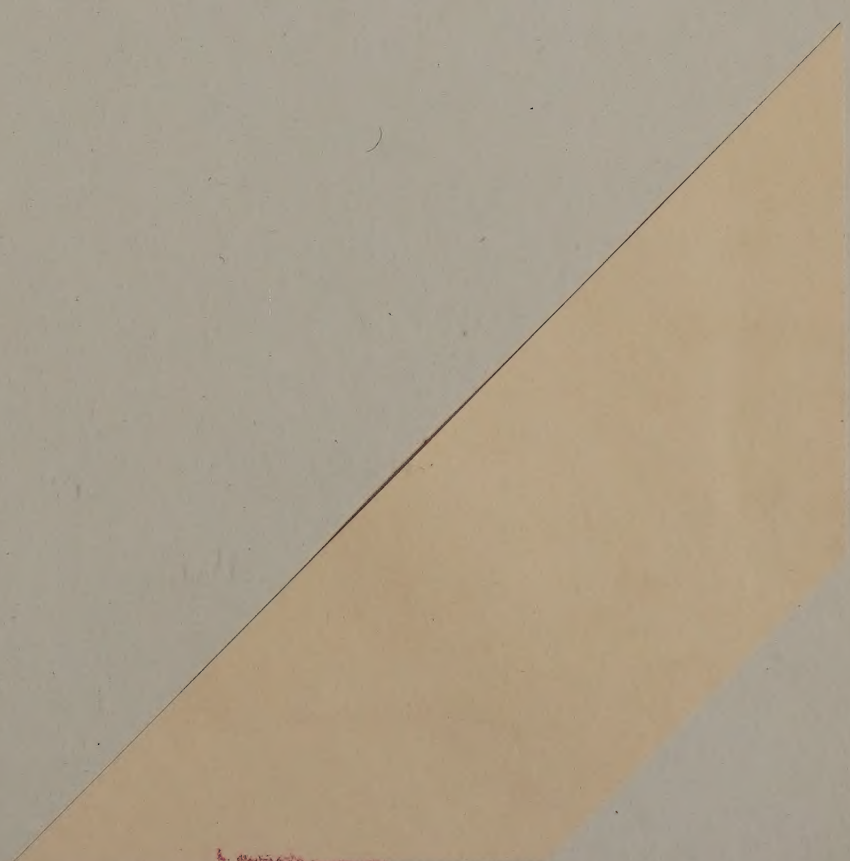
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